

PART II Practice Test

TASK

01

Personal Preference

p116~131

- 2 Choose a type of house you would like to live in and explain why. Please include specific examples and details in your explanation.

Sample Outlining

Topic	
Townhouse	
Reason 1	Reason 2
Spacious	Practical
Detail 1	Detail 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> difficult to find a house of adequate size offers more space (multilevel floors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no worries of maintaining a backyard security (neighbors are around)

My Answer

I would say the type of house I want to live in is a townhouse. One of reasons why I love townhouse is because it is practical as well as spacious. Coming from the suburbs, I find it difficult to find a place that has a decent amount of space, just like our family home. With townhouses you can have more space because of the multilevel floors offered by such a design. Townhouses also offer practicality in the sense that you won't have to worry about maintaining a big backyard, or security in the area, since neighbors are literally just a wall away.

- 3 Describe your favorite subject in school and explain why you like it the most. Provide specific examples and details in your explanation.

Sample Outlining

Topic	
Chemistry	
Reason 1	Reason 2
Gives me a chance to experiment	Have interaction with other classmates
Detail 1	Detail 2
Lead to discoveries that can help improve and save lives	Join group projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve my relationship with others

My Answer

Without a doubt, my favorite subject was chemistry among all my high school subjects. It gave me a chance to experiment with different elements and materials that I could mix to form new ones. These can lead to discoveries that can one day help improve and save lives. I also got to interact with many other classmates, helping me better my relationship with them when we did various experiments in class, especially when paired or grouped together.

4 Where would you like to have your dream vacation and why? Include details and examples in your response.

Sample Outlining

Topic	
The Alps in Swiss	
Reason 1	Reason 2
Calming atmosphere	Rich history
Detail 1	Detail 2
No worry of noise or air pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none">• good scenery	Napoleon Bonaparte and Charlemagne

My Answer

I believe my dream vacation would be in the Alps in Switzerland due to their calming atmosphere and rich history. Staying in a place that way up in the mountains gives one a sense of peace. I don't have to worry about noise or air pollution, and the scenic views are breathtaking. Also, I love the fact that famous people in history, those I've only read about in books, such as Napoleon Bonaparte and Charlemagne, have been there.

5 Describe the type of music you usually listen to and explain why you like listening to it. Include details and examples to support your explanation.

Sample Outlining

Topic	
Popular Music	
Reason 1	Reason 2
Many different kinds	Can relate to lyrics
Detail 1	Detail 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Music to suit any mood• Always something new	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Song topics are relevant to my life• Songs are about things I've gone through.

My Answer

In my opinion, pop music is the best. There are several reasons why I like pop music. The first is that even within one genre, there are various different styles to suit any taste or mood. Each singer or band has its own unique sound and look. Also, there is always something new to catch my attention. Another reason I like pop music is that I can relate to the lyrics. The subject matter often reflects things that are happening in my own life.

6 Describe an animal that you have as a pet or that you would most like to have as a pet. Explain why you like that kind of animal as a pet. Include specific examples and details in your explanation.

Sample Outlining

Topic	
My dog	
Reason 1	Reason 2
Friendly	He is there for me always
Detail 1	Detail 2
Even when I am angry, he greets me with smile	When I am sad – He becomes a great conversation partner.

My Answer

As far as I'm concerned, the dog I have is my favorite pet in the world. One reason why I like this dog is because he is always friendly. Even when I am extremely angry, in particular, he doesn't hesitate to come to you. He is always excited to see me, greeting with a friendly and innocent smiles to cheer me up. I like this dog also because he is always there for me. When I am sad and lonely, I need to have someone to talk to. At that time he becomes a great conversation partner quietly listening to all my stories of private matters.

7 Describe your favorite holiday of the year. Include details and examples in your response.

Sample Outlining

Topic Thanksgiving	
Reason 1 Get to see relatives	Reason 2 Delicious food
Detail 1 A chance to talk about each other's lives	Detail 2 Try all different kinds of great dishes.

My Answer

It seems to me that Thanksgiving is my favorite holiday of the year. What I like about it is that I get to see a lot of my relatives whom I haven't seen in a long while. It gives us a chance to talk and allows us to catch up with each other, which brings happiness to all of us. Another reason is that we can have delicious food. At this time, all family members gather together and prepare delicious dishes. This is a great opportunity to try all different kinds of great dishes.

8 What is your favorite cuisine (e.g. Italian, Chinese, Indian, Mexican) and why? Include specific details and examples in your response.

Sample Outlining

Topic Indian food	
Reason 1 Flavorful	Reason 2 Many regional variations in its cuisine
Detail 1 Many exotic spices are used	Detail 2 Staples are looked in dozens of different ways Endless variety of dishes

My Answer

In my case, my favorite cuisine is Indian. When I burn the midnight oil to study for my exams, I always have Indian food at night. There are couple reasons why I prefer it to any other kind of cooking. First, Indian food is very flavorful. Many exotic spices are used in each dish, so nothing ever tastes bland. Second, India is such a big country that there are many regional variations in its cuisine. Although the same staple foods are used, they are prepared in dozens of different ways. This ensures an endless variety of dishes to choose from. For these reasons, my favorite cuisine is always Indian food.

Vocabulary

townhouse 연립주택 Backyard 뒤뜰 literally 과장 없이, 실제로, 정말로 interact with 서로 작용(영향)하다 atmosphere 대기, 공기, 상황, 분위기 scenic views 풍경 breathtaking 대단한, 깜짝 놀랄 만한 relatives 친척

- 2 Some people prefer to take medication and go to see a doctor when they are ill. Others just rest and wait until they get better. Which way do you prefer and why?

Sample Outlining

Topic Seeing a doctor	
Reason 1 Feel safer when seeking professional help	Reason 2 Conscious of my daily health
Detail 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My health is important • I will get better soon with a correct diagnosis 	Detail 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • doctors give advice on preventive measures and good health habits

My Answer

I prefer to go see a doctor and take my prescription as instructed rather than self-medicating. I feel safer about my health when seeking professional help from people who have spent considerable time and effort curing health conditions. My health is too important for me to be stubborn or lazy about going to see doctors. Since they know what making me ill, I can get well faster with a correct diagnosis. Furthermore, going to the doctor will help me be more conscious of my daily health. The doctor can give me advice on preventive measures and good health habits so that I can avoid getting sick.

- 3 Some people want to live in a city and others in a small town. Which do you prefer and why?

Sample Outlining

Topic Living in a city	
Reason 1 To get good education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • almost all prominent colleges in Korea are located Seoul. 	Reason 2 To get a better chance to get a job
Detail 1 Good schools are located in cities	Detail 2 Support family and myself by having a decent income

My Answer

As far as I concerned, living in a city is much more beneficial than living in a small town. One reason why I prefer a city to a small town is because I can get good education in a city. For example, almost all prominent colleges that are famous in Korea are located in Seoul. To live in Seoul is the best way to receive qualified education in Korea. Also, I can get a better chance to get a job after graduating from a college in a big city because there is much information to get jobs in big cities. If I have a job in a city, I will be able to support my family and myself with a decent income.

- 4 Some students think that smoking should be banned on campus, while others believe smokers should be given the right to smoke. Which opinion do you agree with and why?

Sample Outlining

Topic No smoking on campus	
Reason 1 endanger not only their health but also others.	Reason 2 High school students come to tour the campus
Detail 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> illnesses caused by second-hand smoking not fair 	Detail 2 Set a bad example for them <ul style="list-style-type: none"> they should smoke off-campus

My Answer

In my opinion, smoking on campus should not be allowed. Smokers not only endanger their lives but also everyone around them. There are several respiratory problems caused by second-hand smoking, and it is not fair that non-smokers have to breathe in this contaminated air. Furthermore, high school students often come to tour the campus. I think it sets a bad example for them to see college students hanging around smoking everywhere. Smoking on campus should never be allowed.

- 5 Some people want to have intelligent friends and others honest friends. Which type of friends to you prefer and why?

Sample Outlining

Topic Honest friends	
Reason 1 can have profound conversations	Reason 2 want to have a long lasting friendship
Detail 1 I can open my minds if they are not honest	Detail 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honesty continue my relationship Lost friend because of my friend lies.

My Answer

Personally, I prefer honest friends over intelligent friends. I can have profound conversations with my friends only if they are honest with me. I can open my minds and share all that I want to say if they are not honest. Another reason why I want to have honest friends is because I want to have a long lasting friendship with my friends. If they are honest, I can continue my relationship with them. When I was a child, I lost my friendship because of her lies. She was a good person, but she sometimes lied to me, and it led to a big problem in our relationship. For these reasons, I want to have honest friends than intelligent friends.

- 6 Some people prefer to watch movies at home. Others prefer to go the theaters. Which do you prefer and why?

Sample Outlining

Topic Watching movies at home	
Reason 1 Convenient	Reason 2 Less expensive
Detail 1 Watch any time don't have to leave house	Detail 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low rental fees Cheap snacks No transit costs.

My Answer

I would say that watching movies at home is more desirable than going to the theater. One reason is that it is very convenient to watch movies at home. In fact, you don't need to leave your house. You can just watch movies at home anytime. The other reason is that you don't need to pay much. I mean rental fees are low and you can buy cheap snacks at a supermarket nearby. Besides, there is no worry of transit costs. For these reasons, I think it is definitely better to watch movies at home.

- 7** Some people say that online communication has made people closer, while others think the opposite. Which statement do you agree with and why?

Sample Outlining

Topic It doesn't make people closer.	
Reason 1 No physical contact	Reason 2 This leaves us open to deception.
Detail 1 Can't have proximity through chatting or emails.	Detail 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No body languages • Can't resolve problems easily

My Answer

The way I see it, online communication puts more strain on relationships rather than making them stronger. One reason is that there's no physical contact. I feel that proximity is a big factor in close relationships. I mean, you can't have that with online chatting or emails. Moreover, communicating this way leaves us open to deception. Sincerity is uncertain because you can't see the other person or their body language. They can just tell you what you want to read or hear, and if there's a problem, you can choose not to resolve it since there's nothing either one of you can do to force the issue.

- 8** Some people prefer to buy their own CDs. Other people prefer to borrow CDs from their friends. Which do you prefer and why?

Sample Outlining

Topic Buying my own CDs	
Reason 1 Teach me responsibility	Reason 2 Practical
Detail 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I take extra care of the things 	Detail 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No need to ask for permission • Uncomfortable feelings

My Answer

As I see it, buying my own CDs is better than borrowing them from friends. Although borrowing doesn't cost money, buying my own stuff teaches me responsibility, since in that way I take extra care of the things I buy so that they will not get broken or lost. Another reason is that buying CDs is more practical in the long run, because you will have the stuff when you need it, and you won't have to rely or ask permission from other people to use them. I feel a little uncomfortable borrowing CDs from a friend because there is a possibility that I might lose or break them.

[지문해석]

컴퓨터실 조교 선발 정책 변경: 학생들의 고용 기회의 부족과 학내 컴퓨터 전공 인원으로 적음으로 인해, 컴퓨터실의 일자리를 전공자뿐만 아니라 학교 내에서 일자리를 구하는 모든 학생들에게 개방하기로 했다. 이는 다음 주 월요일부터 시행될 예정이다. 학생지원 처 사무실과 컴퓨터실에 지원서 양식이 비치되어 있다.

[Script]

W: Can you believe this? They're opening employment at the labs to all students ... I don't get it ...

M: What are you talking about? You mean the new hiring policy in the labs? Well, what's not to get? It says in the new policy it's to give students more opportunities ...

W: Yeah, I understand that, but that really isn't a valid argument. Students who want to work aren't limited to finding jobs at the computer labs. The local stores employ a lot of university students, so I don't think it's such a big deal to find a job.

M: Okay, how about the fact that there are indeed only a few computer majors on campus? Not everyone's interested in working for the labs ...

W: True ... but, if you employ students who aren't really computer majors, or have similar courses, they won't be much help to the students using the computer labs. They might not be able to assist them with their questions ... or do troubleshooting if a computer breaks or something, debugging a virus ... something like that. I mean, what's the point of having a computer lab if the people in it don't know anything about computers?

[Script 해석] **여자:** 믿을 수 있어? 컴퓨터실에서 학생들을 고용한대. 이해가 안 간다.

남자: 무슨 얘기하는 거야? 컴퓨터실의 새로운 고용 정책 말이야? 뭐가 이해가 안 가는데? 학생에게 더 많은 기회를 제공하기 위한 것이라고 나와 있잖아.

여자: 응, 그건 알겠는데 설득력이 있는 주장이 아니잖아. 일하고 싶어하는 학생들이 컴퓨터실에서만 일해야 되는 것은 아니라고. 주변 가게에서도 많은 대학생들 고용하고, 나는 이 정책이 일자리를 찾는 데에 큰 도움이 될 것 같지 않아.

남자: 그럼, 학교 내에 컴퓨터를 전공한 사람이 실제로 얼마 되지 않는다는 사실에 대해서는 어떻게 생각해? 모든 사람이 컴퓨터실에서 일하는데 관심이 있는 건 아니라고.

여자: 그 말도 맞아. 하지만 컴퓨터나 그와 비슷한 전공이 아닌 학생을 고용하는 건 컴퓨터실을 이용하는 학생들에게 큰 도움이 되지 않을 거야. 아마 질문에 대답도 제대로 못할 거고, 컴퓨터가 고장 나거나 바이러스에 걸리는 등의 일이 있을 때 제대로 고치지도 못할 거야. 내 말은 컴퓨터실에 있는 사람들이 컴퓨터에 대해서 아무것도 모른다면 컴퓨터실이 무슨 소용이냐는 거야.

📖 shortage 부족, 결핍 demographic 통계학 employment 고용

🔊 valid argument 설득력(타당한) 주장 troubleshooting 고장의 수리, 분쟁의 조정 debug 결함을 없애다, 해충을 없애다

| 지문해석 |

독자 의견 - 대학 신문: 학교 내에 더 많은 나무와 식물을 심겠다는 내용의 학교의 미화계획에 대한 지지를 보냅니다. 저는 늘 학교가 너무 황량하게 보인다고 생각했습니다. 대부분 영역이 시멘트나 타일로 덮여 있어, 학교의 환경이 보통보다 더 덥게 되었습니다. 학교의 이런 계획은 많은 유익을 가지고 올 것이며, 그것들은 학생들이 공부할 수 있는 장소의 증가나 더 푸르러진 학교 환경으로 인해 우리 대학교의 이미지 개선을 가져올 것입니다.

관심 있는 학생

| Script |

W: Good morning, Andy! Do you know a place where we can review for our exams?
M: No, none right now ... The library is kind of full today ...
W: Oh, no! We'll be forced to sit in the lobby again ... but it seems we will soon be able to get out of that. I've read this letter to our school paper and found out about the school's plan to put more trees on campus. This letter hits the nail right on the head ... I think the call for more trees in the campus is great ... If there are trees here and there, we can sit on the grass, even under the sun ...
M: Yeah, that will be nice ...
W: Besides providing us with a place to study, a green university is a good thing in itself, well, as the letter says ... it would mean that our school would be better appreciated by people ...
M: But putting up trees may cost a lot ...
W: Not necessarily ... There are many foundations that help put up trees for free. The school will spend some money, of course, but not that much.

| Script 해석 |

여자: 좋은 아침이야, 앤디! 시험 공부할 만한 곳을 알고 있니?
남자: 아니. 지금은 아무데도 없어. 오늘 도서관은 꽉 차고.
여자: 아. 이럴 수가! 또 로비에 앉아야 할거야. 그런데 조만간 이 문제가 해결될 것 같기도 해. 학교 신문에서 한 편지를 읽었는데 학교 당국이 교내에 더 많은 나무를 심을 거래. 이 편지는 문제점을 딱 알아 맞췄어. 학교에 더 많은 나무가 필요하다고 말한 건 정말 굉장한 것 같아. 여기 저기 나무가 있다면 풀밭에 앉아 태양 아래에서도 쉴 수 있고.
남자: 그래, 그러면 좋겠다.
여자: 게다가 거기서 공부할 수도 있고, 푸른 교정은 그 자체로도 정말 좋은 것 같아. 편지에도 그렇게 말했듯이, 아마 학교에 대한 평가도 좋아질 거라고.
남자: 그렇지만 나무를 심는 건 돈이 많이 들텐데.
여자: 꼭 그렇지는 않아. 무료로 나무 심는 것을 도와주는 단체들이 많거든. 물론 학교 차원에서 돈이 들겠지만 그렇게 많이 드는 것은 아니야.

Reading Note

The beautification of the school
 Agree
 1) add study places for students
 2) a greener university environment
 3) promote better appreciation of our university

Listening Note

Agree
 1) give them an alternative to the library
 2) foundations will help plant trees.

My Answer The woman agrees with the idea raised in the letter appealing for more trees in the university. She says that planting trees on campus would give them an alternative to the library when studying, since it is usually full of other students. The trees would also beautify the campus environment and, in turn, attract other people to the university. She means that the school will be better appreciated by people. In response to the man's remark that it will cost a lot of money, the woman points out that spending wouldn't be much of a problem, since there are foundations that are on hand to help plant trees.

Vocabulary

- ☞ **reiterate** 되풀이 하다, 반복하다 **appeal** 호소하다, 간청하다 **beautification** 미화, 장식 **barren** 불임의, 메마른, 황야
appreciation 평가, 비평, 감상
 ☞ **lobby** 복도, 휴게실 **foundation** 유자기금, 기부금, 건설, 토대

| 지문해석 |

사무처에서 알람: 캠퍼스 생활의 질을 개선시키기 위해 부단히 노력의 일환으로, 수요일 저녁 학생 식당에서 세계 요리의 밤 행사를 열게 된 것에 대해 발표하게 된 것을 기쁘게 생각합니다. 매주 수요일 밤 학생들은 세계 각국의 요리들을 맛보게 될 것입니다. 이 행사의 목적은 학생들에게 각 지역의 진정한 요리들을 소개하는 것입니다. 학교는 이미 유명한 전통 민속 음식점의 주방장들에게 문의하여 요리법을 전수 받았습니다. 저희는 여러분이 이 변화와 음식을 통해 타 문화를 경험하는 기회를 즐기기를 바랍니다.

| Script |

M: Oh! This sounds cool! They're going to start serving ethnic food on Wednesdays in the cafeterias.

W: Great, I can't wait.

M: What? You don't like any foreign food?

W: No, I'll eat foreign food. They can bring me a hamburger from anywhere in the world, and I'll be perfectly happy. Know what I'm saying?

M: Jane, that's just like you. You have to try new things.

W: No, I don't. Look, seriously, if they want to make Wednesday "World Cuisine Night," fine with me ... as long as they serve some normal food, too. There might be times when I want to try something new, but I definitely don't want to eat something weird every Wednesday just because the university thinks it will broaden my horizons.

M: Well, I think it's a great idea. It'll be fun.

W: I'm not saying it won't be. I just want the choice, that's all. We got three cafeterias on campus, right? I think they should do this in maybe two of them, and just serve normal stuff in the other one.

| Script 해석 |

남자: 오! 멋진데! 식당에서 수요일마다 민족 음식을 제공한대.

여자: 대단한데, 기다려지는 걸.

남자: 뭐? 너 외국음식 안 좋아한다는 거야?

여자: 별로, 외국 음식을 먹기는 해. 세계 어딘가에는 햄버거도 있겠지, 그거면 만족이야. 무슨 말인지 알겠니?

남자: 제인, 정말 너답다. 새로운 것을 좀 시도해 봐.

여자: 싫어. 이것 봐. 만약 수요일을 '세계 요리의 밤'으로 만들 거라면, 뭐 난 괜찮아. 일상적인 음식도 같이 제공한다면 말이야. 가끔 새로운 것을 시도해보고 싶을 때도 있겠지만 대학이 내 시야를 넓혀준다는 이유만으로 매주 수요일에 이상한걸 먹어야 한다는 건 정말 싫어.

남자: 음, 난 좋은 생각인 것 같은데. 재미있을 거야.

여자: 내 말은 재미가 없을 거 라는 게 아니고, 내가 선택을 하게 해달라는 거지. 그게 다야. 학교에 3개의 식당이 있잖아? 그 중 두 곳에서만 하고, 나머지 한 곳에서는 원래 먹던걸 제공하면 되잖아.

Reading Note

Starting the world food night at campus dining halls.

- 1) Try different kinds of food
- 2) Experience different cultures

Listening Note

Doesn't agree

- 1) She wants to have normal food
- 2) Wants to try foreign food occasionally but not always

My Answer

The woman has a different opinion from the director of campus affairs. She doesn't really seem to like foreign food and doesn't seem very eager to try different kinds of food. She says that she doesn't care if the dining hall serves foreign food as long as that is not her only choice. She also says that she may want to try foreign food occasionally, but she doesn't want to be forced to do so. She says that the university should only have the world food night at some of the dining halls so that students who don't want to try foreign food would have the choice not to.

- ongoing attempts 진행되는(계속되는) 시도 designated 지적된, 임명된, 지명된 cafeteria 학교식당 cuisine 요리, 조리법
 consulted chef, ethnic restaurant 유명현(권위 있는) 주방장 recipe 요리법
 broaden my horizon 안목을 넓히다 stuff 물건 dining hall 대식당

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| 지문해석 |

음악 학부에서 알립니다: 더 많은 수업 공간이 요구됨에 따라, 실용예술 건물 1층에 있던 악기 보관실이 겨울 방학 동안 교실로 개조됩니다. 이 조치로 많은 음악 전공자들이 학교 내에 악기를 보관할 수 없게 되어 많은 어려움을 겪으시리라 예상됩니다. 그러나 교실 공간은 프로그램에 등록하는 증가된 신입생 인원을 모두 수용하기 위해서는 반드시 필요합니다. 첼로나 튜바와 같이 아주 큰 악기를 위한 보관 공간은 3층에 마련하도록 하겠습니다.

| Script |

M: Well, I have to say, Hillary, this may be the one time when I envy you for playing the cello.

W: Yeah, no joke. When I first read that announcement, I almost had a heart attack, until I got to the bottom. Can you imagine having to ride the bus and lug my cello around? I sure got lucky there.

M: It's pretty annoying for the rest of us, though. I mean a bass guitar isn't exactly light, but I doubt they'll let me keep it on the third floor. Plus, even if I had a smaller instrument like a flute or something, it would still be a pain. I mean you have to carry it around to each class, constantly watching it to make sure it doesn't get stolen ...

W: I see what you mean, but the department does need the space. Right now, we're packed into classrooms like sardines.

M: That's my other point. It's like that all over campus. What we really need is to expand the campus. They need to just cough up the money and put up some more buildings on campus.

| Script 해석 |

남자: 음, 힐러리. 처음으로 네가 첼로를 연주한다는 사실이 부럽다고 말해야 할 것 같다.

여자: 그래, 맞아. 처음 발표를 듣고 사실을 알 때까지는 심장마비로 죽는 줄 알았어. 버스를 타고 첼로를 질질 끌고와야 한다는 사실을 상상 할 수 있겠냐? 난 운이 좋은 것 같아.

남자: 그렇지만 나머지 사람들에게겐 정말 화나는 정책이야. 내 말은 내 베이스 기타는 가볍지도 않은데 3층에 보관장소를 마련해 줄지 의심스러워. 게다가 플루트 같은 가벼운 악기였다고 해도 역시 문제야. 도둑맞지 않았나 계속 확인 하면서 여기 저기 수업을 들으러 가야 하잖아.

여자: 무슨 말인지 알아, 그래도 학부 차원의 공간이 필요하긴 해. 지금만해도 공나물 시루같은 교실에서 수업을 듣잖아.

남자: 그것도 내가 하고 싶은 말이야. 학교 전체가 그렇잖아. 우리에게 필요한 건 캠퍼스 확장이야. 예산을 세워서 더 많은 건물을 세워야 한다구.

Reading Note

The instrument storage rooms will be converted to classrooms

- 1) Due to the need for greater classroom space
- 2) The rising numbers of freshmen in the program

Listening Note

Doesn't agree



- 1) His bass guitar is heavy
 - inconvenient
- 2) Bad for students who have small instruments, too.
 - they need to worry about their instruments being stolen.

My Answer

The man is opposed to the university's new policy. He says that his bass guitar is heavy, but he probably won't be able to keep it in the one remaining storage area. Instead, he will have to carry his bass guitar around with him, and he says this will be inconvenient. He also says that it will be annoying even for students with small instruments because they will have to constantly worry about their instruments being stolen. He is also unhappy because the university has a chronic lack of space. He believes and what they really need to do is to spend money on putting up more buildings.

My Answer The school has decided to suspend grants for foreign study program in order to avoid spending unnecessary costs in the academic budget. The man, however, is against suspending grants for foreign study programs. He gives two reasons for holding his opinion. First, he points out that students attending foreign study program don't play but study and try learn new things. Second, he mentions that the university should reduce spending in non-academic programs such as renovating the faculty lounges and support academic programs that are beneficial for students.

Vocabulary

-  curb 억제하다 unnecessary costs 불필요한 예산
 remodel 개조 하다 faculty lounges 교직원 휴게실 renovate 수선하다, 수리하다

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| 지문해석 |

내년 여름부터 모든 4학년 학생이 적어도 1개의 공립 학교에서 의무적으로 자발 학습 지도하도록 하겠다는 학교의 생각에 대한 제 의견을 나누고 싶습니다. 많은 학생들이 이 제안에 반대하는 것을 알고 있습니다만, 저는 개인적으로 학교의 결정을 환영합니다. 이 새 정책은 공부로 어려움을 겪는 많은 아이들에게 교육적인 도움을 줄 것이라고 믿습니다. 또한 사회적 양심이 되겠다는 학교의 공약을 사회에 더 잘 보여줄 수 있으며, 이는 학교 이미지 개선이라는 결과를 낼 것입니다.

케이크 윌슨 (2학년)

| Script |

M: Have you planned your summer yet?
W: The school's actually done that for me with their latest news. And this guy in the newspaper is saying that the policy is fantastic.
M: Why do I get the feeling you're not up to being charitable with your time?
W: I'm concentrating on my studies, that's why. I mean, if I had the time, I wouldn't mind helping out, especially with children. But, I also need time for my own education ... I was supposed to enroll for summer classes to lighten my load for senior year. I won't be able to get anything out of this, academic-wise.
M: Hmm ... well, but it can be beneficial to all of us. It is good for the school's image within the community.
W: The school just wants to maintain its good public image at the seniors' expense. They're just using social awareness as an excuse. The school won't even cut us some slack and give any credit for our time. A very unfair arrangement, if ever I saw one ... I mean, why do they even say it's "volunteer" work when you're being forced to do it?

| Script 해석 |

남자: 여름 계획 짰니?
여자: 최근 뉴스를 보니 학교가 대신 해준 것 같은데, 그리고 어떤 애가 그 정책이 대단히 좋다고 신문에 까지 썼던데.
남자: 왜 난 네가 시간적 여유가 없다는 것처럼 들리지?
여자: 내가 공부에 집중해서 그래. 그러니까, 나도 시간이 있다면 돕고 싶지, 특히 애들 일은. 그렇지만 나도 내 공부할 시간이 필요해. 4학년 때 부담을 줄이려고 여름 계절학기에 등록을 하려고 했거든. 학업 면에서 봤을 때 내가 이 프로그램으로부터 얻을 수 있는 것은 없을 거야.
남자: 글썄, 이 프로그램이 우리 모두에게 유익할 수도 있어. 사회에서 학교 이미지에 도움도 되고.
여자: 학교는 4학년생들을 희생시켜서라도 단지 좋은 사회적 이미지를 유지하고 싶은 거야. 사회 의식이라는 것을 구실로 삼는 거라구. 학교는 우리를 좀 더 여유롭게 해주거나 우리 시간에 대한 학점을 주지도 않을 거라고. 이거 하나만 봐도 굉장히 불공평하잖아. 내 말은 우리가 하라고 강요 받을 거라면 왜 "자발적 활동"이라고 말하는 거야?

Reading Note

Requiring seniors to do volunteer mentoring of public schools.

Agree

- 1) Help children w / their studies
- 2) Enhance the public image of the uni.

Listening Note

Disagree

- 1) Don't have time
 - Plans to enroll for summer classes
- 2) School is using seniors to create a good image
 - students get nothing, not even credit

My Answer The student who wrote the letter agrees with the idea of the university that requires all seniors to do volunteer mentoring with at least one public school in the community. The woman, however, disagrees with the university policy. Her reasons for holding that opinion are twofold. Firstly, she already planned to attend summer classes so that she doesn't have enough time. Secondly, she believes that students don't get any benefits from participating in the mentoring program. She believes, however, that the university is using seniors to create its good public image.

Vocabulary

- mandatory 의무적인
 volunteer mentoring 자발적인 학습지도
 social consciousness 사회적 양심
 fantastic 훌륭한
 enroll 출석하다, 등록하다
 academic-wise 학업 면에서
 beneficial 유익한

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[지문해석]

대학 당국은 학생의 최대 재학 기간을 줄이기로 결정했다. 이번 학년부터 시작해서 학생들은 4년의 학위 과정을 6년이 아닌 5년 안에 마쳐야 한다. 당국에 의하면 이 정책은 더 나은 학습 분위기를 증진하기 위한 결정이다. 지난 10년 간 졸업을 유예하며 학교에 남아있는 학생의 수가 증가하면서, 교수당 학생의 비율을 증가시키고 기숙사와 주차 공간의 부족을 야기시키고 대학이 제공하는 교육의 질에 심각하게 영향을 끼쳤다. 현재 1,2학년은 모두 이 새 정책에 적용을 받게 된다.

[Script]

W: Charlie, what's up? Got time for lunch?
M: Ah, okay, but let's make it real quick ... I got to rush to my other classes. My schedule has been crazy ever since I heard about that stupid policy.
W: Ah ... The new policy that limits our stay to five years?
M: Yeah. It's kind of unfair, you know ... especially for a working student like me. I've been taking just a few subjects per semester so that I can work and support myself ... and my plan to graduate in six years was all mapped out. Now that I only got five years, I have to take a full load ... and that means giving up my job.
W: Well, you know ... they say they're doing it because the quality of education is going down.
M: Ok, but what about me? What if I fail in some subjects? What if I don't complete the requirements in five years? And I'll bet I'm not the only one who's upset about this. Not everyone is a genius ... I'm sure that with this new policy, many of us won't be able to finish our courses on time ...

[Script 해석]

여자: 찰리, 무슨 일이야? 점심 식사 안 할래?
남자: 아, 그래. 그런데 빨리 먹고 와야 해. 다른 수업 시간에 맞춰 가야 하거든. 그 이상한 정책 때문에 내 시간표가 엉망이 되어버렸어.
여자: 아. 5년 안에 졸업해야 한다는 그 정책 말이야?
남자: 응. 특히 나같이 일을 해야 하는 학생에게는 불공평한 정책이야. 일하고 돈을 벌기 위해서는 한 학기에 과목 몇 개만 들어왔었거든. 그래서 6년 안에 졸업하려는 계획도 이미 다 세워두었었고. 그런데 이제 5년 안에 졸업을 해야 하니 꼭 채워서 수업을 들어야지 일도 하지 못하는 거고.
여자: 글썄, 교육의 질이 자꾸 떨어져서 이런 정책을 실행하는 거라던데.
남자: 알아. 하지만 나는 어떻게 해? 몇 과목에서 낙제를 하게 되면? 5년 안에 모든 필수 과목을 다 마치지 못하면? 나만 이렇게 기분이 상한 것은 아닐 거야. 모두가 다 천재는 아니니까. 이 정책으로 인해서 많은 사람이 제 시간 안에 학교를 마치지 못하게 될 거야.

Reading Note

Reducing the maximum residency period from six to five years.

Many students have maximized their stay at college

- Extend student-teacher ratios / create shortages in dormitory and parking spaces

Listening Note

Disagree

- 1) Unfair for working students.
- 2) Impossible to complete the requirements in five years / there would be many other students in the same situation.

My Answer The university has decided to reduce the maximum residency period for students to five years due to the high student-teacher ratios and shortages in dormitory and parking spaces. The man, however, is opposed to the university policy. He provides two reasons for holding his opinions. First, it is unfair for students who should manage to work and study at the same time. Second, it would be almost impossible to complete the requirements in five years. And he believes that there would be many other students who wouldn't be able to graduate within five years.

Vocabulary

- the maximum residency period 최대 재학 기간 promote 증진시키다 maximize 극대화하다 student-teacher ratio 교사당 학생의 비율
- dormitory 기숙사 severely 엄하게 sophomore 2학년
- a full load 꽉 찬 양, 채워진 분량

| 지문해석 |

최근에 저는 학교 안에 현수막이나 깃발 또는 다른 문서 자료를 금지한다는 학교의 정책에 대해서 알게 되었습니다. 이 말은 앞으로는 건물 외벽이나 가로등의 기둥 그리고 다른 학교 시설에 붙어있는 어떠한 게시물도 볼 수 없다는 뜻입니다. 학교 당국은 청결과 학교 내의 안전을 유지하기 위해서라고 했지만, 학교 청결이요? 그건 좋습니다. 그러나 현수막이나 깃발이 학교 안전과 정말 관련이 있습니까? 전 어떻게 연관되었는지 잘 모르겠습니다. 게다가 우리의 의견을 붙여 놓을 수 있는 공간을 몇 개의 게시판으로 축소한다는 것은 우리가 의견을 말하고 듣는 기회를 심히 감소시킬 것입니다.

이시벨 존슨 (3학년)

| Script |

W: What are you reading, Mark?

M: Hey. I'm reading this student's letter to the editor ... Wanna have a look?

W: Oh, that one. I've read it too. DO you agree with the student?

M: Well, no ... actually, I agree with the university policy. I'm sick and tired of looking at building windows littered with banners and flags ... blocking the light whenever we have classes. I've always thought something should be done about campus cleanliness anyway ...

W: Wow ... I didn't realize you felt this strongly about the signs ... As for me, I kinda agree with the letter. I think we should be able to put up posters on campus.

M: You do? You know, in addition to making the campus look kind of messy, all those posters and flyers are kind of a fire hazard. They might suddenly get caught up on electric wires ... and that to me, is a bigger problem than students not getting their posters seen by everyone.

W: Well, but how about student rights? Don't you think this kind of prohibition limits our rights as students?

M: I don't think so. The school does have places where you can post things without being obtrusive. I don't see any reason why the signs should be posted everywhere.

| Script 해석 |

여자: 무엇을 읽고 있는 거야, 마크?

남자: 어서 와. 한 학생이 편집자에게 보낸 편지를 읽고 있었어. 한번 볼래?

여자: 아 이거 말이구나. 나도 읽었어. 이 학생의 의견에 동의하니?

남자: 흠. 아니 ... 사실 난 학교의 정책에 찬성해. 나도 건물 창문에 걸린 현수막과 깃발 때문에 짜증이 났거든. 그것 때문에 수업할 때 빛도 안 들어오고, 나도 늘 깨끗한 학교 환경을 위해 어떤 결단이 내려져야 한다고 생각했어.

여자: 와 ... 게시물에 대해서 그렇게 생각하는 줄 몰랐어. 난 이 편지를 쓴 학생의 의견에 동의하는 편이야. 우리에게 캠퍼스에 포스터를 걸 권리가 있다는 생각하거든.

남자: 정말 그렇게 생각해? 캠퍼스를 지저분하게 만드는 것 이외에도, 이런 종류의 포스터와 전단은 화재를 일으킬 수 있는 위험성을 가지고 있잖아. 전선에 감길 수도 있고, 나한테는 이런 위험이 모든 사람이 포스터를 보지 못하게 된다는 점보다 더 큰 문제로 보이는걸.

여자: 음 ... 그렇지만 학생들의 권리에 대해서는 어떻게 생각하니? 넌 이런 제재가 학생으로서의 권리를 침해한다고 생각하지 않니?

남자: 난 그렇게 생각하지 않아. 학교는 이미 눈에 거슬리지 않고도 포스터를 걸 수 있는 장소를 마련해 두었어. 모든 곳에 게시물을 게시해야 할만한 이유는 못 찾겠는걸.

Reading Note

Forbidding banners, flags, etc. In campus buildings

- for cleanliness & safety

Against

- 1) Banners & flags have nothing to do with safety
- 2) Violation of student rights

Listening Note

Disagree

1) Campus cleanliness

- tired of banners and flags on windows (blocking the light)

2) Safety

- may cause fire (if caught up on electric wires)

3) Policy doesn't violate student rights

- there are places for posting signs

My Answer

The man doesn't share the view with the student who wrote the letter about the school policy to forbid the placing of banners in campus buildings. He gives three reasons for holding this opinion. The first is that the ban will make the campus clean and neat. He says that he is tired of banners and flags on windows, blocking the light. Another reason is safety. While the letter says that there is no connection between banners and safety, the man thinks there is a connection because banners may cause fire if they're caught up on electric wires. Finally, he points out that this policy doesn't violate student rights, because there are places for posting signs.

Vocabulary



bulletin board 게시판



be sick and tired of it 그것에 진절머리가 난다 cleanliness 청결 prohibition 금지

| 지문해석 |

위험 보상 위험 보상이란, 위험 속에서 자신의 행동을 인지한 변화에 적응시키려는 효과를 의미하는 행동을 가리키는 생물학 용어이다. 이 이론은 겉으로는 이해하기 어려운 상황을 설명해준다. 상식적으로 위험 가능성이 감소하면 사고 발생율 또한 감소할 것이라고 예상한다. 그러나 대부분의 경우, 이 예상이 빗나가는데 왜냐하면 사람들이 위험을 덜 느끼게 되어 더 부주의하게 되는 경향이 있기 때문이다. 이는 당신이 어떤 상황의 한 부분에서 안전함을 느끼게 되면 다른 부분에서 더 많은 위험을 무릅쓰게 된다는 것을 보여준다.

| Script |

SUVs, or sport utility vehicles, are often criticized for increasing the risk to other drivers. According to the theory of risk compensation, however, the SUV drivers who are considered to be safer than other drivers may not be that safe. In June 2006, researchers watched 41,000 passenger vehicles passing through some points in London over two weeks, and the results showed that drivers of SUVs and 4x4s are more likely to use mobile phones while driving. They were also less likely to wear seatbelts. Their behavior could be attributed to their belief that they are relatively safe because the SUV will protect them in case of accidents. Most of you might think wearing a helmet when cycling will protect your brain and therefore reduce the rate of accidents, right? Of course, helmets protect your brain from damage to some extent in the event of an accident. However, studies show that they do not necessarily reduce the accident rate. Here again, risk compensation may be having its way. The thought of wearing a helmet affects the behavior of cyclists in a negative way, i.e., they tend to behave less cautiously than when they are not wearing a helmet, and this leads to offset the protective benefit of helmets in accidents.

| Script 해석 |

SUV 즉, 스포츠 범용차는 종종 다른 운전자에 대한 위험을 증가시킨다는 비난의 대상이 되죠. 하지만 위험 보상 이론에 따르면 다른 운전자에 비해 더 안전하다고 알려진 SUV 운전자가 사실 그만큼 안전하지 못합니다. 2006년 6월, 조사자들은 2주 동안 런던의 한 지점에서 41,000대의 지나가는 차를 관찰했습니다. 그 연구의 결과, SUV와 4륜 구동차의 운전자들이 운전 중 더 많이 핸드폰을 사용하는 경향이 있다는 점이 나타났습니다. 또한 안전벨트 착용률도 다른 운전자에 비해 낮았습니다. 이런 행동은 사고가 났을 경우 SUV가 자신을 보호해 주기 때문에 비교적 더 안전하다고 믿는 믿음 때문입니다. 여러분 다수는 자전거를 탈 때 헬멧이 머리를 보호해주기 때문에 사고율이 감소할 것이라고 생각할 수 있어요, 그렇지? 물론 헬멧은 사고가 날 경우 어느 정도까지는 머리를 보호해 줍니다. 그러나 조사에 따르면 사고율을 감소시켜주지는 않아요. 이 역시 위험 보상이 그 역할을 하기 때문입니다. 헬멧을 착용하고 있다는 생각은 운전자의 행동에 부정적인 방향으로 영향을 미칩니다. 다시 말해 운전자는 헬멧을 착용하지 않았을 때보다 더 부주의하게 행동하게 되고 이 점이 사고가 났을 때 헬멧이 보호해주는 이점을 상쇄해 버리죠.

[지문해석]

집단 사고: 사람들이 집단이나 조직에 순응하기 위해 다른 사람의 신념이나 인식에 맞춰가기 시작하면 집단 사고가 일어난다. 이는 개인적으로는 반대해도, 조직적인 일치에 따라가려고 하는 천성적인 경향 때문에 일어나는 사고 방식의 일종이다. 이 경향은 다른 신념이나 의견을 가지고 있다는 이유로 쫓겨날까 걱정하는 두려움에 의해 정당화된다. 그 결과, 집단 사고가 적용되면 개인이 집단에 순응하기 위해서 자신의 반대 의사를 표현하지 않음에 따라, 건전하지 못한 의사 결정 과정이 생기는 결과를 낳게 된다.

[Script]

Do you think I could get you to agree with a statement that you felt was false? Chances are I probably could. To demonstrate why, I'd like to tell you about a psychology experiment that was done some years ago. Uh, in the experiment, a group of students was placed in a room together and shown two cards with lines drawn on them. They were then asked which line was longer. The first three students to answer were actually cooperating in the experiment, and they deliberately gave the wrong answer. Amazingly, most of the other students went along with their opinion, even though it was clearly incorrect. In a follow-up experiment, those same students were brought in one by one and shown the same two cards. When they were alone, and had not heard any previous answers, each student was able to correctly pick the card with the longer line. That tells you quite a bit about man's wish to fit in, doesn't it?

[Script 해석]

여러분이 틀렸다고 생각 한 문장에 대해 제가 동의하도록 할 수 있다고 생각하십니까? 그럴 수 있을 것입니다. 왜 그런지 설명해 드리기 위해서 몇 년 전에 있던 심리학 실험을 말씀 드리겠습니다. 그 실험에서 한 무리의 학생들은 방 한 가운데 앉아서 선이 그려진 두 장의 카드를 보았습니다. 그리고 어느 선이 더 긴지에 대한 질문을 받았습니다. 처음 세 명의 학생은 실은 원래 그 실험과 연관된 사람들이었고 고의로 틀린 답을 말했습니다. 놀랍게도 다른학생들 중 대부분이 그 세 명의 의견에 동조했습니다. 비록 확실히 틀렸지만 말이에요. 그 다음 실험에서, 학생들을 한 명씩 불러다가 동일한 카드 두 장을 보여주었습니다. 혼자 있게 되고 다른 대답을 듣지 않은 상태에서 학생들은 더 긴 길이 그려진 카드를 골라내었습니다. 이 실험은 다른 이들과 조화를 이루고 싶어하는 인간의 소망에 대해서 많이 설명해줍니다. 그렇죠?

Reading Note

Groupthink

People tend to adapt their beliefs to other people thinking

This happens due to man's inherent tendency to follow the group consensus

This is justified by one's fear to be singled out due to his different belief.

Listening Note

1) The first three subjects chose the wrong line

- occurs influenced by the group

2) The same subjects were able to select the correct line

- occurs in private

My Answer

Groupthink is defined as people's tendency to adapt their beliefs to other people's thinking. In the lecture, the professor describes a psychology experiment in which subjects were asked to pick the longer of two lines. In the experiment, the first three subjects deliberately gave the wrong answer, and most of the subjects after them were influenced by those incorrect answers and chose the wrong line as well. Later, the same test subjects were shown the same lines, but they did not hear the answers of the other test subjects. In this situation, most subjects were able to select the correct line. This experiment clearly demonstrates the concept of groupthink. The subjects gave the wrong answers so that they could conform to the group.

Vocabulary

- perception 지각, 이해 conform (규칙, 관습 등)에 순응하다 inherent tendency 선천적으로 타고난 경향 consensus 일치, 조화
 single out 선출하다, 선별하다
 psychology experiment 심리학 실험 deliberately 고의로, 신중히, 심사숙고 하여 demonstrate 논증하다, 입증하다

| 지문해석 |

플로우: 사람이 한 가지 활동에 완전히 집중하게 되는 정신적인 상태에 있게 되는 것은 정상적인 일이다. 어떤 활동에 완전히 연관되어 그 일을 하면서 일종의 성취감을 느끼면서, 지금 하고 있는 일에 강력한 집중을 느끼는 순간이 존재한다. 이런 요소들이 명확하게 나타날 때 이 사람은 플로우라고 하는 심리적 상태에 있는 것이다. 그러나 성취해야 하는 명확한 목표와 그 활동에 대해서 엄청난 집중력을 갖는 것이 필수적이다. 또한, 플로우 상태로 들어가기 위해서는 방해 받지 않는 환경이 필요하다. 왜냐하면 아주 조금만 정신이 흩어져도 집중력은 방해 받기 때문이다.

| Script |

So we've been discussing a mental state called flow. Here is an example. A friend of mine is a professor of mathematics. Once she didn't sleep the whole night just to solve this one math puzzle that came up in one of her lectures. She missed dinner trying to solve it ... the blackboard was filled to the brim with notes ... eventually, she was able to solve it the following morning ... and amazingly, she didn't feel tired. She felt more happiness than exhaustion after finally getting her answer. Another friend of mine was also a professor. Recently he retired from university teaching. Still, he wants to continue his studies on his own. But the problem is he isn't good at concentrating on something long enough to carry out or follow through on his activities. He's been having trouble sleeping; he's been having nightmares, too. He cannot focus his attention on a problem, no matter how hard he tries to keep his attention on what he is doing. He says that he keeps getting distracted by little noises and movements. Can you guess why he can't concentrate unlike the other professor? It is because he doesn't have any clear goals, since he's retired from teaching. This lack of motivation causes him to be easily distracted even by a small noise.

| Script 해석 |

자, 우리는 플로우라고 부르는 정신적 상태에 대해서 논의했습니다. 여기 예를 한번 들어 보죠. 제 친구 한 명은 수학 교수입니다. 언젠가 그 친구는 강의 때 나온 수학 문제 하나를 풀기 위해서 밤새 잠을 자지 않았던 적이 있습니다. 그 문제를 풀기 위해 저녁도 걸렸죠. 칠판은 메모로 가득 찼습니다. 마침내 다음날 아침 그 문제를 풀수 있었고 놀랍게도 그 친구는 전혀 피곤하지 않았습니니다. 답을 찾아내고 난 뒤에 피곤함 보다는 더 많은 행복감을 느꼈습니다. 또 다른 제 친구도 역시 교수였는데 최근 강단에서 물러났습니다. 그래도 그 친구는 계속해서 자신의 연구를 하고 싶어합니다. 그런데 문제는 그가 무엇인가를 이루거나 하던 일을 다 마칠 수 있을 정도의 오랜 시간 동안 집중을 하지 못한다는 것입니다. 그 친구는 악몽을 꾸는 등의 수면 장애를 가지고 있습니다. 그는 하고 있는 일에 아무리 집중을 하려고 해도 잘 안됩니다. 그 친구는 작은 소리나 동작에서 늘 방해를 받는다고 말합니다. 그 친구가 다른 교수들과는 달리 집중을 못하는지 아십니까? 그 이유는 그 친구가 이미 은퇴를 해서 뚜렷한 목표가 없기 때문입니다. 동기가 부족하기 때문에 작은 소리에도 쉽게 주의가 산만해지게 됩니다.

Reading Note

Flow

A mental state of high focus on one activity

- 1) Clear goals
- 2) Concentration
- 3) Non-disturbing environment

Listening Note

- 1) A prof. of math
 - didn't sleep while solving a problem
 - not tired but happy
- 2) Another prof. retired
 - cannot concentrate
 - gets easily distracted
 - lacking goals & motivation

My Answer

According to the reading, flow is a term that describes a mental state of high focus on one activity. In order to engage in the state of flow, one should have clear goals, concentrate on a single activity, and avoid disturbing environment. The professor gives two examples to describe the state of flow. The first example is the professor of mathematics trying to solve a math question by spending the whole night. He didn't feel fatigue but happiness. The other example was another professor retired from college teaching. He couldn't concentrate and was easily distracted because he didn't have goals and motivation to work after retirement.

- intense concentration 극도의 집중 psychological 정신적인, 심리학적인 distraction 혼란, 산만함
 exhaustion 극도의 피로, 소진 nightmare 악몽 motivation 동기 fatigue 피로 retirement 퇴직

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| 지문해석 |

창조적 파괴 혁신은 언제나 산업과 경제에 혁신을 불러 오는데 필요한 기미를 제공한다. 혁신의 결과물 중 하나는 바로 창조적 파괴이다. 이 과정은 새 제품의 창조가 유사한 상품을 생산하는 회사의 시장 내에서의 위치나 일하는 방식을 파괴하는 것을 의미한다. 창조적 파괴는 경제학자인 조제프 슘페터에 의해 도입된 개념으로, 혁신이 오래된 목록, 생각, 기술, 기교, 장비들을 어떻게 쓸모 없게 하는지를 설명한다. 오래된 상품이나 사업 방식이 새로운 상품에 의해 사용되지 않거나 쓸모 없는 상태로 남겨지게 되면, 그것이 창조적 파괴로 알려져 있다.

| Script |

As you all know, when computers came into homes and offices, they replaced much of the equipment people had used previously. Uh, computers replaced bulky typewriters for making documents ... they displaced the slower counting machines. Computers also became the main tool for long distance communication. Through the use of e-mail and the Internet, computers came to perform many of the functions that the regular postal mail had served. In fact, this transition has been so complete that typewriters and counting machines can only be found in dusty old storage rooms or antique shops, while postal mail is often used only as a last resort. You know ... if you think about it, a similar thing happened with automobiles. In the space of about 30 years, cars completely replaced horse-drawn carriages, wagons, and other slower modes of land transportation. Automobiles evolved into all sorts of sizes and shapes – trucks, jeeps, vans – to accommodate friends, family, and freight ... Of course, rapid technological advances have accelerated the rate of creative destruction. So there's no telling when the computer and the automobile might also become the victims of creative destruction.

| Script 해석 |

모두 아시다시피 컴퓨터가 가정과 사무실에 등장하면서 예전에 사용하던 많은 장비들을 대체했습니다. 어, 컴퓨터는 서류 작성을 하는 부피 큰 타자기를 대체했고 느린 계산기들을 몰아냈습니다. 컴퓨터는 또한 장거리 통신의 주요한 도구입니다. 이메일과 인터넷을 통해 컴퓨터는 일반적인 우편 제도가 했던 여러 역할들을 수행하게 되었습니다. 사실 이 변환은 너무 완벽하게 이루어져, 타자기와 계산기는 먼지 나는 창고나 골동품 점에서나 찾아볼 수 있고 우편제도도 대개 최후의 수단으로서만 사용이 됩니다. 모두 알겠지만 생각해 보면, 자동차 분야에도 비슷한 현상이 생겼습니다. 30년이라는 시간 안에 자동차는 말이 끄는 마차나 4륜 마차 그리고 그 밖의 속도가 느린 운송 수단들을 대체했습니다. 자동차는 친구, 가족, 화물을 나르기 위해 트럭, 지프, 밴 등 다양한 크기와 모양으로 진화해왔습니다. 물론 급속한 기술 발전이 이 창조적 파괴를 가속화해 왔습니다. 그렇기 때문에 컴퓨터와 자동차가 또한 언제 이 창조적 파괴의 희생물이 될지는 알 수 없습니다.

Reading Note

Creative destruction

Creation of new products Destruction of existing similar products or business

Innovations old technologies, etc.

Become obsolete

- Old things give way to new products

Listening Note

1) Computers

- replaced equipments that were used before
Ex) typewriters, counting machines
- become the main tool for long distance comm.
(replaced regular postal mail)

2) Automobiles

- replaced slower modes of land transportation
Ex) horse-drawn carriages, wagons

My Answer Creative destruction is a term that explains how new products replace existing similar products. This concept can be seen with the dawning of computers which replaced dated equipment, such as typewriters and counting machines. Computers also have enabled e-mail and the Internet to take the place of regular postal service. Another example that shows creative destruction is the development of the automobile. The development of cars has made the old ways of transportation like wagon and carriage dispensable. However, as discussed by the professor, both the computer and the automobile themselves might be someday victims of creative destruction by giving way to more innovative products or machines.

Vocabulary

- innovation 혁신 revolutionize 혁명을 일으키다 creative destruction 창조적 파괴
whereby 조적 파괴 equipment 장비 bulky 부피가 큰 freight 화물

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[지문해석]

인지적 편향 사람은 대개 자신의 경향과 선입견에 근거하여 다른 사람을 인식한다. 이를 사회적 편향, 혹은 심리학 용어로 인지적 편향이라고 하며 이 개념은 우리의 일상적인 사회적 상호작용에 영향을 준다. 이 중에 후광 효과라고 하는 것이 있는데, 이는 한 사람의 한 가지 특성에 대한 좋은 평가가 다른 특성에 대한 평가에 영향을 미치는 것이다. X라고 하는 특징을 가지고 있는 사람은 Y라고 하는 점 또한 가지고 있을 것이라고 생각하는 것이다. 비록 이 두 가지 특징이 서로 연관이 없어도 말이다. 매력적이거나 훌륭한 솜씨를 가지고 있는 사람은 종종 평균적인 외모나 능력의 사람보다 더 경쟁력이 있다는 평가를 받는다.

[Script]

In Okay ... so we learned that many of the judgments we make are not as logical as we believe, because they are influenced by the halo effect. The halo effect often occurs at job interviews, where the interviewer may be influenced by the appearance of the interviewee. If the interviewee is physically attractive, the interviewer may ignore his / her other weaknesses. This is because the interviewer presumes that the other qualities of that person are as good as his / her looks, although there is no proof that supports this presumption. The halo effect is also often observed in the business area, and companies try to use this effect for marketing their products. The best-known example would be the "iPod halo effect." During recent years, Apple's sales of desktops and laptops have soared, and many people believe that this sudden sales increase is largely owing to the iPod, the portable media player made by Apple, which has gained a huge following all over the world. This theory was advanced by Apple and those who have studied Apple's business and marketing strategies. According to the theory, people who are satisfied with the use of their iPods come to be aware of the existence of other Apple products, become interested in them, and finally decide to purchase those products because they believe they are as good as the iPod.

[Script 해석]

자 ... 우리는 후광 효과에 영향을 받기 때문에, 우리가 내리는 많은 판단의 우리가 믿는 것만큼 논리적이지 않다는 점을 배웠습니다. 후광 효과는 면접관이 면접을 받는 사람의 외모에 영향을 받을 수 있는 구직 인터뷰에서 종종 발생합니다. 면접 받는 사람이 매력적이면 그의 다른 약점을 쉽게 지나치게 될 수도 있습니다. 이는 상대방이 외모만큼이나 다른 면도 좋을 것이라고 면접관이 가정하기 때문입니다. 비록 이 가정을 뒷받침할 근거가 없더라도 말입니다. 후광 효과는 비즈니스 분야에서도 종종 나타나며, 기업은 상품 판매에 이 효과를 이용하려 노력합니다. 가장 잘 알려진 것이 'iPod 후광 효과'라고 할 수 있습니다. 최근 몇 년 동안 애플사의 데스크톱 컴퓨터와 노트북 컴퓨터의 판매가 눈에 띄게 증가했고, 많은 사람들은 이런 급격한 증가가 iPod 때문이라고 믿습니다. iPod는 최근 전세계적으로 큰 성공을 거둔 애플사의 휴대용 미디어 플레이어지요. 이 이론은 애플사와 애플사의 영업과 판매 전략을 연구하는 사람들에 의해 발전되었습니다. 이 이론에 따르면 iPod 제품에 만족한 사람들이 애플사의 다른 제품도 알게 되고 관심을 갖게 되며 마침내는 구입을 결정하게 되는데, 왜냐하면 iPod만큼 다른 제품들도 좋을 것이라고 믿기 때문입니다.

Reading Note

The halo effect

High evaluation of one quality affects the judging of other qualities

(quality X quality Y)

No Relation

Listening Note

1) Job interviews




- attractive applicants other qualities are regarded as good as their looks

2) The iPod halo effect

- a good appreciation of the iPod buy other Apple products as well

My Answer The halo effect occurs when a particularly good quality of a person becomes the basis of how we view that person other possible qualities or abilities. This effect is often seen during an interview, where the interviewer might be attracted to the interviewee's appearance and believe other qualities of that applicant are as good as his/her looks. The professor then gives an example that shows how the halo effect is applied to business. She talks about the iPod halo effect, which refers to tendency of iPod users to expect other products by Apple to be of the same quality as iPods.

Vocabulary

-  predisposition 경향 bias 선입관 psychological term 심리학 용어 cognitive bias 인지적 편향 social interaction 사회적 상호작용
-  competence 경쟁력
-  soar 급상승하다 portable 휴대용

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[지문해석]

해프닝의 예술: 예술은 상대적인 것이므로 다양한 해석이 존재할 수 있다. 이런 점에서 어떤 사람들은 예술이란 예술가와 청중 모두가 경험하고 있는, 실시간 일어나고 있는 사건이나 상황이라고 생각한다. 예술은 멈춰져 있는 것이 아니라 상호 작용하는 것이 된다. 이렇게 만들어지는 예술을 '해프닝'이라고 부른다. 이 방식은 청중의 참여를 필요로 한다는 점에서 조직적이라고 할 수 있다. 또한 해프닝에 동참하게 된 사람들이 계획되지 않은 반응을 보여준다는 점에서 자연스럽다.

[Script]

As we discuss how art affects the world, the audience and the artists who make art, um ... one of the more amusing art forms, I think is ... it's called happening. Wouldn't you want to be able to experience art as it happens, knowing that interacting with an artist at that particular time is considered art? Let's say that you had a painter who set up his easel in a park for the day to do a painting ... nothing too new about that, right? But let's say the artist began engaging other people in the park, uh, asking for suggestions and then working those suggestions into his painting. Well, then, the complete work of art would be a product of not just the painter, but also the other people who gave suggestions ... it would be the result of their interaction. The artist may intentionally solicit suggestions from the crowd ... but he can't control the suggestions they make, uh, injecting some spontaneity into his painting. Or let's say you have a play in which the actors converse directly with the audience. The comments made or the questions asked by the actors may be pre-scripted, but the responses of the audience members certainly aren't. In this way, the audience becomes an integral part of the artistic performance.

[Script 해석]

예술이 어떻게 세계와 관중, 그리고 작품을 만드는 작가에게 영향을 미치는지에 대해 이야기할 때, 재미있는 예술형태 중 하나에 해프닝이라고 불리는 것이 있습니다. 당신과 예술가가 특정한 순간에 연관되는 행위가 예술이 된다는 것을 아신다면, 예술이 일어나는 그 순간을 경험해보고 싶지 않으시겠습니까? 화가 한 명이 그림을 그리기 위해서 공원에 이젤을 세워두었다고 해봅시다. 별로 새로운 것은 없죠? 그런데 이 화가가 공원 안의 사람들을 끌어들이기 시작하면요? 의견을 부탁하고 그 의견을 자신의 그림에 반영하기 시작 했다면? 그렇다면 완성된 작품은 화가 혼자서 만들어낸

것이 아니라 그에게 의견을 준 사람들의 것이기도 합니다. 즉, 상호작용의 결과물이라는 것이죠. 화가는 고의적으로 군중에게 의견을 구했을 수도 있습니다. 그러나 청중이 낸 의견을 통제하지 못해서 무의식 중에 그림 속에 들어갈 수도 있죠. 혹은 배우가 관객들과 직접 대화를 하는 연극이 있다고 해봅시다. 배우가 하는 대사나 질문은 미리 쓰여진 것일 수도 있지만 관객의 반응은 절대로 그렇지 않습니다. 이런 식으로 관객이 예술 행위의 한 구성 요소가 됩니다.

Reading Note

The art of happening

The art of happening requires the participation of audience

Listening Note

- 1) An artist painting while taking suggestions from the audience
 - artist has no control over his work / spontaneous work b / w artist and audience
- 2) An actor asks questions to the audience in a play.
 - the audience becomes part of the performance

My Answer The art of happening refers to a kind of art that requires the spontaneous participation of the audience. The professor gives two examples of this kind of art. The first example is if an artist painted a painting while taking suggestions from the audience. Since the artist would have no control over what kind of suggestions the audience gave, the art created would be both spontaneous and a collaboration between the artist and the audience. The professor also gives an example in which the actors in a play ask questions directly to the audience. While the actors might be able to plan their questions, they would not be able to plan the responses of the audience, and the audience would become part of the performance.

Vocabulary

- interpretation 해석 interactive 상호 작용하다 simultaneously 동시에 spontaneous 자연 발생적인
 solicit 바라다, 유인하다 integral 필수적, 불가결한 performance 행위, 공연

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| 지문해석 |

불신의 유예: 사람들이 불신의 유예 기간을 갖는 것은 드물지 않은 방법이다. 불신의 유예란 실제 현실성을 놓고 볼 때, 논리적인지 분별 있는지 판단하는 것을 잠시 유보하는 것을 수반하는 현상이다. 어떤 상황은 우리 주위에서 일어난 사건을 인식하거나 받아들이는데 있어서 유연성을 요구한다. 사실일 수 없을 것 같은 것은 기존의 믿음에 도전하지만, 그것을 사실로 받아들이려는 의지나 반의식적 결정은 그로부터 지속성과 오락성을 발견하기만 하면 더 이상 그것의 진실성을 의심하지 않는다.

| Script |

In general, people are highly willing to indulge in fantasy for the sake of entertainment. Take for example, video games ... those role-playing games or RPGs. With RPGs, the willingness to accept ludicrous or impossible situations is an essential element of the game experience. Obviously, from a purely logical standpoint, we all know that the situations presented in these games are impossible. You're never going to encounter a dinosaur rampaging through your neighborhood, for example. And obviously, if you die in real life, you don't really get to start over again. But during the game experience, we are willing to put reality aside and just enjoy the game, despite its lack of realism. The same can be said of watching professional wrestling. You know that it's a kind of sports theatrics ... you see these guys hitting each other with chairs or dropping each other on their heads ... nobody in real life could actually take that sort of punishment. Um, basically we all know it's fake ... just stunts and play acting, but many viewers get highly involved in professional wrestling. Again, basically they are willing to put logic aside for thirty minutes and enjoy the spectacle.

[Script 해석]

일반적으로 사람들은 재미를 위해 허구에 깊게 빠지게 되기 쉽습니다. RPG라고 불리는 비디오 게임인 롤플레이 게임은 예로 들어봅시다. RPG를 할 때 우스운 상황이나 불가능한 상황을 받아들이려는 태도가 게임 경험의 필수적인 요소입니다. 확실히 순수한 이성으로 보면, 우리는 모두 게임에서 제시한 상황이 불가능한 것임을 알고 있습니다. 예를 들면, 공룡이 집 주위에서 날뛰는 일을 겪게 될 일은 절대 없죠. 그리고 현실 세계에서는 당연히 한번 죽었다고 해서 다음 기회가 오는 것도 아니죠. 그러나 게임을 할 때, 현실성이 부족하더라도 우리는 현실은 잊혀두고 게임을 즐깁니다. 프로 레슬링 경기를 보는 것도 동일하다고 할 수 있습니다. 그것이 연출이라는 것을 알고 있을 것입니다. 의자로 사람을 치거나 서로를 던져서 머리가 땅바닥으로 떨어지게 하는 그런 난폭함을 실생활에서 보는 경우는 없습니다. 우리는 대부분 그것이 눈속임을 알고 있습니다. 일종의 묘기이자 연기라는 것을 알죠. 그러나 많은 사람들이 프로 레슬링에 열광합니다. 다시 말해 사람들은 경기가 진행되는 30분 동안 이성을 뒤로하고 그 광경을 즐깁니다.

Reading Note

Suspension of Disbelief

A willingness to accept improbabilities cancels any doubts about their verity.

Listening Note

- 1) When playing video games, people accept impossible situations so that they can enjoy the games.
- 2) When watching pro-wrestling, they suspend their disbelief to be entertained.

My Answer

Suspension of disbelief is seen where there is a willingness to accept improbabilities. The professor says that people willingly accept what they know are impossible situations when they play video games. Everyone knows that situations in video games can happen, but the professor says that people are willing to accept these situations so that they can enjoy the video game. Likewise, the professor says that people who watch professional wrestling know that it is not a real sport, because if it was, the wrestlers would get seriously hurt. But, again people suspend their disbelief so that they can be entertained. These two examples clearly demonstrate the concept of the suspension of disbelief according to the professor.

Vocabulary

- 📄 suspension 유예, 금지 disbelief 불신 phenomenon 현상 flexibility 유연성, 융통성 perception 지각, 이해
- improbability 일어날것 같지 않음 consistency 지속성 demonstrate 증명하다
- 🎧 rapage (사납게) 날뛰다

[지문해석]

시너지 관계: 시너지란 두 가지 물체나 사건이 상대의 타성이나 진행 과정에 힘을 주는 과정이다. 시너지 관계는 두 개체가 혼자일 때 얻을 수 있는 것보다 더 높은 수준의 힘을 얻기 위해서 함께 일하는 것이다. 사업적인 시너지 관계는 관련된 기술 상품 간에 두드러지게 나타난다. 그런 경우 한 제품의 기술적인 발전은 다른 제품의 기술적인 발전 또한 돕는다. 시너지 관계는 기술적인 발전을 가져올 뿐만 아니라 상품에 대한 소비자의 수요도 증가시킨다.

[Script]

OK, uh, today we are going to talk about the development of two technologies: digital cameras and flash memory cards. These two technologies are related because, uh, well, obviously digital cameras require flash memory ... and, uh, because ... to begin with at least, digital cameras were the primary use for flash memory. OK, now, I don't know if you all remember ... but digital cameras originally had very small pixel resolutions ... uh, the first cameras were generally well below 2 megapixels. That was at least in part due to the fact that flash memory cards didn't have a great deal of memory storage. However, as flash cards began to hold more memory, it was possible to make cameras with high megapixel resolutions. That, in turn, forced flash card manufacturers to develop cards with more memory.

Anyway, these two phenomena kept feeding off each other, and today flash memory cards average around 2 gigabytes, and digital cameras often have resolutions of at least 6 megapixels. Uh, another point is that the markets for these products have grown drastically. Digital cameras have largely replaced film cameras, and flash memory cards are the primary storage device for computers. You could argue that without each other, neither of these technologies would have been nearly as successful.

[Script 해석]

네, 오늘은 디지털 카메라와 플래시 메모리 카드라는 두 기술의 발전에 대해서 이야기해 보겠습니다. 디지털 카메라는 플래시 메모리가 꼭 필요하기 때문에 이 두 기술은 관련되어 있습니다. 그리고, 적어도 처음에는 플래시 메모리가 디지털 카메라 용으로 사용되기 시작했습니다. 네, 자, 여러분들이 모두 기억할지는 모르겠지만 디지털 카메라는 원래 작은 해상도를 가지고 있었습니다. 최초의 카메라는 원래 2메가 픽셀 이하였죠. 그 원인 중에는 플래시 메모리 카드가 많은 양을 저장하지 못했다는 사실도 있습니다. 어쨌든, 플래시 카드가 더 많은 메모리를 저장할 수 있기 시작하면서 카메라도 더 높은 해상도를 가질 수 있게 되었습니다. 그리고 그 결과 메모리 카드가 더 많은 양을 저장할 수 있도록 카드 제조사에게 영향을 주게 되었죠. 어쨌든 이 두 현상은 서로에게 계속 영향을 주었고, 요즘 플래시 메모리는 평균 2기가의 용량을 담을 수 있고 디지털 카메라는 적어도 6메가 픽셀의 해상도를 보유하게 되었습니다. 또 하나의 포인트는 바로 이 두 상품시장이 급격하게 성장해 왔다는 것입니다. 디지털 카메라는 필름 카메라를 대체했고, 플래시 메모리 카드는 컴퓨터에 쓰이는 주요한 저장 장치가 되었습니다. 이 두 제품 모두가 서로 덕분에 큰 성공을 거두었다는 점은 의심할 여지가 없습니다.

Reading Note

Synergistic Relationships

- One product helps to drive technological advances in the other as well.

Listening Note

- 1) The capacity of flash memory cards allowed digital camera manufacturers to produce cameras with higher resolutions.
- 2) The higher resolutions in digital cameras promote flash memory manufacturers to produce cards with ever greater capacities.

My Answer

In the lecture the professor illustrates how the advances in flash memory cards and digital cameras were mutually beneficial to both industries. According to the professor, advances in the capacity of flash memory cards allowed digital camera manufacturers to produce cameras with higher resolutions. In turn, the higher resolutions in digital cameras prompted flash memory manufacturers to produce cards with ever greater capacities. Thus advances in one industry drove further advances in the other. This is a perfect example of a synergistic relationship because both products achieved greater success because of the advances made by the other product.

Vocabulary

- synergy 공동작용 momentum 타성, 힘, 기세 coordination 관계
- manufacturer 제조업자 mutually 상호간에 capacity 능력 synergistic relationship 공동 작용의 관계

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| Script |

M: Tanya, I heard the university's doing a major renovation on the free student parking areas. Is that true?

W: Hey, Nick. Yeah, that's true. They say it's gonna take at least a whole semester before they can be fully operational again.

M: So, how'd you get to school today?

W: My dad dropped me off this morning. It's such a hassle for him to take me to school, though. I really have to bring my own car every day, but right now, I'm not sure where I'll be parking my car come next week.

M: Didn't campus management provide alternative parking spaces? You could check those out. I heard the spaces are located across from the main school gates. They're kind of a long walk from the main buildings but parking there is free.

W: Hmmm ... I'm not too sure that'll work for me ...

M: Well, why not get a slot at those paid parking lots? I know there are some that are located near the main buildings. That way, you won't have to worry about being late for your classes. It'll cost you, but you'll save time ...

W: That's another possibility ... I'll have to think about this over the weekend. I'm glad I bumped into you, Nick. Thanks!

M: No problem. Glad to help.

| Script 해석 |

남자: 타냐, 학생 무료 주차구역을 크게 수리한다는 소식을 들었는데, 그게 사실이야?

여자: 안녕, 닉. 그래 사실이야. 다시 정비 되려면 적어도 한 학기가 걸린다는데.

남자: 그래서 넌 오늘 어떻게 등교했어?

여자: 아버지가 태워다 주셨어. 하지만 아버지한테는 나를 학교에 태워다 주는 것이 정말 귀찮은 일이지. 이젠 정말 매일 내 차로 등교해야 하는데, 당장 다음주부터도 어디에다 주차해야 할지 모르겠어.

남자: 학교 관리과에서 대체 주차 공간을 마련해주지 않을까? 한번 확인해봐. 학교 정문 건너편에 있을 거라고 들었는데, 학교 건물에서 좀 많이 걸어야 하긴 하지만 주차는 무료래.

여자: 글썄, 그게 나한테 좋은 방법인지는 잘 모르겠다.

남자: 음, 유료 주차장에서 자리를 찾아보면 어때? 본관 건물 근처에 몇 군데 있는 걸로 아는데. 그렇게 하면 지각할 걱정은 없을 거야. 돈은 들겠지만 시간은 아낄 수 있어.

여자: 그것도 한 방법이구나. 주말 동안 생각 해봐야겠어. 널 만나게 돼서 다행이다, 닉 고마워!

남자: 괜찮아. 도움이 돼서 기쁘다.

Vocabulary

renovation 수리, 수선 operational 사용 가능한 drop off 하차하다, 하차시키다 management 경영, 관리 alternative 대안의, 대체의
possibility 가능성 bump 마주치다, 부딪치다

| Script |

M: Hey! Lisa, I finally caught up with you ... I've been looking for you everywhere.

W: I just got back from vacation. Why were you looking for me, anything wrong?

M: I was wondering if you could point me in the right direction ... I know you organized last year's alumni ball. I'm doing it this year ... and I had it all figured out, but then the dean told me the date's been moved up a week. The caterers I've hired said they'll have to charge me an extra 50% of the original contract ... our current budget can't afford that right now. So, any good ideas?

W: You do have your hands full there ... Ever thought of hiring another caterer for the event? You could shop around for other services that might be able to accommodate you on short notice. Tell them when, where and for how much — and they'll let you know if they can manage it.

M: I might have trouble finding a good one, though ... hmm ...

W: Or, talk to the dean about having your budget increased. This way, you won't have to worry about making any changes. I'm sure he'll hear you out ... I mean he is the one who changed the schedule. But you'll have to take care of the paperwork requesting approval from the finance board as soon as possible, though. It's not just the dean that needs to sign off on the approval. So if you go that route, you need to get moving quickly.

| Script 해석 |

남자: 안녕, 리사. 겨우 따라왔다. 너 찾아서 한참 해맸어.

여자: 휴가 마치고 막 돌아왔어. 근데 날 왜 찾아 다녔어? 무슨 문제 있니?

남자: 내가 어떻게 해야 하는지 알려줄 수 있을까 싶어서. 네가 작년에 동창회 파티 운영을 맡았잖아. 올해는 내가 하거든. 이미 계획을 다 짜았는데 학장님이 날짜를 일주일 앞당겨야 한다고 하셨어. 그랬더니 내가 고용한 연회 담당자는 원래 금액에다가 50%를 더 내야 한다고 하는데, 지금 예산으로 그만큼을 내기는 어렵고, 좋은 생각 있어?

여자: 정말 정신 없겠구나. 다른 연회 담당자를 찾아볼 생각은 해봤어? 짧은 시간에 맞춰서 도와줄 수 있는 회사를 찾을 수 있을 거야. 언제 어디서 얼마에 할 것인지를 알려줘서 그 조건으로 할 수 있는지를 알아봐.

남자: 좋은 데를 찾을 수 있을지 걱정이다.

여자: 아니면 학장님께 늘어난 예산에 대해서 말씀 드려. 그러면 다른 변화가 생기는 것에 대해서 걱정하지 않아도 되잖아. 학장님이 들어주실 거야. 내 말은, 스케줄을 바꾼 건 그 학장님이잖아. 그렇지만 재무 이사회에 허가 요청할 서류를 가능한 빨리 제출하도록 신경 써야 할 거야. 학장님만 승인을 해서 되는 것이 아니니까. 그러니까 어떤 방법을 쓸지 결정하게 되면 빨리 움직여야 해.

Listening Note

The caterer is going to charge him more money but he doesn't have enough money in his budget.

1) find a different caterer

- located across from the main gates
- far from main bldg.
- free

2) ask the school to increase his budget

- no worry about making any changes
- no paperwork

Reasons

- a A lot less work than trying to find a new caterer.
- b It is not his fault that the date of the ball was moved, so it is not really his problem.

My Answer

The man is trying to organize a ball for his university, but he has a problem with the caterer who is willing to charge him more money due to the date change. His problem is that he doesn't have enough money in his budget. The woman suggests that he either find a different caterer or ask the school to increase his budget. I think he should ask the school to increase his budget. This will be a lot less work than trying to find a new caterer. Also, I don't think it is his fault that the date of the ball was moved, so it is not really his problem: the university should fix that problem by increasing the budget for the ball.

My Answer The woman is in trouble because she broke her ankle and can't drive her car. Yet, she needs to get to the high school where she is doing the mentoring. The man suggests two solutions to her problem. First, he suggests that she could ask one of her friends to give her a ride. He also suggests that she could just pay for a cab. I think she should ask her friends, even though it may be inconvenient for them. Taking a cab each week will probably be really expensive, and the woman mentions that she really doesn't have cash for that. It may be inconvenient for her friends to drive her, but she can always do something nice for them later to return the favor.

Vocabulary

nuisance 귀찮은 존재, 성가신 사람 constantly 끊임 없이 a weekly basis 매 주당

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[Script]

W: Hi, Chris! Nice to see you. I really need to talk to you about the class ...
 M: Oh, hello ... Yeah ... What is it, Professor Rogers?
 W: I'm sorry ... but you failed the second periodic exam in our Theater Arts course.
 M: Oh, gosh ... I'm sorry, but it was really quite hard ...
 W: Well, if it was just that one test, it would not be a huge deal ... but the thing is, you also failed the first periodic exam, and I'm afraid that it's going to be difficult for you to pass the course ...
 M: Oh, my ... What shall I do now ... You know I'm all set to graduate this term.
 W: Well, you could try getting an excellent mark in the final exams ... I'm sure you can do your best in that ... and if you get a very high grade, then it may be enough to make up for your two failing marks, and you may still be able to pass the course.
 M: Yeah, maybe I can prepare for it ...
 W: Or you could try joining the Theater Arts Club. It's like a performing varsity group ... I heard that you are a good ballet dancer. If you are accepted, then you automatically pass my class ... It'll take up a lot of your time, though, as the auditions run for about a month ...
 M: Oh, my ... I need to think about this. Thanks a lot, Professor.

[Script 해석]

여자: 안녕, 크리스! 만나서 반갑다. 마침 수업에 관해서 너와 이야기를 나누고 싶었거든 ...
 남자: 오, 안녕하세요. 예, 무슨 일이에요, 로저스 교수님?
 여자: 유감이지만, 네가 연극 예술 과목 두 번째 정기 시험에서 낙제를 했어.
 남자: 오, 이런, 죄송해요. 그런데 정말 시험이 어려웠어요.
 여자: 흠, 만약 한 번만 그랬으면 큰일은 아니었을 텐데. 문제는 첫 번째 정기 시험에서도 낙제점을 받았다는 사실이야. 이 수업을 통과할 수 있을지 걱정이 돼.
 남자: 오, 이런, 이제 어찌죠? 이번 학기에 졸업을 해기로 되어있다는 거 아시죠.
 여자: 흠, 마지막 시험에서는 높은 점수를 얻도록 노력을 해야겠지. 잘 할 수 있을 거라 생각하는데, 그리고 높은 점수를 얻는다면, 처음 두 번의 시험 점수를 만회할 수 있을 거야. 그렇게 되면 통과할 수 있겠지.
 남자: 네, 준비를 해야겠어요.
 여자: 아니면 연극 예술 동아리에 들어오는 방법도 있어. 대학 내의 공연 동아리인데, 네가 훌륭한 발레리노라고 들었는데, 만약 그 동아리에 들어간다면, 자동적으로 수업을 통과하게 돼. 오디션이 한달 동안 진행될 예정이니 시간이 좀 걸리긴 할 테지만 말이야.
 남자: 오, 생각을 좀 해봐야겠네요. 감사합니다, 교수님.

Listening Note

Failed the second periodic exam and find it hard to pass the course, even though he is graduating

1) Get a high grade in the final exam

2) Join a Theater Arts Club to pass the course

Reasons

- a He is a good dancer. To trouble getting into the club
- b He might not pass the final exam.

My Answer The man is having a hard time passing Theater Arts course. The problem is that he failed the second periodic exam in Theater Arts, and thus may find it difficult to pass the course, even though he is graduating. The professor tells him to either get a very high grade in the final exam, or to join the Theater Arts Club to be able to pass the course. I think that it is better to just join the club, because he is a good dancer, and he will have no trouble being accepted into the club. He also might not pass the final exam, as shown by his previous test records.

Vocabulary

periodic exam 정기 시험 varsity 대표 팀 automatically 자동적으로 audition 채용심사, 오디션 previous 이전의, 사전의

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[Script]

W: Derek, do you know a good coffee shop in the area that has fast Internet access ... and closes late?
M: Yeah, there's one two blocks from the main avenue. Why, what's up?
W: I have to look for another place to work on my papers this weekend. The school decided to close the library to do inventory. Of all the weeks why'd they have to do it the weekend before my research papers are due? And I don't have a fast Net connection in my room.
M: That is quite a problem. So you're going to a coffee shop instead?
W: I don't really know. That was my initial plan ... I mean, it seems logical to me. It's a good place to stay, comfortable couches and all ... and the connection's as good as in the library, but then again, I can't really tell other people to keep quiet in a coffee shop, so that I can concentrate ...
M: Hmmm, you got a point there. Why not stay in your room and just borrow the books you need before the weekend? I know it's not as comfortable, with limited space and all, but at least you'll have the place all to yourself. You'll just have to do research a bit more slowly, though.
W: That is something to consider. Glad I ran into you today. Thanks!

[Script 해석]

여자: 데렉, 근처에 고속 인터넷이 깔려있고 늦게 문을 닫는 좋은 커피숍 아는 데 있니?
남자: 응, 큰길에서 두 블록가면 한 곳 있어. 왜, 무슨 일이야?
여자: 주말에 리포트 쓸 곳을 찾아야 하거든. 학교 도서관이 재고 조사 때문에 휴관한대. 하고 많은 날 중에 하필 내 리포트 마감 전주에 재고 조사를 할게 뭐람? 내 방 인터넷 연결 속도는 느리거든.
남자: 정말 문제다. 그래서 대신 커피숍에서 하려고?
여자: 그게 잘 모르겠어. 그게 처음 내 계획이었거든, 그러니까 처음엔 괜찮은 생각 같았어. 앉아있기도 좋고 묵신묵신한 소파도 있고 도서관만큼 인터넷 속도가 빠르니까 말이야. 그런데 다른 사람들에게 내가 집중할 수 있도록 조용히 좀 해달라고 말할 수는 없잖아.
남자: 그 말이 맞아. 주말이 되기 전 필요한 책을 빌려서 방에서 하는 게 어때? 공간이나 모든 것이 제한되어 있어서 그리 편하지는 않겠지만 적어도 너 자신만의 장소를 가질 수 있잖아. 조금 느린 속도지만 조사만 하면 되는 거지.
여자: 그것도 생각해봐야겠다. 널 만나게 돼서 다행이야. 고마워!

Listening Note

Needs a place to study for her papers -the library is closed

1) Going to a coffee shop

- fast internet access
- comfortable
- other people talk

2) Studying at home with borrowed books

- not as comfortable & spacious as a cafe
- quiet
- takes longer to research

Reasons

a More convenient

- may need to look for sth. on the Net
- typing on the computer is faster

b Better for concentrating

- can stay up late (can resist an urge to sleep b/c there no bed)

My Answer The problem they discuss is that he won't be able to use the library computers to do research for her papers. There are two solutions presented. The first option is to study at a coffee shop. And the other option is to study at home with borrowed books. Between the two options, I prefer going to a coffee shop. First, she has access to the fast internet and it offers a great environment for studying. If she studies at home, she has to fight hard to resist an urge to sleep because there is a comfortable bed at home. For these reasons, I think it's much better to study at a cafe.

Vocabulary

internet access 인터넷 접근성 couch 소파 urge 무의식적인 혹은 본능적인 충동

Script

M: You look pretty harassed lately ... what's on your mind?

W: Oh ... hey ... sorry, I'm just at a loss right now. I have to live in Spain for about a year. I'm not relocating permanently; my dad just needs a family member to stay with him after major operation. But I don't want to quit school ... next year being my junior year and all ...

M: mmm ... I see your point there. It's hard to get your momentum back once you stop school, even for a short while.

W: Exactly. I'm thinking of a way to do both, take care of my dad and still continue my studies ...

M: Don't we have a cross-registration program? I know the university has a campus over there. Ask academic affairs if you can take some of your subjects overseas ... then you won't have to worry about choosing between your dad and school. A new school setting isn't bad either, making new friends and all ...

W: Quite tempting, but ... I don't know ...

M: Or you could take online courses for the time being. Get classes that can be credited to your degree. You'll be killing two birds with one stone ... you get to stay in school and be at home at the same time. You can even be there for your dad all day, you know what I mean?

W: I'll definitely think about what you said. Thanks!

W: Well, there is public transportation. Why don't you just commute to the zoo? This way you'll all be together during the ride. You just need to keep an eye on them all ... know what I mean?

M: Yeah, I get it, but ... keeping tabs on all of them is going to be a handful, though. Supervising is going to be difficult ... But thanks for the help! I'll mull it over before I decide.

[Script 해석]

여자: 안녕 조지, 무슨 일 있어? 걱정이 있어 보인다. 내가 도와줄 일이 있니?

남자: 음, 가끔 초등학교들을 돕는 자원 봉사를 하거든. 문제는 내일 그 애들을 데리고 동물원을 가야 하는데 필요한 밴이 렌트카 업체에 없대. 아이들을 실망시킬 수는 없는데. 내일 놀러 갈 수 있는 방법이 없을까?

여자: 어디 보자. 음, 차를 가지고 있는 동료 봉사자에게 도와달라고 하면 어때? 애들을 위해서 하는걸 알면 싫어할 것 같지 않은데.

남자: 그렇게 해도 애들을 모두 데리고 가려면 차 두 대가 더 필요해. 좋은 생각인지 모르겠다.

여자: 대중 교통도 있어. 버스를 타고 동물원에 가는 건 어때? 그렇게 하면 한번에 갈 수 있을 거야. 아이들을 잘 살펴보기만 하면 되는 거야. 내 말 알겠니?

남자: 음, 알겠어, 그래도 일일이 신경을 써야하는 건 벅찰거야. 감독하는 일이 어려워 질거야. 그래도 도와줘서 고마워! 잘 생각해보고 결정 할게.

Listening Note

Taking children to the zoo

- no available van

1) Ask a fellow volunteer who has a car for help
- a car is small will need two more cars

2) Use public transportation

- can take all the kids on one ride
- watching them will be difficult

→ Reason

1) Safer

- kids are hard to control
- some of them might get lost if he takes them by bus

My Answer

The man is facing a dilemma. He needs to take children to the zoo, but there is no available van that he can use. The woman recommends him to ask a fellow volunteer who has a car for help or to use public transportation. I believe the best way is to ask his fellow volunteer for help. Though he may not be able to take all the kids on one ride, it will be a safer way to take kids to the zoo. Besides, he can control over kids effectively and doesn't have to worry about losing or missing the kids.

Vocabulary

alumni ball 동창회 파티 accommodate 제공하다 approval 허가 caterer 요리 조달자, 연회업자

[Script]

M: Hey, why the long face?

W: I just got my grade from my Art Studies class ... and it's way below my expectations. Normally, I would just let this pass, but I need a high grade to raise my average to maintain my scholarship.

M: Hmm ... So, why don't you see your teacher? Maybe something got mixed up ...

W: I'm actually thinking of doing that. I mean, I have the results of my exams and other stuff ... there was no way I was gonna get a grade this low, unless my teacher made some mistakes, or created a new grading system that I wasn't aware of. I don't know.

M: Well, you really gotta talk to your teacher. He may consider changing your grade if you explain your problem.
 Show him why you think he gave you a grade you don't deserve, you know?
 W: Hmm ... yeah, I'll probably do that. I mean ... it might have been an honest mistake on his part.
 M: Or you can go directly to the Appeals Committee. That way, you'll be discussing your problem in the presence
 of a third party and avoid possible confrontations. It's always better to have someone around so it won't be his
 word against yours later on.
 W: Uh-huh. I'll think about it. Thanks, Al.

[Script 해석]

남자: 이봐, 왜 그렇게 시무룩한 거야?
 여자: 예술학 수업 성적이 나왔거든. 생각했던 것보다 훨씬 낮아서. 원래는 이런 거 신경 안 쓰는데, 장학금을 계속 받을 수 있게 평균을 높이려면 더
 높은 점수가 필요해.
 남자: 흠, 교수님을 찾아가 보는 게 어때? 뭔가 잘못 됐을 수도 있잖아?
 여자: 안그래도 그래 볼까 생각 중이야. 내 말은 시험 성적이란 다른 서류들을 가지고 있는데, 만약 교수님이 실수한 게 아니거나, 혹은 내가 모르는
 새로운 시스템으로 성적을 매긴게 아니라면, 잘 모르겠어.
 남자: 흠, 정말 교수님을 찾아가봐야겠다. 너의 상황을 말씀 드리면 성적을 다시 주실지도 몰라. 네가 받은 성적이 왜 이상 하다고 생각하는지 말씀
 드려, 알겠어?
 여자: 흠, 그래, 그렇게 해야겠다. 솔직히 교수님이 실수하신 것 일수도 있으니까.
 남자: 아니면 탄원 위원회를 바로 찾아가던지. 그렇게 하면 삼자 앞에서 너의 문제를 토론했을 수도 있고 대립을 피할 수 있으니까. 나중에 다른 말이
 나오지 않게 하려면 누군가가 있는 것이 항상 나으니까.
 여자: 어, 생각해 볼게. 고마워 알.

Listening Note

Needs to get a high grade to maintain her scholarship but received a low grade from her art studies class.

1) See the teacher

Reasons

- a Can find out what the exact problem is.
- b Can go to the Appeals Committee anytime even after meeting her teacher

2) Go directly to the Appeals Committee

- discuss your problem in the presence of a third party and avoid possible confrontations.

My Answer

The woman wants to maintain her scholarship, but she isn't able to receive scholarship anymore because she got a low grade from her art studies class. The man advises that she could talk to the teacher or go directly to the appeals committee. I consider talking to the teacher to be the most reasonable solution because she can find out what the exact problem is as soon as she talks to her professor. In addition, she can go to the Appeals Committee anytime she wants even after meeting her professor.

Vocabulary

nuisance 성가신 것, 불편한 것 inconvenient 불편한 favor 친절함 행위

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| Script |

All organisms have the ability to build up a resistance to various toxins. If any organism is exposed to a toxin at non-lethal levels for a long enough period, it will become resistant to that toxin. Consider a drug addict who has to take ever greater amounts of a drug to get the same effect, for example. Anyway, this natural ability of organisms poses serious problems when one is trying to deal with pests and health threats, and I'll show you how that works through two examples. OK, now since the advent of modern chemistry, farmers have been using pesticides to control any number of insect and animal pests. But no pesticide kills 100% effectively. Uh, so some pests survive, build up a resistance, and pass that resistance on to their offspring. Eventually, the species as a whole becomes more resistant to the pesticide. So farmers are forced to use ever more powerful pesticides in order to control harmful insects and animals. Um, another example would be the use of antibiotics, the medicines that we commonly use to fight infections. Infections are caused by bacteria. And here it's the same thing that we talked about earlier. As antibiotics are used more frequently, bacteria become more resistant, and doctors have to prescribe more powerful antibiotics to fight even basic infections. The danger here is that, eventually, some bacteria may become resistant to even our most powerful antibiotics, and then how will we fight disease?

| Script 해석 |

모든 유기체는 독소에 대해 저항력을 기를 수 있는 능력을 가지고 있습니다. 어떤 유기체라도 충분히 오랜 기간 동안 치명적인 수준이 아닌 독소에 노출이 된다면 그 독소에 대해서 저항력을 갖게 됩니다. 예를 들어, 같은 효과를 얻기 위해 계속 더 많은 양의 약을 복용해야 하는 중독자를 생각해 보십시오. 어쨌든 유기체의 이런 능력은 해충이나 건강 문제를 다룰 때 큰 문제가 됩니다. 두 가지의 예를 통해 보여드리겠습니다. 현대 화학의 출현 이래로 농부들은 곤충이나 동물 해충을 견제하기 위하여 살충제를 사용해 왔습니다. 그러나 어떤 살충제도 100% 다 죽일 수는 없습니다. 그래서 일부의 해충은 살아 남아 저항력을 기르고 그 저항력은 후손에게 유전이 됩니다. 결국 그 종은 전체적으로 해충제에 대한 저항력을 갖게 됩니다. 그래서 농부는 해충과 해로운 동물을 조절하기 위해 더 강력한 해충제를 사용할 수 밖에 없게 됩니다. 또 한 예는 감염과 싸우기 위해 사용하는 항생제입니다. 박테리아가 감염을 시키게 되는데요, 앞에서 이야기한 동일한 현상이 일어납니다. 항생제를 자주 사용하면 박테리아는 더욱 저항력을 가지게 되고 의사는 간단한 감염에도 더 강력한 항생제를 처방해야 합니다. 결과적으로 위험한 것은 어떠한 박테리아는 가장 강력한 항생제에도 저항력을 가질 수 있다는데 있습니다. 그러면 우리는 질병과 어떻게 싸워야 할까요?

Vocabulary

resistance 저항, 반대 toxin 독소 nonlethal level 치명적이지 않은 수준의 addict 중독자 pest 악성, 전염병 pesticide 살충제
antibiotic 항생물질 infection 전염, 감염, 전염물질 prescribe 처방하다, 지시하다

| Script |

As we go about our daily lives, we engage in imitation ... uh, a necessary action that is both involuntary and instinctive. We learn to walk, talk and do other physical activities through imitation. And as we grow older and become aware of different social situations, the things we copy turn toward the artistic. We also start to imitate or portray people. Artistic imitation is done with skill and talent, and our orientation toward this kind of imitation is fueled by humor and criticism. One example of artistic imitation is the caricature. Caricatures are found in news editorials and other literary publications. These drawings are usually accompanied by critical or social articles. The image presented comes from the perspective of the artist or writer. They illustrate the subject by exaggerating his or her physical features. Uh, some artists add animal-like qualities. Others incorporate critical remarks to complete the cartoonish image and convey something about the subject's personality. People who do caricatures play with a lot of imagery and present it as a single unit. Another form of imitation that has enjoyed mass patronage throughout history is impersonation. We often see on television, or in clubs and theaters, comedic actors giving their impersonation of other famous actors, political personages and other famous celebrities. Hours of practice and preparation are invested to come up with the best performance to render this artistic imitation. The impersonator assumes the role of the subject in an exaggerated manner, complete with physical and vocal features like those of the original person. This presents the subjects in a completely different manner, exaggerating something humorous or critical they said or did that affects a lot of people or situations.

| Script 해석 |

일상 생활에서 우리는 모방을 하게 됩니다. 이는 본능적이고 반사적인 꼭 필요한 행동이죠. 우리는 모방을 통해서 견고 말하고 다른 신체적인 활동을 배워갑니다. 나이가 들고 다양한 사회적 상황들을 인식하게 되면서 바로 우리가 모방하는 것이 예술이 되어갑니다. 우리는 또한 다른 사람을 모방하거나 묘사하기 시작합니다. 예술적인 모방은 기술과 재능이 필요합니다. 그리고 이런 종류의 모방은 유머와 비판 정신에 의해 가속화됩니다. 예술적 모방의 한 종류는 캐리커처입니다. 캐리커처는 신문 논설이나 다른 문학 발간지에서 볼 수 있습니다. 이런 그림은 대개 비판적이거나 사회적인 내용과 함께 나옵니다. 보여지는 이미지는 화가나 작가의 관점을 통해 제시됩니다. 그들은 신체적인 특징을 과장함으로써 주제를 그려냅니다. 어떤 화가들은 동물과 비슷한 특징을 첨가하기도 하고, 다른 사람들은 만화 같은 이미지를 완성하기 위해 비판적인 말을 집어 넣고, 주제의 인간성에 대해 무언가를 전달합니다. 캐리커처를 그리는 사람들은 많은 이미지로 작업하여 하나의 단일한 작품으로 제시합니다. 역사적으로 대중의 환영을 받았던 모방의 또 다른 형태는 바로 연기입니다. 종종 텔레비전, 혹은 클럽이나 극장에서, 희극 배우들이 유명한 배우나 정치적인 인물 혹은 유명한 배우를 흉내 내는 것을 볼 수 있습니다. 이 예술적 모방을 하기 위해 수 시간의 연습과 준비를 합니다. 배우는 원래 인물의 신체적 특징과 목소리의 특징을 곁들여 이 주제의 역할을 과장된 방식으로 가정합니다. 그들이 말하거나 행동했던 많은 사람과 상황에 영향을 주었던 재미있는 말이나 비판적인 말을 과장함으로써 이 주제를 완전히 다른 방식으로 보여줍니다.

Listening Note

Artistic imitation

- Something that is using skill and talent

1) Caricatures

Exaggerated drawings in newspapers

Ex) an artist drawing a person like an animal to highlight certain characteristic of that person.

2) Impersonation

Show their personalities in an artistic manner.

Ex) Imitators trying to look and act like their subjects

My Answer

The topic of the lecture is artistic imitation. Artistic imitation is something that is done using skill and talent. One example of artistic imitation may be seen in caricatures, those exaggerated drawings that you see in newspapers, where the physical features of subjects are emphasized. These drawings imitate the subjects, but express their personalities in a rather different way. For example an artist may draw a picture of a person, but give that person animal-like qualities in order to highlight certain characteristics of that person. The other example of artistic imitation is impersonation, wherein really good imitators try to look and act like their subjects, and show their personalities in a rather artistic manner. According to the professor both of these forms of artistic impersonation are used for both humorous and critical purposes.

imitation 모방 involuntary 본의 아닌, 무의식의 portray 표현하다, 묘사하다 criticism 비평 caricature 풍자만화 exaggerate 과장하다
 incorporate 섞다, 합체하다 cartoonish image 만화에서 그려지는 이미지 patronage 애용, 장려 celebrity 유명인사 impersonator 의인화
 humorous 해학적인

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| Script |

One of the most important concepts that the nation's founding fathers built into the Constitution was the concept of checks and balances. This is the system in which each branch of government, the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary, has the ability to limit the power of the other branches to some extent. I'm going to give you two examples of the system of checks and balances in action so that you can see how important this is. The president is the leader of the nation, right? And as such he has great power. He can veto the laws that Congress makes, uh, he can send our nation to war, etc. But the power of the president is limited. If the legislature feels that the president is seriously abusing his power or acting in an illegal manner, then it can vote to impeach him and remove him from office. As you all probably know, this is actually what happened to President Nixon in 1974. When it became apparent that he had used his power as president in an illegal manner against his political opponents, Congress voted to impeach him, and he was forced to resign as president. My other example is ... uh, a bit more modern. After the September 11th attacks, President Bush started a program to secretly listen to the telephone conversations of suspected terrorists. Now, normally, before the government can listen to telephone conversations, it has to get permission from the courts, but Bush said that this was not necessary. Last year, the courts decided that Bush's wiretapping program was illegal and ordered him to stop it.

| Script 해석 |

헌법을 통해 표현된 국가 창시자들의 가장 중요한 개념 중 한 가지는 견제와 균형입니다. 이는 정부의 부서인 입법부, 행정부, 사법부가 어느 정도까지는 다른 부서를 견제할 수 있도록 하는 시스템입니다. 견제와 균형이 나타난 실제 두 가지 예를 들어 이 개념이 얼마나 중요한지 설명 드리겠습니다. 대통령은 한 나라의 지도자입니다, 그렇죠? 그렇기 때문에 대단한 권력을 가지고 있습니다. 의회가 만든 법을 거부할 수도 있고, 국민을 참전시킬 수도 있습니다. 그러나 대통령의 권력은 제한되어 있습니다. 만약 입법 기관이 대통령이 불법적인 방식으로 권력을 남용한다고 느끼면, 대통령을 탄핵해서 자리에서 물러나도록 투표를 할 수 있습니다. 아마도 모두 알겠지만, 이것이 바로 1975년 닉슨 대통령에게 일어난 일입니다. 그가 불법적인 방식으로 정치적 맞수에게 대통령의 권력을 사용한 것이 명백해지자, 의회는 탄핵 투표로그를 대통령 자리로부터 사임시켰습니다. 다른 한가지 예는 비교적 최근 것인데요, 9.11 공격 이후에 부시 대통령은 테러리스트로 의심되는 사람들의 전화 통화를 도청하는 프로그램을 시작했습니다. 지금은 정부가 전화 통화를 들으려면 법원의 동의를 얻어야만 하는데, 부시는 이 절차가 필요 없다고 했습니다. 지난 해, 법원은 부시의 전화 도청 프로그램이 불법이라고 정하고 그것을 그만둘 것을 명령 했습니다.

Listening Note

The concept of checks and balances

- Each branch of government has the ability to limit the power of the other branches.

1) President Nixon

Used his power as president illegally

Ex) Congress was able to act to limit the power of the president once he started to misuse his power.

2) President Bush

Listened to people conversations without permission from the courts

Ex) The courts ordered to him to stop.

My Answer The professor discusses both President Nixon and President Bush to demonstrate how checks and balances work in American politics. According to the professor, President Nixon used his power as president illegally. In this case, Congress was able to impeach him and force him to resign. Thus Congress was able to act to limit the power of the president once he started to use his power in an abusive manner. The other example is of President Bush. According to the professor, President Bush began to listen to people conversations without permission from the courts, which is normally not allowed. The courts, however, decided that Bush was not allowed to do this and ordered him to stop. This is another example of how the system of checks and balances can work to limit the power of one branch of government.

Vocabulary

constitution 구조, 구성, 체격 legislative 입법부의 executive 행정부 judiciary 사법부 veto 거부권 apparent 명백한 impeach 탄핵하다, 의심하다 wiretap 도청 illegal 불법적인

[Script] Usually we think about the impact of certain musicians when we talk about how new musical styles are created, uh, say, the role of the Beatles in pioneering rock and roll. But technology also played an important role in the directions that music has taken. As new technologies emerge, they create new possibilities for musicians. One excellent example of this would be the electric guitar, which was first developed in the early 1930s. Now, the biggest difference between an electric guitar and an acoustic guitar is that an electric guitar is ... well, louder. If you play an acoustic guitar in a band, it's going to be pretty soft, especially if you are playing single notes instead of strumming chords. That meant that guitars had been primarily rhythm instruments before the invention of the electric guitar. But with the louder sound that they created, electric guitars became lead instruments. This led to the evolution of new musical genres in which the guitar was the focus of attention, such as blues ... and later on, rock and roll, of course. Another technological advance that changed music was the multiple track recorder. Until the 1960s all recording was done on two tracks. What this meant was that you had to record all the instruments at once, and if someone made a mistake ... well, then you just had to record everything again. But multi-track recorders recorded each individual instrument on a separate part of the recording tape. This meant that if a musician made a mistake, you didn't have to re-record the whole band. You could just record that one instrument again. This led to longer, more complex songs because musicians felt less pressure while recording.

[Script 해석] 새로운 음악 스타일이 어떻게 만들어 졌는지 이야기할 때면, 대개 특정한 음악가의 영향에 대해서 생각하게 됩니다. 말하자면, 로큰롤 분야를 개척하는데 있어서 비틀즈의 역할이 그러합니다. 그러나 음악이 새로운 방향을 잡을 때 기술도 중요한 역할을 했습니다. 새로운 기술이 등장하면 음악가들에게 새로운 가능성을 만듭니다. 1930년 초에 처음 개발된 일렉 기타가 그 훌륭한 예입니다. 자, 일렉 기타와 어쿠스틱 기타의 가장 큰 차이점은 일렉 기타의 소리가 크다는 점입니다. 밴드에서 어쿠스틱 기타를 연주한다면 소리가 무척 약할 것입니다. 특히 통기치 않고 한 음만을 연주한다면요, 그 의미는 일렉 기타의 발명 전에 기타는 주로 리듬 악기였다는 뜻입니다. 그러나 일렉 기타가 큰 소리를 낼 수 있게 되면서 선두 악기가 될 수 있었습니다. 이는 예를 들어 블루스나 물론 나중의 로큰롤 같이 기타가 중심이 되는 새로운 음악 형태의 진화를 이끌었습니다. 음악을 변화시킨 또 다른 기술적인 발전은 바로 다중 트랙 녹음기입니다. 1960년대까지 모든 녹음은 두 개 트랙에 되었습니다. 이 말은 모든 악기를 한꺼번에 녹음해야 하며, 누군가 실수하면 전부 다시 녹음 해야 한다는 뜻입니다. 그러나 다중 트랙 녹음기는 각각의 악기를 개별적인 녹음 테이프에 녹음했습니다. 이것은, 연주자가 실수를 해도 전체 밴드의 녹음을 다시 하지 않아도 된다는 말입니다. 한 악기만 다시 녹음할 수 있습니다. 이 기술 덕분에 음악가들은 녹음하는 동안 부담을 덜 받기 때문에 더 길고 복잡한 노래가 나오게 되었습니다.

Listening Note

Technology influencing over the progress of music

1) The invention of electric guitar

Guitars were able to take on a more prominent role in music

Ex) This change gave rise to new types of music like blues and rock.

2) The invention of multi-track recorder

Allowed artists to record one part at a time

Ex) This freed them from the time pressures

related to recording and enabled to produce complex songs.

My Answer The professor talks about technology influencing over the progress of music. According to the professor, the invention of the electric guitar and the invention of the multi-track recorder are two examples of how technology influenced the progress of music. The professor says that electric guitars were louder than acoustic guitars. As a result, guitars were able to take on a more prominent role in music and moved from being a rhythm instrument to a lead instrument. This change gave rise to new types of music like blues and rock. The invention of the multiple track recorder had a similar effect on music. According to the professor, the multi-track recorder allowed artists to record one part at a time. This freed them from the time pressures associated with recording and led to longer, more complex songs.

Vocabulary

pioneer 개척자 emerge 나타나다, 떠오르다 strumming chords 현악기 화음(코드) primary 주요한, 최초의, 근본적인 instruments 악기 musical genres 음악 장르 prominent 눈에 띄는, 탁월한

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[Script]

No matter how careful we are handling food, food is bound to go stale and spoil, making it unsafe for consumption. Knowing how to properly handle and keep food will help prevent harmful bacteria from getting into our digestive system through our food intake. Since bacteria, just like any other living organism, rely on good levels of temperature and moisture, we can manipulate these two factors to prevent the spoilage of food. A widely used and practical method of protecting food from spoiling, uh, is by lowering the temperature. We don't just put fresh meat or leftover food in the fridge or freezer because we have nowhere else to put it ... it's convenient, but not really the main purpose for doing so. Keeping food at such temperatures, although it doesn't kill the bacteria, greatly slows their growth. Bacteria, just like humans, have an optimal body temperature, and if you move them outside of that temperature, they do not function as well. So, if you take away the warm temperature, bacteria won't easily spread ... Aside from lowering the temperature, uh, we can also lower the humidity so as to prevent spoilage. Bacteria not only rely on heat to survive, they also require water ... so, consumers sometimes prefer to buy dry goods in lieu of fresh or liquid-form products. For example, you can stock up on dry, powdered milk, leaving it in the cupboard for months without having to worry about its expiration date. But, you can't do the same for fresh or liquid-form milk because of its water content.

[Script 해석]

아무리 조심스럽게 음식을 다룬다고 해도 음식은 신선도가 떨어지며 부패하게 되고 먹기에는 안전하지 못한 상태가 됩니다. 올바르게 음식을 다루고 유지하는 법을 안다면 음식 섭취를 통해 해로운 박테리아가 소화기관 안으로 들어오는 것을 막을 수 있습니다. 왜냐하면 다른 생물체처럼 박테리아도 적당한 온도와 습도에 의존하기 때문에, 이 두 요인을 조절함으로써 음식의 부패를 막을 수 있습니다. 음식의 부패를 막는 널리 사용되는 한 가지 실제적인 방법은 온도를 낮추는 것입니다. 신선한 고기나 남은 음식을 냉장고나 냉동고에 넣어 두는 것은 보관할 장소가 없어서 그런 것이 아닙니다. 편리하죠, 그러나 이 점이 그렇게 하는 중요한 이유는 아닙니다. 그 정도의 온도에서 음식을 보관하면 박테리아를 없애지는 못하지만 성장 속도를

훨씬 낮출 수 있습니다. 박테리아도 인간처럼 최적의 온도라는 것이 있기 때문에, 그 온도 범위 밖에서는 제대로 기능을 발휘하지 못합니다. 그렇기 때문에 여러분이 따뜻한 온도를 없앤다면, 박테리아가 쉽게 늘어나지 않습니다. 온도를 낮추는 것 외에 습도를 낮추어서 부패를 막을 수도 있습니다. 박테리아는 생존을 위해 열에만 의존하는 것이 아니라 수분도 필요로 합니다. 그래서 소비자들이 때로 신선하거나 액체 형태의 건조된 식품을 구입하는 것입니다. 예를 들어, 건조된 분말 우유는 유통기한을 걱정하지 않고 찬장에 몇 달이고 놔둘 수 있습니다. 그렇지만 신선하거나 액체 형태의 우유를 그렇게 하지는 못합니다. 왜냐면 안에 수분이 포함되어 있기 때문입니다.

Listening Note

-Preventing food spoilage in order to avoid bacteria

1) Cold storage of food

- fresh meat or leftovers kept in fridge
- low temperature slows down bacteria growth

2) Lowering humidity

- bacteria need water to survive
- dry goods (e.g. powdered milk)
- bacteria won't grow b/c there's no water

My Answer According to the professor, it's important to know how to prevent harmful bacteria from getting into our digestive system through our food intake by properly handling and storing food. The professor explains two methods of protecting food from deteriorating. One is to lower the temperature. The other is to reduce the humidity. Food deterioration occurred mainly because of the high level of temperature. According to the professor, therefore, one can prevent spoilage by lowering the temperature. Also, bacteria need water to survive. If one lowers the humidity, he can keep food from spoilage. One example the professor gives is powdered milk which is free from spoilage.

Vocabulary

consumption 소비, 소모 digestive system 소화기관 moisture 습기 manipulative 조절하는 spoilage 손상, 파괴 leftover 남은 음식
fridge 냉장고 humidity 습기 liquid-form milk 건조된 분말 우유

| Script |

Probably one of the most influential, if not the most, modern art movements in the early 20th century was Cubism. This movement paved the way for new ways of defining and interpreting art and life as perceived in the real world. Artists influenced by Cubism incorporated geometric shapes and unconventional depictions of nature and life in general, pushing into the background traditional attempts at creating the illusion of space. How this is achieved is where fragmentation and ambiguity, two devices specific to Cubism, come into play. In any artwork, the subject matter is a fundamental element. With the non-traditional perspective applied by cubist painters, such as Pablo Picasso, nature, along with other subjects, are broken into geometric shapes and fragments. So, a depiction of, let's say, a series of trees, instead of having normal features like branches and leaves, might consist of a collection of little cones and triangles. So an image that we would normally view as a whole, is broken into fragments ... like pieces of a puzzle. Other than fragmentation, cubists also employ a sense of ambiguity in their artwork. Uh, not only are geometric forms used for the subject matter, um, but even the background also becomes a series of these simplistic shapes. For example, if you are looking at a painting of a sun setting on the horizon as seen from a beach, you might have to scrutinize the work more closely, because by using ... say, a series of different squares to render the landscape, no clear demarcation where the sea ends or where the sky starts is made in the work.

| Script 해석 |

20세기 초반 가장 영향력 있는 현대 예술 운동 중 하나가 바로 큐비즘입니다. 이 운동은 예술과 삶을 현실 세계 안에서 인식되는 대로 정의 내리고 해석하는 새로운 방식을 가능하게 했습니다. 큐비즘의 영향을 받은 예술가들은 공간의 환상을 창조해 내려는 전통적인 시도를 밀어내고 자연과 생활에서 일반적으로 볼 수 있는 기하학적인 형태와 비관습적인 묘사를 구체화했습니다. 큐비즘의 두 가지 구체적 특징인 분열과 모호함이 활동을 시작하면서 이것이 이루어졌습니다. 어떤 작품에서든 주제가 가장 중요한 요소입니다. 파블로 피카소 같은 큐비즘 화가들이 사용한 비전통적 관점에 의해, 자연은 다른 소재들과 마찬가지로 기하학적인 형태와 분열로 나뉘어졌습니다. 그래서 나무들이 죽 늘어선 장면을 묘사하는 그림은 일반적인 가지나 잎 대신에 작은 원뿔이나 삼각형들로 이루어져 있을 수 있습니다. 이렇게 우리가 대개는 하나로 인식하는 이미지가 마치 퍼즐 조각처럼 조각들로 나뉘어 있습니다. 분열 말고도 입체주의 작가들은 예술 작품에 모호함이라는 개념을 사용했습니다. 주제를 표현하기 위한 기하학적인 형태뿐 아니라, 배경 역시 단순한 형태의 연속으로 바뀌었습니다. 예를 들어, 해변에서 보이는 수평선의 일몰 그림을 보고 있다고 해봅시다. 여러분은 아마도 작품을 더 자세히 관찰해야 할 것입니다. 왜냐하면 풍경을 표현하기 위해 다양한 사각형들을 사용했기 때문에, 작품에서 바다가 끝나는 곳과 하늘이 시작하는 곳 사이의 경계가 명확하지 않기 때문입니다.

Listening Note

Key elements of Cubism

1) Fragmentation

- subjects portrayed using geometric shapes and fragments
- whole image is fragmented, like a puzzle

2) Ambiguity

- background consists of shapes: may be difficult to recognize separate elements of bg.
- Ex) sea and sky no clear demarcation line

My Answer

According to the lecture, fragmentation and ambiguity are two key elements of Cubism which paved the way for some new ways to define and interpret art and life as perceived in the real world. The professor illustrates fragmentation by describing how Picasso depicts a series of tree, for example, into broken fragments, a collection of little cones and triangles like a puzzle. The professor then talks about the sense of ambiguity being used in the artwork. Not only are geometric forms used in the artwork, but the background also becomes a series of these simplistic shapes. The professor then gives an example of sea and sky having no clear demarcation line to illustrate the use of ambiguity in Cubism.

Vocabulary

geometric shape 기하학적 형태 unconventional depiction 비습관적인 묘사 fragmentation 분열 ambiguity 모호함 demarcation 경계
simplistic shape 단순한 형태

| Script |

Biodiversity is the abundance and variety of life, like plants, animals and micro-organisms ... including their genetic make-up and the ecosystems that they form, okay? Ideally, there has to be a balance in the number of species present and their resources ... But factors like civilization, deforestation, natural calamities and human economic activities constantly pose threats to the balance of ecosystems by, uh, displacing species from their habitats and driving them to extinction. In recent years, though, conservation of biodiversity has become a global concern, and more groups have been working together to protect and restore biodiversity. Now ... one type of conservation option is the in situ conservation, which is the conservation of species in their natural habitat. Um, this is being done by creating protected areas for endangered species of plants and animals, often in forest or sea areas. The preservation or restoration of biodiversity includes protecting or cleaning up the habitat itself, and protecting the species from their predators. This method is considered the ideal conservation strategy, although it is much harder

to do since species meet many threats in their natural habitat. In some cases, conservation is being done ex situ, wherein the endangered species are being preserved off-site. Such species are taken out of their natural habitats and brought to ex situ conservation sites such as zoos, botanical gardens and seed banks, where they are put under the care of humans. There, they are nurtured for breeding and groomed for reintroduction to the wild. Aside from providing housing care for the endangered species, ex situ conservation also has educational value since it informs people about the threatened status of some species, and thereby creates interest in reversing the perils to biodiversity.

[Script 해석]

생물 다양성이란, 식물, 동물, 미생물 등이 유전적인 구성에서든 형성하는 생태계이든, 많아지고 다양해지는 것입니다. 알겠죠? 이상적으로는 현존하는 종의 수와 그 원천이 균형을 이루어야 합니다. 그러나 문명화, 산림 개간, 자연적인 재난과 인류의 경제 활동 등이 끊임 없이 이 종들을 거주지로부터 분산시키고 멸종 위기로 몰아 넣음으로써 균형에 위협을 가하고 있습니다. 그러나 최근에 생물 다양성의 보호가 전지구적인 이목을 끌게 되었고, 더 많은 단체가 생물 다양성을 보호하고 회복시키기 위해서 함께 일하기 시작했습니다. 이 방법 중 현지 내 보존이라는 것이 있는데, 이는 자연의 거주지에서 이 종들을 보호하는 것입니다. 이는 흔히 숲이나 해안 지역에서 멸종 위기에 처한 식물과 동물을 위한 보호지역을 만듦으로써 이루어집니다. 거주지 자체를 보호하거나 청소하는 것, 그리고 천적으로부터 보호하는 것도 생물 다양성의 보존 혹은 회복 작업의 일부입니다. 이 방법은 가장 이상적인 보존 전략으로 인정됩니다. 비록 종이 자연의 거주지에서 많은 위협을 만나기 때문에 더 어렵긴 하지만 말입니다. 어떤 경우에는 현지 외 방법으로 보존을 하는데, 위협에 처한 종이 멀리 떨어진 곳으로 격리되는 것입니다. 이종들은 원래 거주지로부터 분리되어 동물원, 식물원, 종자 은행과 같이 인간이 돌볼 수 있는 보호 장소로 보내집니다. 그들은 그곳에서 새끼를 낳고 야생으로 다시 보내질 수 있게 길러집니다. 멸종 위기에 처한 종에게 거주지를 제공하는 것 외에도, 이 현지 외 보존은 사람들에게 이 종이 처한 위협을 알리고 멸종의 위기에서 생물 다양성으로 바뀌는 것에 대한 흥미를 불러일으킬 수 있기 때문에 교육적 가치도 있습니다.

Listening Note

Conserving various species of living things is important to preserve biodiversity.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1) Conserve species in their natural habitats by having protected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the best way to conserve many species • but this is very difficult | <p>2) Undertake conservation measures outside of an animal natural habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • like a zoo • off-site preservation areas educate people about the nature and value of biodiversity. |
|---|--|

My Answer

The lecture is mainly about preserving biodiversity. The professor argues that conserving various species of living things is important to preserve biodiversity. Many ways have been devised to preserve biodiversity. One of these is to conserve species in their natural habitats by having protected areas in natural environments such as forests or seas. Creating protected natural habitats is the best way to conserve these species, but it is very difficult as well. Another way to preserve biodiversity is to undertake conservation measures outside of an animal natural habitat, such as in a zoo. Aside from protecting species, off-site preservation areas educate people about the nature and value of biodiversity.

Vocabulary

abundance 다량, 다수, 풍부 micro-organism 미생물 genetic 유전적인 ecosystem 생태계 calamity 재난, 불행
displace 퇴거시키다, 추방하다 habitat 서식지 biodiversity 생물의 다양성 conservation in-situ conservation 현지 내 보존
endanger 위협에 빠뜨리다 restoration 회복 ex-situ 현지 외 off-site 떨어진, 부지 밖의 botanical garden 식물원 seed bank 종자은행
reintroduction 재도입, 재투입 threaten 위협하다 undertake 맡다, 의무를 지다

[Script]

Alright ... even though we have many different senses to take in various stimuli, we can only focus our full attention on one kind of stimulus at one particular moment. This is known as selective attention. It has been proven in scientific studies that we don't pay attention to everything around us, and that we selectively attend to some forms of information at the expense of others. When you are in front of a computer, for example, you focus your awareness on the computer screen most of the time. While looking at the monitor, you probably don't see your nose, but it's in your line of sight. Uh, you probably don't feel your elbow pressing hard on the table. You may also be unaware of many other types of stimuli present, such as the rustling of leaves outside, or the conversation of office workers around you. This clearly shows selective attention, where at any point, we only focus on a selected aspect of all that we experience – so we can concentrate on what is most important to us at the moment. OK, another example of selective attention is the cocktail party effect ... uh, the ability to focus attention on one voice among many. I'm sure you can remember a situation in which you've been in a noisy room talking to a friend, and all of a sudden you hear your name called out from across the room, right? OK, now up until that point, while you were talking to your friend, your ears were taking in all the sounds in the room, but your brain was filtering them out and focusing on listening to your friend in front of you. But all of a sudden, the sound of your name grabbed your attention because your brain recognizes it instantly as an important sound.

[Script 해석]

자, 비록 우리가 다른 감각기로 다양한 자극을 받아들일 수 있지만, 한 순간에는 한 가지 자극에만 집중할 수 있습니다. 이는 선택적 주의 집중이라고 알려져 있습니다. 주위의 모든 것에 집중을 하지 않고, 선택적으로 어떤 정보에만 집중을 한다는 사실은 과학적으로 증명되었습니다. 예를 들어, 컴퓨터 앞에 앉아 있을 때 대부분은 컴퓨터 화면에 집중을 하게 됩니다. 모니터를 보는 동안은 코를 보게 되지 않을 것입니다. 시야 안에 코가 있어도 말이죠. 아마 팔꿈치로 책상을 세게 누르고 있다는 것도 못 느낄 겁니다. 근처에 있는 다른 자극도 역시 인식하지 못할 수도 있는데, 예를 들어 바깥의 낙엽이 굴러가는 것이나, 여러분 주위 동료들의 대화 소리 같은 것 말입니다. 이는 선택적 주의 집중의 특징을 명확하게 보여줍니다. 어느 순간이든 우리가 경험하고 있는 모든 것 중 선택된 한 단면에만 집중합니다. 다시 말해서 그 순간 가장 중요한 것에 집중할 수 있다는 것이죠. 선택적 주의 집중의 또 다른 예는 카테일 파티 효과입니다. 즉, 많은 사람 중에 한 사람의 목소리에만 집중하는 능력이지요. 시끄러운 장소에서 친구와 이야기를 하다가 갑자기 반대편에서 누군가 당신의 이름이 갑자기 불리는 것을 듣는 상황을 경험해 봤을 거라고 생각합니다. 네, 그때까지 친구와 이야기하고 있지만 여러분의 귀는 방안의 모든 소리를 듣고 있는 것입니다. 그러나 뇌는 그 소리들을 걸러내고 당신 앞의 친구 목소리만 듣게 하죠. 그러나 갑자기 당신의 이름이 주의를 끄니다. 왜냐하면 뇌가 그것을 중요한 소리로 인식했기 때문 입니다.

Listening Note

Selective attention

- We selectively pay attention to one kind of stimulus at a certain moment

1) When sitting in front of a computer

- focus attention on the screen
- unaware of your nose or elbow, rustling
- sound of leaves, conversation of people
- (concentrate on what is important)

2) The cocktail party effect

- focus attention on one voice & ignore others
- ex) talking to a friend in a crowded space
- brain filters out other voices
- * someone calls your name
- you immediately catch the sound
- b/c the brain recognizes its importance.

My Answer

According to the professor, selective attention refers to a tendency to pay attention to one kind of stimulus at a certain moment. The professor discusses two situations to illustrate the concept of selective attention. Selective attention occurs because of our natural tendency to focus on what is important or familiar to us. The first example describes how a person, sitting in front of his computer monitor, can ignore the noise or other physical and visual stimuli present in his surroundings. The person has selective attention because his main focus is centered

on what he is looking at on the screen, and nothing else. The other example involves the so-called cocktail party effect, wherein you are able to distinguish your name out of all the noise at a party when someone calls your name, because your brain recognizes it as an important sound.

Vocabulary

stimuli 자극물 **scientific studies** 과학적 연구 **awareness** 인지, 인식 **filter** 필터 **grab** ~을 갑자기 꼭 잡다.

PART III Actual Test

Actual Test 01

1

p14

[답안]

My most memorable birthday to date would be my most recent birthday. My friends surprised me by coming to my house at daybreak to greet me. It was such a special feeling to wake up to the sound of my friends singing "Happy Birthday," complete with cake, balloons and the works. I think that was really nice and thoughtful of them to do that for me. We ended up having breakfast together, sharing laughs and just basically having fun. Also, I had never had a breakfast party before so that made it quite memorable, too.

2

p14

[답안]

I think evaluating students based on overall performance in class is more reasonable than focusing strictly on term papers and exams. First of all, an exam or term paper is not necessarily an accurate reflection of how well someone knows the material. Maybe they get nervous during exams and can't adequately express themselves. Or maybe the material they know really well doesn't appear on the exam or isn't offered as a term paper topic. Also, we hand in assignments and participate in discussions for the entire semester. These types of contributions are just as important as exams or essays.

3

p14

[지문해석]

교무처에서 알립니다: 일부 교수들이 대학의 출석 정책을 엄격하게 시행하지 않고 있다는 사실이 알려졌습니다. 이 정책은 대학 교육정책의 시금석으로 모든 교수들은 이 정책을 즉각적이며 효과적으로 지켜야 할 의무가 있음을 알려드립니다. 학생들에게 다시 한번 알립니다. 어떤 강의든 무단으로 세 번 결석하면 낙제될 것입니다. 무단 결석에 해당하는 조항에 대해 더 알고 싶으면 학생 요람을 참고하십시오.

[Script]

M: Lisa ... you are not going to believe this ...

W: What? The attendance policy? Already heard.

M: You think there's any way we can protest this?

W: I doubt it, but why would you want to? We pay to come to class, so it doesn't make much sense to skip them, does it?

M: No ... but I don't pay to have the university fail me automatically either. That's not fair. I know when I need to go to class and when I don't. Sometimes it's better to skip a class so that I can study for a big exam or something like that. But now I can't make that choice because the university will fail me if I do.

W: Well, what do you want the university to do? They can't have a policy that professors don't have to enforce. That just doesn't make any sense.

M: Well, maybe they should take a cue from the professors.

W: Not sure I follow you.

M: The professors haven't been enforcing the policy because they know it's unreasonable. The university should just take the hint and change the policy.

[Script 해석] 남자: 리사, 넌 이걸 믿지 못할 거야.

여자: 원데? 출석 정책 말이야? 벌써 들었어.

남자: 우리가 항의할 수 있는 방법이 있을까?

여자: 글쎄, 그런데 왜 항의하고 싶어? 우리 돈 내고 수업을 듣는데 빼먹는다는 건 말이 안되지 않아?

남자: 그렇지. 하지만 대학이 날 자동적으로 낙제시키라고 돈을 내는 것도 아니잖아. 억울해. 내가 수업을 들어야 할 때와 안 들어도 될 때는 내 자신이 안단 말이야. 어떤 경우에는 수업을 듣지 않고 더 중요한 시험 같은 걸 준비하는 게 더 나을 때도 있다고, 그런데 이젠 그렇게 하면 낙제시킬 테니 그렇게 할 수 없게 됐어.

여자: 글쎄, 학교에 바라는 게 뭐야? 교수가 강요할 필요 없는 정책을 만들 수는 없지. 그건 말이 안되지 않아.

남자: 흠, 아마도 교수님들로부터 좀 배워야 하겠구나.

여자: 무슨 말인지 모르겠어.

남자: 교수님들도 그 정책이 말이 안되기 때문에 강요하지 않았던 거라고. 대학도 교수님들로부터 좀 배워서 정책을 바꿔야 해.

[답안]

The man is very upset about the university's decision to start requiring professors to enforce the attendance policy. The man says that it is not a fair policy and that he knows when he needs to go to class and when he can skip a class. He says that sometimes it is necessary to skip a class so that he has time to study, but now he can't make that choice because he will fail his class if he skips it. He also says that the professors don't enforce the policy because they know the policy is unreasonable, and that the university should follow the example of the professors.

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[지문해석]

생산 공정에 대한 환경 영향 분석: 생산 공정에 대한 환경 영향 분석은 특정한 상품을 생산하는 환경에 대한 영향을 측정하는 방법이다. 이를 측정하기 위해서 환경 엔지니어들은 그 상품을 생산하는데 필요한 에너지의 총량과 생산 과정에서 배출되는 쓰레기를 계산해야 한다. 생산 공정에 대한 환경 영향 분석의 목표는 더 적은 에너지를 사용하거나 더 적은 쓰레기를 배출할 수 있도록 생산 과정의 어떤 영역이 개선 될 수 있는지 측정하는 것이다.

[Script]

What do you think is the environmental cost of a bottle of wine? This is the question that one Italian winemaker, uh, with help from an Italian university, set out to answer. The university sent a team of specialists to observe the wine making process from start to finish. What they found was that the wine making process in this winery, uh, it was a rather small winery, by the way, was incredibly wasteful. The winery was consuming more than 4 liters of water for every bottle of wine it produced, and it was creating tons of paper and plastic waste. The owner of the winery was shocked, uh, because he had always considered his business to be ecologically friendly. Anyway, based on the findings of the university experts, the winery changed its production methods and is now far less wasteful. Now, this winery is not unique. Uh, many small businesses are not aware of how wasteful their production methods actually are. In fact, you might be surprised to learn that small businesses account for 60% of all industrial pollution. Fortunately, however, we are now developing the tools to help these businesses identify and modify wasteful practices.

[Script 해석]

와인 한 병에 담긴 환경적인 가치가 얼마라고 생각하세요? 이 질문은 한 이탈리아인 와인 제작자가 한 이탈리아 대학의 도움을 받아 대답하고자 했던 질문입니다. 대학은 전문가들을 보내 와인 생산을 처음부터 끝까지 관찰했습니다. 그들이 알아낸 것은, 좀 규모가 작은 양조장이었지만 하여튼, 이 양조장에서 와인을 만드는 것이 굉장히 낭비적인 과정이었다는 것입니다. 양조장에서는 한 병의 와인을 생산하는데 4리터의 물을 사용하고, 수 톤의 종이와 플라스틱 폐기물을 배출합니다. 양조장의 주인은 항상 자신의 사업이 환경친화적이었다고 생각해 왔기 때문에 충격을 받았습니다. 어쨌든 대학 전문가의 연구에 기초해서 이 양조장은 제조 방법을 바꾸었고 낭비가 훨씬 줄어들었습니다. 자, 이런 양조장이 유일한 것이 아닙니다. 많은 영세 기업들은 자신의 제조 과정에 얼마나 낭비가 많은지 잘 모르고 있습니다. 사실, 이들이 산업 오염의 60%를 차지하는 원인을 제공한다는 것을 알면 아마 놀랄지도 모릅니다. 그러나 다행히 우리는 지금 이런 사업체들이 낭비적 생산 과정을 인식하고 개선하도록 도와줄 장치를 개발하고 있습니다.

[답안]

The professor talks about a study that a university in Italy did at a winery. In the study, the university sent people to watch the wine making process and identify the wasteful parts of the process. The university team found that the winery's process was very wasteful, which greatly surprised the owner. The owner was largely unaware of the environmental problems caused by his winery, and he used the university's findings to improve his wine making process. This is an example of environmental impact analysis of the production process, in which environmental engineers analyze the environmental impact of a production process, in order to help manufacturers improve their production methods and make them more environmentally friendly.

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[Script]

W: Matt, I haven't seen you in quite a while. What's up? Anything interesting you've been busy with that I should know about?

M: It's my torturous calculus course ... I can't seem to grasp the concepts. I'm worried I'm not gonna pass the class. I really need help on this one ...

W: Well, why don't you try going to a tutorial center or something? There'll be a lot of graduate students who can help you out with calculus. It's not going to be difficult for them to explain it to you. They charge for the sessions, though ... I'm not sure how much.

M: Yeah, that sounds like a good idea, but the lessons will cost me money ...

W: Okay then, if you're worried about money, you can always attend a study group. It's free and there'll also be a lot of people who can help you figure out calculus. That's what I did last semester, and it did help me pass my class.

M: A study group ... I did that last year with one class and I learned more about the group's personal affairs than my subject.

W: True ... but the decision is yours. Think it through; see which one will help you more. OK?

[Script 해석] 여자: 매트, 오랜만이네. 무슨 일 있어? 내가 알아야 할 무슨 재미있는 일이라도 있는 거야?

남자: 그 고통스러운 미적분학 수업 때문이야. 통 무슨 말인지 모르겠어. 낙제 할까 걱정이야. 정말 도움이 너무 필요해.

여자: 글썄, 학습 센터 같은 데 가보지 그래? 미적분학을 도와줄 대학원생들이 많을 거야. 그 사람들에게는 설명하기 어렵지 않은 과목이겠지. 비록 얼마인지는 모르겠지만, 수업료를 요구하겠지만 말이야.

남자: 응, 좋은 생각이긴 한데 돈이 들잖아.

여자: 그래 그럼, 돈이 걱정 되면 스터디 모임 찾아봐. 그건 무료고 또 너의 미적분학 공부를 도와줄 사람도 많을 거야. 나도 지난 학기에 그렇게 했는데, 통과하는데 많은 도움이 되었어.

남자: 스터디 모임, 나도 작년에 한번 했었는데, 공부보다는 모임 사람들 일에 대해서 더 많이 알게 된 것 같아.

여자: 그 말도 맞아. 그렇지만 결정은 네 몫이야. 어떤 것이 더 도움이 되는지 잘 보고 생각해. 알겠지?

[답안]

The man is having problems in his calculus class and is worried that he might fail the class. The woman suggests that he either go to the tutorial center, where there are graduate students who can help him, or that he go to a study group, which would be free. I think the man should first go to the study group because it is free. If the study group doesn't help, then he can decide to pay to go to the tutorial center. There is no reason to pay for the tutorial center before he knows if the study group would help him or not.

[Script]

One of the most important shifts in the process of human evolution was when our earliest hominid ancestors began to eat more meat. Uh, for right now, I'm not going to worry about how or why this happened. The point that I really want to make is that the shift towards a more carnivorous diet allowed these early hominids to develop more complex brains and greatly boosted their intelligence. So how's that possible? Why would eating meat have made them smarter? Well, first, it meant they got more protein. Protein, as you probably know, is high in calories. So by eating more meat, these earlier hominids were able to greatly increase their total intake of calories. That, of course, meant they had more energy to burn, uh, not only for physical activity, but for mental activity as well. You've got to remember that our brains use quite a bit of energy. The other way that this change in diet led to increased levels of intelligence is that it required these early hominids to hunt. I mean, they had to catch an animal before they could eat it, right? Now, hunting actually requires quite a bit of thinking. First, you have to figure out a way to make the weapons you'll use. Then you have to come up with some kind of plan for how you're going to get close enough to the animal to kill it ... um, for early hominids that usually meant planning some sort of trap, because they were slower than most of the animals they hunted. So anyway, you get the picture: hunting took a lot of mental activity, and that obviously made our early ancestors smarter as time went by.

[Script 해석]

인류 진화 과정에서 가장 중요한 변화 중 하나는 초기 원시 인류 조상이 더 많은 고기를 먹기 시작했을 때 일어났습니다. 이번 시간에는 어떻게 혹은 왜 이런 일이 일어났는지 알아보지는 않을 것입니다. 제가 말하고 싶은 것은, 육식성 식단으로의 변화로 인해 원시 인류의 뇌가 더 발달하고 지능이 훨씬 더 높아졌다는 것입니다. 이 일이 어떻게 가능할까요? 고기를 더 먹는 것이 어떻게 그들을 더 똑똑하게 만들었을까요? 음, 우선은, 더 많은 단백질을 섭취하게 됐다는 점입니다. 아마 알겠지만, 단백질은 칼로리가 높습니다. 고기를 더 많이 먹음으로써, 이 원시인류는 더 많은 칼로리를 섭취할 수 있게 되었습니다. 이 말은 인류가 열량을 내는 더 많은 에너지를 가지게 되었다는 뜻인데, 이는 육체적인 활동뿐만 아니라 정신적인 활동에도 해당됩니다. 뇌의 활동을 위해서 꽤 많은 양의 에너지를 쓴다는 사실을 기억할 필요가 있습니다. 식단에서의 이러한 변화가 지능의 발달을 가져온 다른 이유는 원시 인류가 사냥을 해야 했기 때문입니다. 말하자면, 고기를 먹기 위해서는 사냥을 해야만 합니다, 그렇지요? 자, 사냥을 하기 위해서 많은 생각이 필요하죠. 우선 어떤 무기를 사용할 것인가를 결정해야 합니다. 그리고 나서 일종의 계획을 짜야 하죠, 어떻게 동물을 죽일 수 있을 만큼 가까이 접근할 것인가에 대해서요. 초기 원시 인류에게 있어서 계획이란 일종의 뜻을 놓는 것이었습니다. 왜냐하면 그들은 사냥하는 동물들보다 느렸기 때문이죠. 아무튼 그러니까, 무슨 뜻인지 아시겠죠. 사냥은 상당한 지능적 활동이며, 명백히 시간이 갈수록 우리의 조상들을 영리하게 해주었습니다.

[답안]

According to the professor eating meat increased the intelligence of early hominids in two ways. First the higher intake of protein gave the early hominids more total calories to burn. Thus they have more energy for both physical and mental tasks. The professor points out that our brains actually use a lot of energy and that eating meat provided that extra energy. Eating meat also contributed to greater levels of intelligence because it required the early hominids to do more hunting. This meant that they had to engage in complex mental tasks like planning traps and making weapons. Over time, engaging in these complex mental tasks made the early hominids smarter.

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[답안]

My favorite books are biographies or autobiographies. Most books in this genre detail the life of someone who is very successful in his or her field. I really enjoy reading these books because they provide a fascinating insight into the life of a great person. It's really interesting to find out what shaped these people and drove them to such achievement. Another reason I like these kinds of books is that they usually contain a lot of background information that teaches me a lot about politics, for example, or maybe history. This means I learn quite a lot about other areas as well.

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[답안]

I would prefer talking over a cell phone and chatting because it is more convenient, time-saving and cost-efficient. I don't have to disrupt my schedule, or my friend's or family's for that matter, just so I can talk to them. We are already in the 21st century, and we have many technological advances we can use to our advantage, so we might as well make use of them. Also, chatting or text-messaging gives one a chance to phrase and think over the things that one wants to say, eliminating the wrong signals that non-verbal communication may send when one is talking face-to-face with another person.

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[지문해석]

학생처에서 알립니다: 지난 학기 음주와 관련한 사건들이 심상치 않게 증가함에 따라, 당국은 교내에서의 음주 위반에 대해 더 강력한 처벌이 요구된다는 결론을 내렸습니다. 이 정책은 즉시 실행되며, 교내 음주 위반에 의한 규율 가급제 기간이 한 학기에서 최고 1년까지로 늘어납니다. 알다시피 가급제 기간 동안 또 위반한다면 제적 처리까지 당할 수 있습니다. 정책의 수정 조항을 숙지하시고, 학교를 더욱 안전하고 음주가 없는 곳으로 지켜주십시오.

[Script]

M: Susie, did you hear about the new probation period? Wow, that's tough. Guess, I won't be going to any more on-campus parties.

W: You took that seriously? You've got to be joking, Craig.

M: What do you mean?

W: That announcement is just window dressing for our parents ... if you think anything is really going to change, you're dreaming.

M: But they doubled the length of the probation period for alcohol violations.

W: Oh, yeah, let me show you how scared I am. You know Jason Fridley, don't you?

M: Sure, everyone knows Jason. What's your point?

W: Well did you know that he got put on probation last semester, and that he got caught with alcohol twice after that? Each time they brought him into the dean's office for a stern talking to, but in the end they didn't do anything to him ... they certainly didn't kick him out of school.

M: Really? Twice? I always knew Jason was a bit of a wild man, but wow.

W: The point is, who cares how long the probation period is? Nothing's going to happen. That policy isn't going to change a thing, I'm telling you. It certainly isn't going to affect my social plans.

[Script 해석] 남자: 수지, 새로운 가급제 기간에 대해서 들었니? 와, 대단하더라. 생각해 봐, 난 이제 학교 파티에는 안 갈 거야.

여자: 정말이야? 크레이크, 농담하는 거지?

남자: 무슨 말이야?

여자: 그 발표는 그냥 부모님들을 위한 눈속임이야. 뭔가 정말 바뀔 거라고 생각한다면 착각하는 거야.

남자: 그렇지만 음주 위반에 대한 가급제 기간이 두 배가 되었잖아.

여자: 아, 그래. 내가 얼마나 겁먹었는지 보여줄게. 너 제이슨 프레들리 알지?

남자: 그럼, 꽤 유명하잖아. 그런데 왜?

여자: 흠, 그 애가 작년에 가급제 처벌 받았던 거 알지, 그리고 나서 두 번 더 음주 단속에 걸렸대. 매년 학장실에 가서 엄격한 꾸중을 들었지만, 결국은 아무 일도 없었대. 학교 밖으로 내쫓지 않는 거지.

남자: 정말? 두 번이나? 제이슨이 엉뚱한 건 알았지만, 우와.

여자: 요는 누가 가급제 기간에 대해서 신경 쓰냐는 거야. 아무 일도 일어나지 않아. 내가 단언하는데, 그 정책은 아무 소용이 없을 거야. 내 사교 계획에 어떤 영향도 주지 못할 거야.

[답안]

The woman says that the university's extension of the probation period for alcohol violations is a big joke and that she isn't worried about it. She says that being put on probation doesn't matter. She says that she has a friend who was on probation last year. She says that he was caught drinking twice while he was on probation but nothing happened to him. He had to go talk to the dean but he didn't really get punished. So the woman isn't worried about the extension because she thinks that being put on probation doesn't really matter anyway and that it won't change anything on campus.

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[지문해석]

악탈적 용자: 악탈적 용자는 소비자, 특히 경제 시스템에 대해 지식이 부족한 사람들을 이용하기 위해 만들어 졌다. 악탈적 용자는 빠른 현금을 약속하며 소비자를 유혹한다. 그러나 대출의 조건은 소비자에게 우호적이지 않다. 악탈적 용자는 과도하게 높은 이자나 비현실적으로 긴 상환 기간을 제시한다. 악탈적 용자의 진정한 목적은 소비자들이 대출을 갚지 못하는 상황으로 이끌어, 대출금보다 더 높은 가격을 가지고 있을 소유물을 회수하는 것이다.

[Script]

In the last few years we have seen an increase in the number of companies offering mortgage refinancing services. Uh, basically, when you refinance your mortgage, you take out a second loan, using your home as the collateral for the loan. Now sometimes, this is a sensible option. Let's say you need money to open a business. Refinancing your mortgage may be a good way to get that money. But in many cases today, mortgage refinancing companies encourage people to refinance even when they don't really need the money. Let's look at a hypothetical example. OK, we have a homeowner who has a credit card bill of \$5,000, and he's a little stressed because it's going to take him a while to pay off that bill. One day that homeowner is approached by a refinancing company. The company suggests that he refinance his mortgage and use the money to pay off his credit card bill. This seems like an easy solution, so the homeowner accepts. Well, the problem with this is that a mortgage has a 30 year term. So now that homeowner is going to be paying off the mortgage for 30 years, when he probably could have paid off his credit card in just a few years with a little hard work. And, if uh, anything happens and he can't pay back the mortgage, the refinancing company can take his home.

[Script 해석]

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[Script]

One of the major challenges for companies that wish to introduce a new technology to replace an existing one is overcoming the collective switching cost. The collective switching cost refers to the difficulty of switching from a widely used and available technology to a new technology ... uh, even if that new technology is far better. One example of this would be the persistence of the QWERTY keyboard. Uh, that's the keyboard layout that all of us use. This layout was first created in 1868 for typewriters. Its main purpose was to separate the most commonly used letters to avoid mechanical problems in the typewriters. Now, obviously in the age of computers, these mechanical problems are no longer a concern, and keyboard layouts that are more comfortable and allow for faster typing have been created. So why do we still use QWERTY? Because it's everywhere ... any computer you buy comes with a QWERTY keyboard, so that's what people are comfortable using ... even though there are better keyboards out there. Another example would be the dominance of the Windows® operating system. Unless you buy an Apple computer, any PC you buy is probably going to come with Windows pre-installed on it. The situation is the same as we talked about before. Other operating systems besides Windows exist, and some are arguably better. But Windows is everywhere. Basically every program you buy is designed to run on Windows, and you can easily transfer files from one computer to another because everyone has the same operating system. So even though some operating systems might offer better performance than Windows, it is very unlikely that they will replace Windows.

[Script 해석]

기존의 기술을 새로운 것으로 교체하는데 있어서 기업의 가장 큰 도전 과제 중 하나는 집단적 전환 비용을 극복하는 것입니다. 집단적 전환 비용이란 널리 사용되던 기술을 새로운 기술로 바꾸는 어려움을 의미합니다. 신기술이 훨씬 우수하다 해도 말입니다. 한 예로, QWERTY 키보드를 계속해서 사용하는 것입니다. 이것은 우리 모두가 사용하는 키보드 방식이죠. 처음 이 자판은 1868년 타자기용으로 만들어 졌습니다. 이 설계의 주목적은 가장 자주 사용하는 글자들을 떨어뜨려서 타자기의 기계적인 문제를 줄이려고 하는 것이었습니다. 컴퓨터의 시대가 된 지금은 이런 종류의 기계적인 문제가 더 이상 걱정 거리가 아닙니다. 그리고 더 편리하고 빠르게 칠 수 있는 자판 배열도 개발되었습니다. 그런데 왜 여전히 QWERTY를 사용할까요? 그건 어느 곳이나 있기 때문입니다. 구매하는 모든 컴퓨터가 이 자판을 가지고 있습니다. 그래서 사람들이 편리하게 사용하는 겁니다. 비록 더 좋은 자판이 있지만요. 또 다른 예는 윈도우 운영 체제의 우세입니다. 여러분이 애플 컴퓨터를 구입하지 않는 이상, 모든 PC에는 윈도우가 이미 설치가 되어 있습니다. 이 상황은 이미 말씀 드린 것과 같습니다. 윈도우 말고도 다른 운영체제가 이미 존재하고, 논의의 여지는 있지만 더 좋은 것도 있습니다. 그러나 모두들 윈도우를 사용하죠. 여러분이 구입하는 모든 프로그램이 이미 윈도우에서 실행할 수 있도록 고안되어 있습니다. 그리고 모두 같은 운영 시스템을 가지고 있기 때문에 파일을 옮기는 것도 편하죠. 그래서 다른 운영 체제가 실행 면에서 더 나을지 몰라도, 윈도우 시스템을 대체할 것 같지는 않습니다.

[답안]

In her lecture the professor discusses the concept of collective switching costs. The professor gives two examples of this concept. The first is the QWERTY keyboard. The professor says that while better keyboards have been designed since the invention of the QWERTY keyboard, they have not been able to replace it because the QWERTY keyboard is so widely used and it would be too much trouble for people to switch. The professor says the same is true of the Windows operating system. While some operating systems may work better than Windows, they are unable to replace Windows because everyone already has Windows and all the programs we use are written for Windows. These two examples demonstrate the concept of collective switching costs and why it is difficult to replace an existing technology with a new one.