

제 6강. 빈칸 채우기

1. The great eighteenth century Scottish philosopher, Hume, set out one day to clear up the mistaken problem which has puzzled many people: why not all women, but only a small minority, are pretty. He had no difficulty in showing that the question means nothing at all. If all women were at least as pretty as the most beautiful woman of our acquaintance, we should think they were all ordinary and should reserve the adjective for the small minority who surpassed the average. Similarly, when we are interested in a certain type of progress, we restrict the term "progressive" to those cultures which are at the forefront in that type of development, and pay little attention to the others. Progress thus never represents anything more than the maximum progress in a given direction, pre-determined by the interests of the observer.

2. We all know from experience that some of our dreams seem to be related to daily problems, some are vague and incoherent, and some are anxiety dreams that occur when we are worried or depressed. But whatever the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be, we need to be cautious about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's. A recent study of people showed that individuals are biased and self-serving in their dream interpretations, accepting those that fit in with their preexisting beliefs or needs and rejecting those that do not. For example, they will give more weight to a dream in which God commands them to take a year off to travel the world than one in which God commands them to take a year off to work in a relief camp. Our biased interpretations may tell us more about ourselves than do our actual dreams.

3. Health is the outcome of a process that involves patients and health professionals working together, mutual trust and confidence contribute greatly to the effectiveness of that process. However desirable it might be in other markets, considering special characteristics of health and medical care, an arm's length, adversarial relationship between buyer and seller should not be the goal of health care policy. It is one thing for a healthy individual to choose among competing health plans, and another to expect a sick patient to shop among competing physicians and hospitals. Not only is cooperation between patient and physician often essential in the production of health, but cooperation among physicians is also valuable. Thus, the "perfect" competition that economists set as the ideal market structure for producing and distributing most goods and services is far from ideal for health and medical care.

4. University serves in a sense as a place where people — whether students or faculty — pursue knowledge for the sake of learning. Depending on whose opinion you ask, this can be the majority of what universities do even today, or it can be a minor function left over from less productive days before universities really got down to the business of producing employable units. I believe that, while few students in university today are occupied in the pursuit of knowledge exclusive of other goals, this activity still forms a background priority in the purposes of many other students. The majority of those whose goals are purely job-oriented have not turned their backs entirely on the established wisdom of finding a job that interests them, and any student that is interested in his or her subject is engaged, to some extent, in learning for its own sake. So this aspect of university is certainly not gone: it's just tangled up with a lot of other priorities, much like the institution itself.

5. Business, as well as government when it is in line with business interests, uses a classic uncertainty campaign to delay taking action on a problem that would cost business money. According to David Michaels, a famous professor of public health, "Industry and its consultants are well aware that their use of uncertainty to challenge science exploits the very nature of science, in which knowledge is accumulated over a long period of time and the understanding of that knowledge also evolves." Michaels sees a growing trend that demands proof of a scientific finding over precaution in the area of public health. Business always disputes scientific conclusions that might support regulation of a particular substance or activity. Animal data are considered not relevant to humans, human data are not representative of the population as a whole, and exposure data are not reliable enough to support regulation. There are many ways to create doubt when it comes to scientific findings.

6. Conductors often acted as exclusive promoters of their own music. But if they were required to devise an entire season of programs, they would also have to engage with other repertory. Given such responsibilities, they were able to shape public taste in profound ways. Consider for example Mendelssohn's role in the revival of interest in the music of Bach. Had the composer not taken upon himself to organize the first public performance of Bach's St Matthew Passion in Berlin in 1830, over a hundred years after its premiere (1727), it is questionable whether Bach's music would have exercised such a strong influence on early Romantic music. Likewise, Liszt used his position as music director in Weimar and organizer of the Allgemeine Deutsche Musikverein (General German Music Association) to conduct the works of many unknown composers, thereby helping to enhance their status with the general public.

7. People who have made creative contributions to the arts and the sciences are usually very convincing in ascribing their success primarily to the fact that they enjoyed their work. Paolo Uccello, the great Renaissance painter who was one of the discoverers of how to represent three-dimensional objects on flat surfaces, used to wake up at night in his cold small room in Florence and walk back and forth, crying out loud: "What a lovely thing perspective is!" meanwhile annoying his sleepy wife no end. Albert Michelson, the first American to win a Nobel Prize in physics, spent his entire adult life devising more and more precise ways of measuring the speed of light. When he was asked in his old age why he had done so, he answered, "It was so much fun!" What these anecdotes suggest is that a person would not invest mental energy in the usually frustrating goal of breaking new ground unless he or she derived profound satisfaction from the activity.

8. In 1974 the brilliant CalTech physicist and teacher Richard Feynman gave an address to his university's graduating class in which he unveiled his First Principle of Science: "You must not fool yourself — and you are the easiest person for you to fool!" As Feynman well knew, any scientist would be elated to make a breakthrough discovery, to unearth the Rosetta Stone of his or her field. For most, the motivation is not money, not fame, not the short-lived glory that comes with a major new find — it is to make a difference to human knowledge, to contribute new and lasting insight about things not understood before. And therein lies the rub, for so strong is the desire to make a breakthrough that it's easy to become fascinated by a notion that is later shown to be dead wrong. Recent examples include poly water, cold fusion, and perhaps even the claims of ancient life on Mars.

9. Mastering the technologies of iron and steel, of glass and concrete, engineers in the late eighteenth century inspired awe with their bridges, railway stations, or docks. More novel than their abilities was the fact that they completed these projects without asking themselves what style would be best to adopt. Charged with erecting a bridge, they tried to design the lightest frame that could stretch over the widest span. When they built a railway station, they aimed for a hall that would allow steam to disperse safely, let in a large amount of natural light and accommodate a constant crowd of travelers. They demanded that steamships carry cargoes of impatient passengers punctually across heavy seas. But they did not appear to give much thought to whether there should be a Corinthian or a Doric set of capitals gracing the upper galleries of a ship, whether a Chinese dragon might look pleasing at the end of a locomotive or whether suburban gas works would be done up in a Tuscan or Islamic style.

10. A lot of nutritionists encourage children to drink milk out of not only an appreciation of its benefits but fear of its alternatives. As children get older, they tend to drink more sugary sodas and sweetened fruit drinks and less juice and milk. And over the past few decades there has been a gradual increase in the amount of soft drinks that children consume, and a decrease in milk consumption. Milk contains protein, calcium, and other vitamins and minerals. Replace it with a soft drink and you've just removed all those important nutrients from a child's diet without adding anything back except calories from sugar. One of the goals in building a healthy diet is to eliminate sources of empty calories that don't provide the body with other things it needs. By drinking more milk, children are letting their beverage intake benefit their health.

11. It's amazing how little it takes to spark the imitation instinct. A few years ago, two researchers, Geoff Cohen and Greg Walton, gave Yale students a short biography of a man named Nathan Jackson, who had become a successful mathematician. But they altered one key detail on some of the sheets. In half the cases, the researchers made sure Jackson's birthday matched that of the student who was reading the biography. Then Cohen and Walton gave all the students some math problems to solve. The students who had read the essays with the matching birthdays worked on the problem 65 percent longer than the students without the matching birthdays. These students felt a sudden sense of kinship with Jackson, and were motivated to follow his success.

12. Rats are smart and often cooperate with each other. At a poultry market in Greenwich Village, pest control authorities could not understand how rats were stealing eggs without breaking them, so one night an exterminator sat in hiding to watch. What he saw was that one rat would embrace an egg with all four legs, and then roll over on his back. A second rat would then drag the first rat by its tail to their tunnel, where they could share their prize. In a similar manner workers at a packing plant discovered how sides of meat, hanging from hooks, were knocked to the floor and devoured night after night. An exterminator named Irving Billig watched, and found that a swarm of rats formed a pyramid underneath a side of meat, and one rat scrambled to the top of the heap and leaped onto the meat. It then climbed to the top of the side of meat and gnawed its way through it around the hook until the meat dropped to the floor, at which point hundreds of waiting rats fell upon it.

13. One reason many people keep delaying things they should do is that they fear they will do them wrong or poorly, so they just don't do them at all. For example, one of the best ways to write a book is to write it as quickly as you can, getting onto paper the thoughts that come to you without regard to style and edition. Then you can go back to revise and polish your writing. If I only wrote when I knew it would be perfect, I'd still be working on my first book! Do you have a hard time relaxing if your house is a mess or if things are out of order? Do you beat yourself up for making mistakes? I've got a simple message for you today: It's time to let go of your perfectionism. It becomes a stumbling block that keeps you stuck.

14. Recently, researchers have suggested that the purpose of laughter is not just to communicate that one is in a playful state, but to actually induce this state in others as well. According to this view, the peculiar sounds of laughter have a direct effect on the listener, inducing positive emotional arousal that mirrors the emotional state of the laugher, perhaps by activating certain specialized brain circuits. In this way, laughter may serve an important biosocial function of coupling together the positive emotions of members of a group and thereby coordinating their activities. This would explain why laughter is so infectious; when we hear someone laughing, it is almost impossible not to feel cheerful and begin laughing too. Yet another potential social function of laughter is to motivate others to behave in particular ways. For example, laughter can be a method of positively reinforcing others for desirable behavior ("laughing with"), as well as a potent form of punishment directed at undesirable behaviors ("laughing at").

15. Speed is infectious. Slower media, such as magazines and newspapers, imitate the fastest media, such as the Internet and television. Articles become shorter and shorter with clearer messages and less analysis. Super-brief news items get updated continuously. Everyone has 10 seconds to spare, but who has a few minutes to spare? Concern to simplify and speed up information gives the edge to the fastest and most compact media. What gets lost in this speedy information environment is context and understanding. Time pressure compels consumers of information to scan multiple channels, scooping up and filtering large amounts of data in search of what is interesting or important. But they do not necessarily remember much of what they scanned; the last bit of data pushes out from consciousness the bit of data previous to it.

16. Proteins are what you get when you string amino acids together, and we need a lot of them. No one really knows, but there may be as many as a million types of proteins in the human body, and each one is a little miracle. By all the laws of probability proteins shouldn't exist. To make a protein you need to assemble amino acids (which I am obliged by long tradition to refer to here as "the building blocks of life") in a particular order, in much the same way that you assemble letters in a particular order to spell a word. The problem is that words in the amino acid alphabet are often exceedingly long. To spell collagen, the name of a common type of protein, you need to arrange eight letters in the right order. But to make collagen, you need to arrange 1,055 amino acids in precisely the right sequence. But — and here's an obvious but crucial point — you don't make it. It makes itself, spontaneously, without direction, and this is where the unlikelyhoods come in.

제 7강. 문단 요약

1. When we talk about young people not caring about politics, not knowing about anything beyond their own lives, we are often wrong. Low voter-turnout rates are often taken as indicators of indifference, as proof that young people care only about themselves, but perhaps it is politics that fails young people and creates distance. Alienation, or the feeling of disconnection from others and from society, is a central adult fear, but is a condition that the youth-blaming discourse itself often serves to create. There is no evidence that young people today are any more alienated than previous generations were, nor that they are more likely to turn alienation into violence. Youth culture does not create alienation. On the contrary, it frequently creates connections for those who feel outside of the mainstream. It is adult-run institutions, like politics, that exclude and caricature youth and fail to meet the needs of many young people.

→ (주제문) Young people are sometimes considered disconnected from society, but it is the older generation who is to blame for neglecting what the youth do and need.

2. Many budding physicians undergo extremely hard training because they are interested in the intellectual challenges of medicine, or because they want to ease pain and suffering and cure the sick, or both. But the financial pressure hits home early. Medical school education, though heavily supported by various types of federal granting agencies, is still incredibly expensive. The average private medical school bill was about \$50,000 in 2009. The typical medical school graduate begins practice with a six-figure debt. The annual cost of malpractice insurance can exceed \$100,000. Medical associations estimate that in order to meet debt payments and various overhead expenses, many doctors will have to be earning more than \$200,000 a year within five years of starting practice. Such pressure can't help but shift moneymaking to a more central place in a doctor's decision-making.

→ (주제문) Owing to financial issues, beginning doctors have been forced to give priority to striving for profit.

3. The programs that most successfully bring groups together involve person-to-person interaction. A good example is Eliot Aronson's jigsaw classroom. In this program, students work together in mixed-race groups where each member of the group is an expert on one aspect of the assignment. For instance, when studying Mexico, one group member might study its geography, another its history, and so on. The geography experts from each group get together and master the material. They then return to their own groups and teach the material to team members. Thus each group member cooperates not only with members of other groups but also within the group. Studies of the jigsaw classroom have demonstrated that it leads to more positive attitudes toward other racial groups and that students learn the material better and perform at higher levels. According to Aronson, children in jigsaw classrooms grow to like each other more and develop higher self-esteem than do children in traditional classrooms.

→ (주제문) Cooperative learning leads to higher performance and improved self-worth, while helping increase favorable attitudes toward others.

4. Silence is recognised as a critical element of psychotherapeutic counselling, with studies suggesting that the most successful sessions are those with significant periods of silence occurring between client and therapist. When speech dominates, the counselling is notably less effective, presumably because less thinking is taking place on each side: thinking and silence are symbiotically connected. Counselling in general has now recognised the importance of leaving space for thought, as in the increasingly influential practice of 'coaching' in the business world. In the words of one recent study in this area: 'It is within an attentive silence that managers come to know their internal emotional states and their ways of processing experiences.... As a colleague used to say, "Ask an open question, and then zip the lip"'. Another observes, 'effective coach/mentors create golden moments by looking for and recognising when silence is better than asking yet another question'.

* symbiotically 상호 의존적 관계로

→ (주제문) In a counselling session, silence is approved between client and counsellor since it leads to reflection on both sides.

5. In a study of junior high school students and their parents, two University of Michigan psychologists investigated how parents perceived their child's math performance. In general, parents were fairly accurate in their assessment of the level of their children's math achievement. However, parents gave significantly different explanations for the performance of sons and daughters. For example, parents credited a son's success more than a daughter's to talent; parents attributed a daughter's success more than a son's to effort. In this way, well-meaning parents may unintentionally discourage their talented daughters from pursuing the study of math by indirectly communicating that the girl is hardworking rather than gifted. A study conducted by a group of Finnish psychologists discovered that a similar pattern existed in the evaluations parents in Finland gave for their first-grade child's performance in both math and reading.

→ (주제문) According to the above studies, parents showed gender-based bias when making gender-based about their child's performance in a subject like math.

6. In 1845 Edgar Allan Poe published The Raven. One year later, Poe published the critical essay The Philosophy of Composition, which described the process by which this poem emerged. We might have expected Poe, as a poet in the Romantic age, to describe the flash of inspiration by which the entire poem appeared at once. As Poe put it, "Most writers — poets in especial — prefer having it understood that they compose by a species of fine frenzy — an ecstatic intuition." Yet Poe always prided himself on his analytic powers. As a result, Poe chose to present the origination of The Raven in a contrary light. "It is my design to render it manifest that no one point in its composition is referable either to accident or intuition — that the work proceeded, step by step, to its completion with the precision and rigid consequence of a mathematical problem." He emphasized that logic dictated every choice, from the poem's length and themes down to single words and images.

→ (주제문) In his essay The Philosophy of Composition, Poe dismissed the notion of artistic intuition, and argued that writing is analytical, not spontaneous, with the composition of his own poem The Raven as an example.

제 8강. 앎을 이루는 법

1. Just as American societies changed when they encountered whites, so European societies changed when they encountered Natives. Textbooks completely miss this side of the mutual accommodation and acculturation process. Instead, their view of white-Indian relations is dominated by the original pattern of the frontier line. Textbooks present the process as a moving line of white (and black) settlement - Indians on one side, whites (and blacks) on the other. Pocahontas and Squanto aside, the Natives and Europeans don't meet much in textbook history, except as whites remove Indians farther west. In fact, whites and Native Americans in what is now the United States worked together, sometimes lived together, and quarreled with each other for 325 years, from the first permanent Spanish settlement in 1565 to the end of Sioux and Apache autonomy around 1890.

2. Because natural family groups are not common in domestic settings, most people do not have the opportunity to see how horses in such groups behave with each other. They will not see how little aggression there is, or how much friendly interaction occurs. However, aggression is certainly more common in domestic groups of horses because they are often put in situations where they have to compete for some resource. This may be personal space, especially in small paddocks, or when passing through gateways where they may be crowded. Water buckets or troughs may be too small to accommodate all the horses comfortably, or they may be sited in places where horses have to push and shove in order to get near them. In addition, many domestic horses have concentrated feed given to them out in the field or paddock, and because of the feed's attractiveness to the animals it may increase aggression within a group

3. It is almost as if the British are keen to present themselves as a nation of philistines. And yet, hundreds of thousands of people are enthusiastically involved in one or other of the arts, but (in typically British fashion) with a more-or-less amateur or part-time status. For example, every town in the country has at least one 'amateur dramatics' society, which regularly gives performances and charges no more than enough to cover its costs. All over the country, thousands of people learn handicrafts (such as pottery) in their free time, and sometimes sell their work in local craft shops. Similarly, there are thousands of musicians of every kind, performing around the country for very little money and making their own recordings in very difficult circumstances. Some amateur British choirs, such as the Bach Choir of London and King's College Chapel Choir in Cambridge, are well-known throughout the world.

4. Web ads very frequently instruct users to click here. In online advertising, the imperative is an indicator of direct user addressing. As a matter of language use, these directive speech acts are not strict commands, which would be too offensive an addressing in the advertising context. Instead, they function as a kind of polite request with a reduced impact on interactants. The illocutionary force of the advertising message gives the users some space to act. In their implicit communication, it is initially the advertiser who wants something from the user, and not vice versa. Nevertheless, the use of imperatives is still far more forceful, more striking, and often shorter than a politely worded request or an indirect speech act that avoids imposing on the other. Online advertising needs to initiate an action, and for this reason, imperatives are employed. According to DoubleClick.com, the instruction click here tends to increase click rates by 15 percent.

*illocutionary force: 말의 내적 의미

5. When you watch a theatrical production, you engage in something called the "willing suspension of disbelief." That is, you know very well in your conscious mind that everything that is happening on the stage is not real. Yet you willingly suspend your disbelief of the action onstage in order to allow yourself to be drawn into the production and to experience the story with all of your emotions. If the actors are doing their job well, you may, for a time, actually believe that what is taking place before you is real and that the events and interactions you are seeing are only just now taking place for the first time. But if, on the other hand, the actors have become complacent and the action is boring, you will not be able to fully suspend your disbelief, and you will have the uncomfortable awareness of watching actors who are merely reciting memorized lines.

6. As big businesses, TV networks are tied to other powerful business organizations through interlocking boards of directors. For example, the board that runs CBS includes members of the boards of IBM, AT&T, and so forth. In the same way, the networks are tied to the government. Former top officials hold board positions in major media, and well-known journalists alternate between working for the White House, the State Department or other government agencies and reporting on those agencies. On the surface, the media and the government, the media and big business, may appear to be adversaries. In fact, they are more like tennis players who, after battling for a championship, go out for dinner together. The collaboration between the media and the government is most obvious during coverage of U.S. military actions. TV news anchors regularly use the pronouns "we" and "us," as if they were part of the invading force, not detached, objective reporters.

7. It has been argued that the literate merchants and wealthy elites of Europe were attracted to new science because it offered new ways to exploit resources for profit. Some of the early scientists made it easier for these groups to accept the new ideas by demonstrating how the ideas could be applied directly to specific industrial and technological needs. Galileo, for example, consciously sought a close connection between science and the material interests of the educated elite when he assured his listeners that the science of mechanics would be quite useful "when it becomes necessary to build bridges or other structures over water, something occurring mainly in affairs of great importance." At the same time, Galileo stressed that science was fit for the "minds of the wise" and not for "the shallow minds of the common people." This made science part of the high culture of Europe's wealthy elites at a time when that culture was being increasingly separated from the popular culture of the lower classes.

8. In advanced industrial countries, negotiations between multiple countries worked fairly well to promote substantial reduction of tariffs. In addition, revolutionary progress in transportation and communications has reduced transaction costs in international trade. These promoted globalization, which has dramatically increased international trade. Accordingly, the opportunity costs of insulating a country from the world economy have risen. Businesses in a country with high tariffs and other restrictions cannot take advantage of less expensive products in world markets. Nor can they transfer stages of their production processes overseas, because high trade barriers make inter- and intra-firm transactions very costly. Thus, import restrictions deprived domestic industries of advantageous opportunities, strategic perspective and, consequently, international competitiveness.

제 9강. 세부 내용 파악

1. The 18th century is called the Golden Age of botanical painting, and Georg Dionysius Ehret is often praised as the greatest botanical artist of the time. Born in Heidelberg, Germany, he was the son of a gardener who taught him much about art and nature. As a young man, Ehret traveled around Europe, largely on foot, observing plants and developing his artistic skills. In Holland, he became acquainted with the Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus, who devised the first standardized system for naming and classifying plants and animals — the basis for the modern system of biological classification. Through his collaborations with Linnaeus and others, Ehret provided illustrations for a number of significant horticultural publications. His reputation for scientific accuracy gained him many commissions from wealthy patrons, particularly in England, where he eventually settled.

2. The word "academy" comes from the district of Athens where Plato taught. The Renaissance academies were modeled on Plato's Academy, both because they were informal (like Plato's lectures in the park outside Athens) and because they revived Platonic philosophy. Many academies were more like groups of friends, with the emphasis on discussion among equals rather than teaching. Giovanni Giorgio Trissino, a poet and amateur architect who tried to reform Italian spelling, had an academy, and so did King Alfonso of Naples, the philosopher Marsilio Ficino, and the aristocrat and art patron Isabella d'Este. After the Renaissance, Queen Christiana of Sweden described her academy in Rome as a place for learning to speak, write, and act in a proper and noble manner. Poems were read, plays were put on, music was performed, and what we now call "study groups" got together to discuss them.

3. William Edward Du Bois was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1868, the son of French-Haitian barber Alfred Du Bois and African American domestic and laundress Mary Burghardt Du Bois. When he was in college, William added his mother's maiden name to his own — and came to prefer it: Burghardt Du Bois. His mother encouraged his education, and a sympathetic high school principal, Frank Hosmer, saw that he had adequate knowledge of Greek and various subjects, and that he was prepared to enter Fisk University. While he would rather have gone directly to Harvard, in later years Du Bois wrote that his time in Atlanta both opened his eyes to racial injustice and forced him to isolate himself and develop a hard shell — which served him well when he did reach Harvard University and became the first of African origin to earn a Ph.D. there.

4. Deep in the Amazon Basin, the remote community of Pavacachi can only be reached by aeroplane, followed by a trip down the river in a motorized canoe and a half-hour walk down an open jungle path. The community-run lodge is built from sustainably sourced materials using the traditional methods, and offers single, double and family rooms with private bathrooms. Due to the difficulty of access, the shortest available stay is four days; but this is barely enough time to see and experience everything that this project has to offer. The lodge offers a wide variety of jungle activities, traditional fishing, guided walks, night walks, hiking, bird-watching, animal tracking and canoeing. It hosts talks about local culture and gives visitors the chance to spend time with the local Kuichua and Shiwiar people, learning firsthand about community life. A satellite communications system is available for emergencies, including healthcare, and longer-term options are available for scientists and students.

5. The Colonna delle Anella, a column with rings, is the official symbol of Bertinoro and also the symbol of traditional hospitality in Romagna. It was built during the 13th century to end the dispute among local noble families about hosting foreigners. It was decided that the families would be able to 'own', on a rotating basis, one of the twelve rings attached to the bottom of the column. Then, it would be the guests themselves who would 'choose' their hosts depending on which ring they tied their horse to on arrival. The column was removed and forgotten about for four centuries, but was recovered in pieces during the restoration work carried out on the Town Hall. On 5th September 1926, it was re-erected on its original spot. In memory of the old tradition, on the first Sunday in September, there is the Festival of Hospitality.

6. Edmund Halley was born in London and educated at the University of Oxford. He was a mathematical genius, publishing his first paper on the orbit of planets at age 20. He was intrigued by the theories of the British physicist Sir Isaac Newton and encouraged him to write Principia, which Halley then published in 1687 at his own expense. Halley's most important scientific work was Astronomiae Cometicarum Synopsis (Synopsis on Cometary Astronomy). In this work, Halley applied his friend Newton's laws of motion to all available data on comets. He theorized that comets follow an orbit around the sun, and thus can reappear periodically. Based on his theory, he predicted the return of a comet in 1758. Unfortunately, Halley died before he could see that he was correct. The comet was named in his honor, and Halley's Comet has continued to show up every 75 1/2 years ever since.

7. Published just one year after his Pulitzer Prize-winning novel House Made of Dawn, N. Scott Momaday's The Way to Rainy Mountain is widely regarded as his greatest work. Thematically, both works deal with alienation, personal identity, place, and the oral tradition; however, the texts differ in two important ways. First, unlike House Made of Dawn, which is set in the American Southwest and incorporates aspects of Navajo culture, The Way to Rainy Mountain is set on the southern Plains and focuses on Kiowa culture. Second, The Way to Rainy Mountain is not a novel. Part myth, part ethnographic commentary, part autobiography, and experimental in form, The Way to Rainy Mountain resists literary categorization. Part of the work's originality derives from its unusual style; however, its reexamination of both Euro-American and Native American culture marks its uniqueness.

8. One successful brownfield restoration is the Beddington Zero Energy Development (BedZED) near London, England. A total of 82 houses, 17 apartments, and working spaces were built in 2002 on a former industrial site that had been cleaned up. BedZED is unusual because it uses zero energy, or only the energy from on-site renewable sources. The material used to build BedZED came from less than 56 kilometers away, which cut down on the pollution created to transport building material. All BedZED houses have solar panels, which reduce the use of electricity. The development uses tree waste, such as wood from branches and twigs, to fuel a combined heat and power plant. BedZED buildings are also well insulated, which prevents heat from being lost in winter and keeps them cooler in summer. Residents use public transportation or carpool and drive special cars. These autos are powered by electricity or LPG, a gas that does not use ozone-destroying chemical compounds.

제 10강. 지형 다양 파악

1. As we sat down, I remembered that on both Richard Pratt's previous visits Mike had played a little betting game with him over the claret. He had asked him to name it and to guess its age. Pratt had replied that that should not be too difficult provided it was one of the great years. Mike had then bet him a case of the wine in question that he could not do it. Pratt had accepted, and had won both times. Tonight I felt sure that the little game would be played over again, for Mike was quite willing to lose the bet in order to prove that his wine was good enough to be recognized, and Pratt, for his part, seemed to take a grave, restrained pleasure in displaying his knowledge.

2. Many years ago, veterinarian Marty Becker gave his father a miniature schnauzer, Pepsi, as a gift. The dog became his father's best friend. For years they shared the same food, chair, and bed. Then, when he was seventy years old, Marty's father died of a heart attack. Soon after family and friends left his house, Pepsi ran downstairs to the spot in the basement where Marty's father had- died and stood as rigid as a statue. When Marty picked Pepsi up, the dog went from rigid to limp in his arms and let out a painful moan. Marty later found out from his mother that Pepsi hadn't been in the basement for ten years because he was afraid of stairs. Had he overcome his fear in order to say good-bye to his lifelong friend? Pepsi never recovered from his companion's death and slowly died. When Marty buried Pepsi, he was convinced that Pepsi had lost the will to live once the human to whom he was so closely bonded and devoted was no longer around.

3. She thought Joan the most beautiful of babies and she thought of Joan always as her baby, and Joan seemed to Millie to feel that Millie was her whole world, too. When Millie came to her in the morning, even before the nurse entered the room, Joan was apt to begin to crow with delight at her coming. And when Millie bathed her, changed her garments, talked to her in that cheering, reassuring tone which, despite her own mood, she was always able to summon for Joan, Joan fairly wriggled with delight. When in the morning it came time for Mrs. Jones to go to town and Millie was summoned to take the baby, Joan always came to her eagerly. And sometimes when either Mr. or Mrs. Jones offered to take the baby from Millie, Joan would laugh aloud and throw her arms around Millie's neck and snuggle her face into the nurse's shoulder as though it were a game which she played.

4. It was two years now since Mackintosh had been appointed Walker's assistant. Walker, who had been for a quarter of a century administrator of Talua, was a man known in person or by report through the length and breadth of the South Seas; and it was with lively curiosity that Mackintosh looked forward to his first meeting with him. For one reason or another he stayed a couple of weeks at Apia before he took up his post, and both at Chaplin's hotel and at the English Club he heard innumerable stories about the administrator. He thought now with irony of his interest in them. Since then he had heard them a hundred times from Walker himself. Walker knew that he was a character and, proud of his reputation, deliberately acted up to it. He was jealous of his 'legend' and anxious that you should know the exact details of any of the celebrated stories that were told of him.

제 11강. 문외 파파 파파

1. The cold weather season approaches, and I would like to inform you that all shopkeepers are expected to keep the walk in front of their stores free of snow. Five other merchants, myself included, have had a problem with your lack of responsibility in this matter. It inconveniences customers and merchants alike. Please help us keep the walk free of snow during the winter months by clearing off the area in front of your store. Until now, we have taken care of our own space — and when a neighbor needed help, we all pitched in. This year we are reminding you — before the shovels are all sold and the salt is all used — that everyone is expected to keep the sidewalk in front of his or her store free of snow and ice. This is not only for ease of walking, but also for safety.

2. When you joined the Advantage Card Program you expressed a preference not to receive mail from us. However, we thought you might like to know that as a result, you're missing out on Boots Health and Beauty, a fantastic magazine mailed to our most valued Advantage Card holders. As you'll see, it's packed with inspirational features on beauty, health and wellbeing, and keeps you up to date with the very best new products and expert advice. Every issue contains exclusive offers, plus a personalized voucher giving you extra Advantage Card points. We'd like to give you the chance to enjoy future issues and other relevant offers from Boots especially for you. To receive your personal copy of the next issue, due out in September, just check the box below, and return this letter to us in the envelope provided.

3. When children first learn to read, they want books that immediately catch their attention. As they get older, children begin to ask questions about their world, such as how and why things happen. Young adolescents become curious, wanting to read for fun but also to discover the new, the interesting, and the exciting. Look for these elements in books for young adolescents:

- Revolve around a few well-defined characters, not plenty of characters who are difficult to follow. One sign of a really good book is that characters are fully drawn and readers are pulled to them as real people.
- The main characters are your child's age or a bit older.
- Have a straightforward plot and use realistic language.

Parents who follow these tips will have a better chance of suggesting a book that their child will connect with and take pleasure in.

4. Obviously one of the judgments the public has of us is whether or not our telephone service is good. Technically, if they get their calls through, efficiently and promptly, they get what they want. That, however, is not all they want. They want to have the service rendered to them in a manner that pleases them; they want not only efficiency but courtesy and consideration; and they are in a position to get what they want. They are in the driver's seat; they are paying the bills; and an understanding of that fact is a real and fundamental basis of public relations. In order, therefore, for a great company to satisfactorily serve the public, it must have a philosophy and a method of doing business which will allow and insure that its people serve the public efficiently and in a pleasing manner.

12강. 이즈, 분위기, 심경 파악

1. In the history of medical science, no virus has given doctors as much trouble as the Scholastic Adolcescum, otherwise known as school sickness. The Scholastic Adolcescum has been known to attack children of all ages and on every economic and social level. The symptoms are always the same. The child wakes up in the morning and says he has a "pain in the stomach," a "headache," a "sore throat," or he "just doesn't feel well." In rare cases he might also have a "slight" fever. What has puzzled scientists for years is that the virus only attacks on weekdays and never on weekends or during the summer vacations. It lasts only 24 hours, and while it has no serious side-effects, it keeps returning during the school year and even builds up in intensity just before test time.

2. I remember walking on Christmas morning with my hand in my father's. I had been reading a book about the stars and this early morning I had been taking a look now and then up at a sky of clear stars. I turned my face to my father's and said, pointing with the loose hand: "You know, some of those stars are millions of miles away." And my father, without looking down toward me, gave a sniff, as though I were a funny little fellow, and said: "We won't bother about that now ...'" For several blocks, neither of us said a word and I felt, while still holding his hand, that there were millions of empty miles between us.

3. The muddy Flint River, running silently between walls of pine and water oak covered with tangled vines, wrapped about Gerald's new land like a curving arm and embraced it on two sides. To Gerald, standing on the small mound where the house had been, this tall barrier of green was as visible and pleasing an evidence of ownership as though it were a fence that he himself had built to mark his own. He stood on the blackened foundation stones of the burned building, looked down the long avenue of trees leading toward the road and swore lustily, with a joy too deep for thankful prayer. These twin lines of somber trees were his, his the abandoned lawn, waist high in weeds under white-starred young magnolia trees. The uncultivated fields, studded with tiny pines and underbrush, that stretched their rolling red-clay surface away into the distance on four sides belonged to Gerald O'Hara — were all his.

4. It had taken only eight years since then for the whole countryside to glow with health and prosperity. On the site of the ruins I had seen in 1913 now stand neat farms, cleanly plastered, testifying to a happy and comfortable life. The old streams, fed by the rains and snows that the forest conserves, are flowing again. Their waters have been channelled. On each farm, in groves of maples, fountain pools overflow onto carpets of fresh mint. Little by little the villages have been rebuilt. People from the plains, where land is costly, have settled here, bringing youth, motion, the spirit of adventure. Along the roads you meet the hearty men and women and boys and girls who understand laughter and have recovered a taste for picnics. Counting the former population, unrecognizable now that they live in comfort, more than ten thousand people owe their happiness to Elzeard Bouffier.

제 13강. 무관한 문장 찾기

1. Just about anything, from miniature alpine plants to fruit-bearing fig trees, can be grown in containers as long as you've got the right-sized pot and a place to put it. Not having a proper piece of land for a garden might seem boring, but designing a container garden can bring many benefits. All but the largest containers are easily portable and can be moved on a whim to fill empty spaces, soften rough edges, and add instant charm. If you become bored with your garden or something just isn't working right, rearranging a few containers is a lot easier than digging up an entire garden. Containers aren't just vessels for holding soil but a key part of the design — and since they come in a wide variety of colors, shapes, and sizes, your possibilities are endless.

2. There has been a recent shift in emphasis with regard to the information that manufacturers communicate to consumers — from the back to the front of the pack. This has occurred as a direct response to the type of information that people now actively seek out. People are more conscious about their health and want to eat more healthily. They are also increasingly concerned about how products are made and the nature of their ingredients and materials. Manufacturers have responded to such consumer concerns by repositioning such information where it can be most easily seen — onto the front label.

3. Performing from memory is often seen to have the effect of enhancing musicality and musical communication. It is commonly argued that the very act of memorizing can guarantee a more thorough knowledge of and intimate connection with the music. In addition, memorization can enable use of direct eye contact with an audience that is more convincing than reference to the score. When coordinating the sound for musicals the team should also consider the scale of the stage and the structure of the theater since they affect how audiences appreciate the performance. Moreover, when performers receive and react to visual feedback from the audience, a performance can become truly interactive, involving genuine communication between all involved.

4. The area of ocean covered by ice around the North Pole varies seasonally, reaching a minimum every September. In August and September 2007, the Arctic ice cap shrank to the smallest size ever recorded. As of September 16, U.S. government scientists announced, the ice was 1.59 million square miles in size, about a fifth smaller than the previous record, set in September 2005. The Northwest Passage, which is the sea route from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern edge of North America, was ice-free for the first time in recorded history. Although surprised and concerned by the extent of the 2007 melting, climate scientists predict increased melting of the ice due to global climate change. Thus far, Arctic temperatures have warmed twice as fast as the rest of the world.

5. The meaning of a word is socially constructed; it is determined by people through their social experiences as members of a specific society. It is no wonder that many different symbols are used in various societies to represent the same thing. Animals, by contrast, do not freely and arbitrarily produce different symbols to indicate the same thing because their communication is largely determined by instinct. This is why, for example, all seagulls throughout the world make the same sound to indicate the presence of danger. Unlike humans, they cannot express a particular thought in more than one way.

6. One surprising effect of printing was to stimulate the development of single national languages like English, French and German. In the Middle Ages, people in France, England and Germany spoke such a variety of local dialects that someone from Paris was virtually unintelligible to someone from Marseilles. William Caxton, the pioneer of printing in England, told a tale of a housewife in Kent who assumed that the word 'egg' must be French because she hadn't heard of it. In order to print books for a mass market, printers had to decide on just one dialect, and the dialect selected by the printers became the national language, such as Parisian French in France and London English in England. At the same time, though, Latin gradually began to fall out of use for literature, and every nation began to develop its own national literature and culture in a way that would have been unimaginable before.

7. If you mentioned India to a typical American or European in 1990, chances are that person would mutter uncomfortably about the tragedy of Third World poverty. Today, that person is more likely to mutter uncomfortably about the possibility that his job might be outsourced to Bangalore. India is still poor, but it's growing at a feverish pace, and Bangalore, India's fifth largest city, is among the subcontinent's greatest success stories. Bangalore's wealth comes not from industrial might (although it still makes plenty of textiles) but from its strength as a city of ideas. By concentrating so much talent in one place, Bangalore makes it easier for that talent to teach itself and for outsiders, whether from Singapore or Silicon Valley, to connect easily with Indian human capital.

8. Even advocates of free market economies now realize that some regulation is desirable. But the role of government goes beyond regulation — as a few countries are beginning to realize. For example, Trinidad and Tobago has taken to heart the lesson that risk must be managed and that the government has to take a more active role in education. Even primary school children are being taught the principles of risk, the elements of homeownership, the dangers of predatory lending, and the details of mortgages. In Brazil, homeownership is being promoted through a public agency, which ensures that individuals take out mortgages that are well within their ability to manage.

제 14강. 문단 속에 문장 넣기

1. Human beings seek and require a certain degree of stability in thought and action without which we simply could not survive. Our cognitive abilities allow us to establish conditioned or learned responses to the situations we confront on a continual basis. We do not need to reinvent the wheel each time we act, so to speak. That is why when we approach a traffic light we do not have to think everything through as if it were the first one we ever saw. We know, or assume we know, that red means stop, green means go, and yellow means slow down and proceed cautiously. The templates in our minds also tell us that applying pressure to the gas pedal will make us go faster and applying pressure to the brake will slow us down. We also believe from the mental pictures we have previously developed that other drivers will behave in predictable manners as well.

2. Customer to Customer (C2C) e-commerce is a business transaction in which two individuals want to sell or buy items. The items are usually used items, collector's items such as stamps or coins, or antiques. The seller posts the description of the item and the expected price of the item on a website maintained by a company which acts as a broker. An individual who logs on to this site looking for items may be interested in the item ; advertised for sale. He then offers to buy the item and he may quote a price. The price is mutually settled by exchanging messages by email. The broker then arranges to collect the item from the seller and despatches it to the buyer and collects a fee from the buyer and the seller for his services. The primary advantage of this transaction is that the Internet enables two individuals located at distant places to come together to buy and sell using an intermediary's web address.

3. Norms can be descriptive or injunctive. A descriptive norm is simply what most people do in a given situation, with no necessary implication of right or wrong. For example, the majority of Mexican Americans living in New Mexico eat more spicy food than do the majority of Swedish Americans living in North Dakota. There would be nothing immoral about a Swede who ate spicy foods, or a Chicano who preferred bland mashed potatoes to salsa. In contrast, an injunctive norm is a social expectation about what people should do in a particular situation. Throwing litter in a trash receptacle rather than out the car window is considered right and proper, regardless of how many other people do or don't behave that way. Both descriptive and injunctive norms influence people's inclinations to act unselfishly in social dilemmas.

4. It was for quite some time thought that when chickens hatched and immediately began pecking the ground for food, this behavior must have been instinctive. In the 1920s, a Chinese researcher named Zing-Yang Kuo made a remarkable set of observations on the developing chick egg that overturned this idea. He found that rubbing heated Vaseline on a chicken egg caused it to become transparent enough so that he could see the embryo inside without disturbing it. In this way, he was able to make detailed observations of the chick's development, from fertilization to hatching. One of his observations was that in order for the growing embryo to fit properly in the egg, the neck is bent over the chest in such a way that the head rests on the chest just where the developing heart is encased. As the heart begins beating, the head of the chicken is moved up and down in a manner that mimics the movement that will be used later for pecking the ground. Thus the "innate" pecking behavior that the chicken appears to know miraculously upon birth has, in fact, been practiced for more than a week within the egg.

5. In an equity-based approach, actions of educational institutions are designed to correct social, cultural, linguistic, and other differences. These actions might include, for example, English as a second language (ESL) programs that help immigrants acquire the language of instruction so that they can learn in English as soon as possible, while nurturing their native tongue. Equity can be applied to gender gaps, economic gaps, or any other group disparities in educational outcomes created by social injustices. Equity-based approaches are controversial, however, because some students receive resources not given to all students. This raises questions about fundamental ideas of fairness (understood as everybody getting exactly the same things) that are deeply embedded in U.S. belief systems. However, an equity-based approach argues that "fairness" has to be seen in a larger perspective. A teacher made the following analogy: "Everyone gets a pen, but maybe some people need help using that pen because they have only used pencils before."

6. Many people find it difficult to relate to someone who has a physical disability, often because they have not had any personal interaction with anyone with a disability. For example, they might be unsure what to expect from a person who has a mobility impairment and uses a wheelchair because they have never spent any time with wheelchair users. This lack of understanding can create additional challenges for people with disabilities. If society responded more adequately to people who have impairments, they would not experience nearly as many challenges and limitations. Consider office workers who happen to use wheelchairs. Provided that there is only one level or there are ramps or elevators between levels, they may need no assistance whatsoever in the workplace. In other words, in an adapted work environment, they do not have a disability.

7. In Europe, roe deer populations will only expand until the population reaches a certain density before numbers stabilize. Some populations of roe deer seem to have fewer offspring as resources become scarcer. North American mule deer, on the other hand, did not evolve such a self-regulating mechanism. Without predators to keep their populations under control, mule deer will reproduce until there are so many deer that food becomes scarce, and many of them starve. Population outbreaks of mule deer can also change ecology in unforeseen ways, such as by killing trees when starving deer chew on tree bark. Populations that are unable to self-regulate depend on predators and other limiting factors for regulation. That is why it is said "wolves are the enemy of deer but the friend of deer populations."

8. The most basic level of architectural symbolism is that of broadcasting the building's purpose. The White House in Washington, DC, with its covered porch, curtained windows and broad wings, is clearly a home — and just as clearly a magnificent one, built on a grand scale. Equally, Westminster Cathedral in London is obviously a place of worship. The more prestigious the building, the more likely it is to make a strong declaration on this visual level. At a deeper level, different elements of a building's specific design can also carry volumes of meaning. Even something as basic as the position and design of a window makes a statement about the building's role with respect to the outside world. Large, expansive ground-level windows are an invitation in, and probably indicate a shop; little slits are a warning to keep out, and most likely belong to a prison or medieval keep.

제 15강. 문단 내 문의 순서 정하기

1. Biological psychologists look for causes of our psychological problems within our physiology, our genetics, and human evolution. They argue that our actions and thoughts are functions of our underlying biology. To treat a "psychological" disorder, depression, for example, a biological psychologist might focus on a deficiency in the activity of certain chemicals in the nervous system as a cause of this problem. Therefore, to treat depression using this perspective, the problem with the chemical deficiency would have to be rectified. How? Antidepressant drugs might be prescribed. These will increase the activity of the neural chemicals involved, and this increased activity might lead to changes in our mood. If all goes well, a few weeks after beginning treatment, we begin to feel better. Thus, our mood is at least partly a function of our brain chemistry.

2. The exact sequence of mistakes by which the Titanic came to collide with an iceberg has never been fully explained. It is known that during the 12 hours preceding the disaster, messages were sent from other ships that large icebergs lay in the Titanic's path. However, these messages may not have reached the ship's bridge. When the collision occurred, the iceberg did not hit the Titanic head-on, but brushed the right side of the ship. However, this was enough to buckle the hull and disconnect rivets below the waterline, creating leaks into five of the ship's hull compartments. Although lifeboats were deployed, there were not enough to hold everyone. Furthermore, some were launched before they were full. As a result, about 1,500 people were still on the ship when it sank. Most are thought to have died of hypothermia in the ice-cold waters.

3. Many animals spend most of their waking hours looking for food and eating it. They search their environment for things to eat. Some animals search alone, and others search together, but in general they get their food directly from nature. Human food comes from nature too, but most people now get their food from other people. Over the past year, how much of what you ate did you get directly from nature, by picking it from plants or hunting and killing animals? Probably most, if not all, of what you ate came either from supermarkets, where the food prepared by others is sold, or in dining establishments such as restaurants and cafeterias, where food grown by some people is cooked and served by others. If all those institutions abruptly went out of business and people had to get their food directly from nature, most of us would not know how to go about it. Many people would go hungry.

4. According to research on wildlife damage management, the more animals are exposed to a fear-provoking stimulus, the faster they will adjust to it. For this reason, firecrackers should be used sparingly and propane cannons should be set so that they fire only a couple of times per hour. Ideally, a propane cannon or other auditory stimuli should fire only when wild animals come close. One way to accomplish this is to have the noisemaker remotely controlled by someone who fires it only when an animal is nearby. This, however, is too labor-intensive to be practical for most wildlife damage problems. An alternative is to connect a noisemaker to a motion detector, auditory sensor, or infrared sensor that activates the noisemaker whenever an animal is detected. It was found that deer adjusted more slowly to motion-activated gas exploders than to those that fired at timed intervals.

5. According to researcher Irenaeus Eibl-Eibesfeldt, human babies in all societies start to become afraid of strangers at approximately six months of age. Why is that so? Our evolution gives us some explanations: By this age, in a typical hunter-gatherer or small village society, babies have usually had the chance to "meet" all members of their community. Any stranger, therefore, poses a threat to the baby's safety. The baby may wonder what the stranger is about to do to him, and may fear for his life. So the baby starts looking for clues from his mother. If the mother seems to be OK with that stranger, the baby is reassured. According to Eibl-Eibesfeldt, this so-called "childhood xenophobia" is the first sign of a built-in tendency to see the world in terms of "us" and "them."

6. The visual arts are nonverbal languages, but in more ways than one might expect. We all know that paintings communicate, and that we are able to derive some information from them more effectively than we can from words. A great many words would be needed to describe a miracle performed by a saint or what the Rocky Mountains looked like in 1848 with the same degree of detail found in a painted image of such a subject. But few of us are aware of the fact that obtaining information from an image is not automatic — not even from the most realistic picture of a familiar subject. We have to be able to "read" a particular system of distortions that has been used to translate the original three-dimensional scene into a two-dimensional reproduction.

7. Although children watch television at various times, the programming that they view alone tends to be specifically aimed at children. In the United States particularly, most of the advertising during this segment consists of ads for food, particularly sugared food. During the run-up to Christmas, increasing numbers of ads concern toys and games. Such practices are believed to put pressure on parents to yield to what the media have dubbed "pester power." This has led to calls for legislation to regulate advertising in Europe and the United States. Indeed, the Swedish government has outlawed television advertising of products aimed at children under 12, and recently in the United States 50 psychologists signed a petition calling for a ban on the advertising of children's goods.

8. Apart from minor differences, all top-class athletes, no matter what their sport, use superior technique based on the best use of the mechanical principles that control human movement. But it's important to remember that the refined, polished movements you see in the technique of an elite athlete seldom occur by chance. They usually result from hours of practice, and more importantly, smart practice — the right type of practice. Likewise, it's virtually impossible nowadays for an athlete to reach world-class status without the assistance of coaches and sport scientists who know why it's better to perform movements one way rather than another. Today's top athletes get help from knowledgeable coaches who critically observe their performances and tell them what is efficient movement and what is not. The coaches' knowledge and sport science assessment, coupled with the athletes' talent and discipline, help produce safe, first-rate performances.