

TOEFL® MAP

18 Full-Length
Practice Tests

ACTUAL TEST

최신 경향의 최다 문제 수록 - 총 18회분

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전체 문제를 풀어볼 수 있는 테스트 프로그램 및
MP3 파일이 포함된 CD-ROM

Speaking

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DARAKWON

제가 처음 이 책을 썼을 때, 자기 소개를 해야 할 시간이 올 때마다 저 역시 죄책감을 느끼곤 했습니다. 멋지게 해야겠다는 생각에, 머릿속으로는 완벽한 문장을 떠올리며 혼잣말로 이를 몇 번씩 대뇌이 보았습니다. 하지만, 막상 펜을 해야 하는 순간이 왔을 때는 누군가 주문이라도 건 것 처럼 생각한 문장들이 제 입 안에서 맴돌기만 할 뿐 밖으로 나오지를 않았고, 목소리는 작아져만 갔습니다. 그래서 실제로 겨우 이들과 태어난 나만 정도로 자기 소개를 마무리 짓는 경우가 많았습니다. 나중에 깨달았지만, 제가 가지고 있던 가장 큰 문제는 바로 연습 부족이었습니다. 실제로 소리내서 말을 하며 혀가 발음에 익숙하도록 습관을 들였어야 했는데, 저는 항상 머릿속에서만 문장을 그렸던 것입니다.

많은 응시자들이 저와 같은 문제를 겪는 것 같습니다. 백문이 불여일견이리고, 수직레 머리로만 문장을 생각해 보는 것 보다 단 한 번이라도 제대로 말하는 연습을 하는 것이 중요하합니다. 작문으로 스피킹 연습을 하는 학생들도 보았으나, 작문은 머리와 손을 훈련시키는 것일 뿐, 귀와 입을 훈련시키는 것은 아니라는 조언을 드리고 싶습니다. 또한, 어떠한 주제에 대해 주어진 시간 동안 한국말로도 조리있게 이야기하는 것이 어렵듯이, 영어 또한 -- 일상적인 영어 사용에 별 어려움을 겪지 않는다고 할지라도 -- 정해진 시간 동안 효율적으로 말하는 것은 매우 어려우며, 따라서 효과적인 토플 스피킹 학습을 위해서는 무엇보다 많은 연습이 필요합니다.

수년간 아학의 머인 사운 강단에서 토플을 가르치며, 수험생들이 겪는 어려움이냐 그들이 지지르는 것은 실수들을 눈으로 직접 볼 수 있었습니다. 그래서 누구나 알고 있지만 지키지 않는 실수들을 모아 실제 시험 전 꼭 기억했으면 하는 포인트들을 TIPS for SUCCESS에 적어 보았습니다. 한편 독립형 문제의 경우에는 찬반에 대한, 통합형 문제의 경우에는 해결 법안에 대한 의견을 모두 설어서 동일한 주제 및 동일한 서론 하에 자신의 주장을 개진해 볼 수 있도록 하였습니다. 또한 1번 문제에서는 저와 함께 브레인스토밍 연습을 해보실 수도 있을 것입니다.

또한 CD-ROM에 수록된 시뮬레이션 테스트 프로그램으로 실제와 동일한 시험 환경에서 직접 문제를 풀어볼 수도 있습니다. 주어진 문제에 대해 자신이 직접 답변을 해보고, 문제에 나왔던 지문과 스크립트를 다시 한 번 확인하며, 아울러 모범 답안과 자신이 말한 답도 비교해 볼 수 있을 것입니다. 한편 시험이나 교재에 관련된 질문 및 답변, 그리고 기타 보충 자료 등은 <http://cafe.naver.com/hellolibt>에서 찾아볼 수 있을 것입니다. 이로써 실제 시험에 대한 물렁증을 해소하고 자신의 실력이 충분히 반영된 성적을 얻을 수 있으리라 생각합니다.

본 교재를 통해 수험생 여러분들이 반드시 좋은 결과를 얻어 여러분의 꿈을 향해 조금 더 다가갈 수 있기를 진심으로 기원합니다. 그리고 마지막으로, 책이 출판되기까지 저에게 무한한 도움을 주신 다락원 편집부의 이동호 부장님과 조상익 과장님, 종인표 과장님, 그리고 언제나 사랑과 인내를 베풀어 주시는 가족들께 감사의 인사를 전합니다.

목차

Actual Test 01

Independent Task

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Making Friends | 15 |
| Discussions or Lectures | 16 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Making Sports Mandatory for Students | 18 |
| Business: Mental Accounting | 20 |
| A Broken Computer | 22 |
| Ecology: Roads and the Ecology | 24 |

Actual Test 02

Independent Task

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| In-Country Development | 27 |
| Types of Jobs | 28 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Dormitory Quiet Policy | 30 |
| Psychology: Assimilation | 32 |
| Choosing a School | 34 |
| Biology: Loon Feathers | 36 |

Actual Test 03

Independent Task

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Musician | 39 |
| Where to Raise Children | 40 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Basketball Court Usage | 42 |
| Psychology: The Peak-End Rule | 44 |
| Finding a Book | 46 |
| Pathology: The Human Immune System | 48 |

Actual Test 04

Independent Task

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Group Studying | 51 |
| Learning from the Past | 52 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Paving a Bicycle Path | 54 |
| Business: Customer Service Testing | 56 |
| A Grade in a Class | 58 |
| Biology: Animal Fur Adaptations | 60 |

Actual Test 05

Independent Task

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Food | 63 |
| Playing Sports | 64 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Library Expansion | 66 |
| Biology: Rainforest Plant Adaptations | 68 |
| Joining a Project | 70 |
| Psychology: Childhood Play | 72 |

Actual Test 06

Independent Task

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Clothes Shopping | 75 |
| Reading the Newspaper | 76 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Posters around Campus | 78 |
| Business: Target Marketing | 80 |
| A Problem with a Roommate | 82 |
| Biology: Group Feeding | 84 |

Actual Test 07

Independent Task

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Good Schools | 87 |
| The Best Teachers for Children | 88 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| No More Student-Advisor Meetings | 90 |
| Psychology: Emotional Intelligence | 92 |
| A New Schedule at Work | 94 |
| Botany: Plant Root Systems | 96 |

Actual Test 08

Independent Task

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Nervousness | 99 |
| Money for Household Chores | 100 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|---|-----|
| Free Airport Bus | 102 |
| Biology: Vertical Migration | 104 |
| Registering for a Course | 106 |
| Biology: Adaptations to Arctic Conditions | 108 |

Actual Test 09

Independent Task

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Time off from School | 111 |
| Easy or Difficult Classes | 112 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| No Exercising on the Commons | 114 |
| Economics: Pricing Techniques | 116 |
| Moving to a New Dormitory | 118 |
| Business: Business Financial Setbacks | 120 |

Actual Test 10

Independent Task

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Interesting News | 123 |
| Traveling | 124 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Changing Fall Orientation | 126 |
| Biology: Mutualism | 128 |
| Going to a Concert | 130 |
| Biology: Bird Eye Positions | 132 |

Actual Test 11

Independent Task

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Healthy Children | 135 |
| New or Old Buildings | 136 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Borrowing Art Books | 138 |
| Sociology: Technical Incapacity | 140 |
| Choosing a Job | 142 |
| Ecology: Wetland Animals | 144 |

Actual Test 12

Independent Task

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| The Most Important Item | 147 |
| Learning about One's Ancestors | 148 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Computer Laboratory Fee | 150 |
| Business: Sensory Marketing | 152 |
| Going Home for the Holidays or Not | 154 |
| Biology: Mutualism | 156 |

Actual Test 13

Independent Task

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Characteristics | 159 |
| Carrying a Cell Phone | 160 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| No Cell Phones in the Library | 162 |
| Psychology: Negative Ideation | 164 |
| Getting Extra Shifts | 166 |
| Business: Product Designs | 168 |

Actual Test 14

Independent Task

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| A Good Period in Life | 171 |
| Solving Problems | 172 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Building Renovations | 174 |
| Business: Advertising | 176 |
| Taking Online Classes | 178 |
| Biology: Insect Defenses | 180 |

Actual Test 15

Independent Task

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| One's Greatest Achievement | 183 |
| Same or Different Opinions | 184 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| School Shuttle Buses | 186 |
| Psychology: Choice-Supportive Bias | 188 |
| Makeup Exam or Essay | 190 |
| Agricultural Engineering: Soil Health | 192 |

Actual Test 16

Independent Task

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Improving Learning Environments | 195 |
| Children Cell Phone Usage | 196 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Fall Break | 198 |
| Economics: Opportunity Cost | 200 |
| Too Many Courses | 202 |
| Biology: Animal Defenses | 204 |

Actual Test 17

Independent Task

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Skills | 207 |
| A Long Report or Presentation | 208 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|---|-----|
| New Orchestra Conductor | 210 |
| Psychology: The Overconfidence Effect | 212 |
| Suffering from Depression | 214 |
| Agricultural Engineering: Soil Erosion Prevention | 216 |

Actual Test 18

Independent Task

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Tools | 219 |
| Listening to Music | 220 |

Integrated Task

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Banning Bicycles from Sidewalks | 222 |
| Philosophy: Logical Consequences | 224 |
| Volunteer or Workshop | 226 |
| Biology: Mountain Animals | 228 |

이 책의 특징

최신 경향의 최다 문제 수록

- 총 18회분의 문제 수록
- 최신 기출 문제를 분석하여 빈출 주제 및 단어로 문제를 재구성

모든 문제에 대한 샘플 리스판스 제공

- 수험생에게 실질적인 도움이 될 수 있는 모범 답안 제공
- 찬/반 혹은 의견을 선택해야 하는 문제에서는 각각에 대한 샘플 리스판스를 수록

고득점으로 이어지는 필수 팁 제공

- 고득점을 얻기 위해 답변시 반드시 알아야 할 팁 제시

각 독립형 문제에 관련된 연관 토픽 제시

- 해당 주제와 관련이 있는 다양한 문제들을 수록

모든 지문과 스크립트, 그리고 샘플 리스판스에 대한 해석 수록

- 리딩 지문과 리스닝 스크립트, 그리고 각 샘플 리스판스에 대한 해석 포함

교재의 모든 문제를 실전과 동일한 환경에서 풀어볼 수 있는 CD-ROM 제공

- 자신의 답변과 실시간으로 비교해 볼 수 있는 샘플 리스판스

리스닝 MP3 파일



이 책의 구성

TASK

주제들이 한 쪽으로 치우치지 않도록 빈출 주제들을 균형감 있게 재배치하였다. CD의 Test Program에는 각 내용을 실전 화면과 동일한 상태에서 접해볼 수 있다.

NOTE-TAKING

통합형의 경우 리딩 및 리스닝에 대한 노트테이킹 요령을 제시하고 있으며, 독립형의 경우에는, 노트테이킹 요령 뿐만 아니라 브레인스토밍을 원활히 할 수 있는 테이블 또한 제시해 두었다.

WORD REMINDER

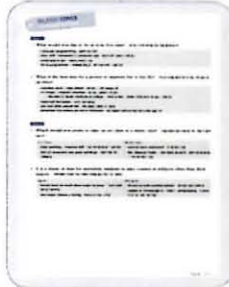
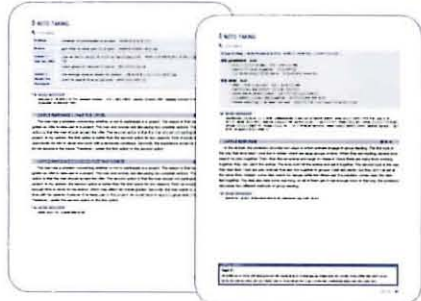
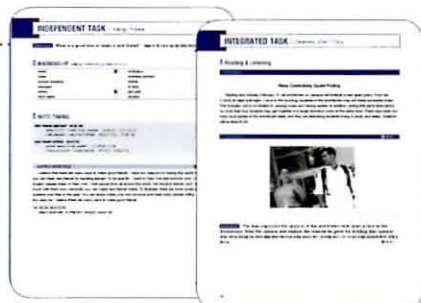
해당 주제와 관련되고 실제 토플 시험에서 자주 사용되는 단어들을 일목요연하게 정리해 두어, 수험생들이 빠른 시간 내에 단어 학습에 대한 효과를 볼 수 있다.

SAMPLE ESSAY & TIPS for SUCCESS

수험생들이 실제 말을 할 수 있는 레벨을 감안하여 눈높이에 맞춘 샘플 리스판스들을 제공하였다. 특히 찬/반을 묻는 문제와 의견 선택을 요구하는 문제의 경우, 이에 대한 각각의 샘플 리스판스를 제공해 줌으로써, 자신의 의견에 맞는 모범 답안을 분석해 볼 수 있다. 또한 답변에 유용한 사항 등을 TIPS for SUCCESS에 정리해 놓았다.

RELATED TOPICS

독립형의 경우 해당 주제와 관련되어 출제될 수 있는 다양한 문제들을 추가적으로 제시하고, 아울러 간단한 노트테이킹 작성 요령들도 수록해 두었다.



TOEFL® iBT에 대한 소개

1. 구성

| 시험 영역 | 지문 형식과 문제 수 | 시간 | 점수 |
|------------|--|---------|-----|
| Reading | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 시험당 3~5개의 지문 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 지문 하나는 약 700개의 단어로 구성됨 각 지문마다 12~14개의 문제가 출제됨 | 60~100분 | 30점 |
| Listening | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 시험당 2~3개의 대화 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 약 3분 동안 12~25차례의 대화가 오고 감 각 대화마다 5개의 문제가 출제됨 시험당 4~6개의 강의 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 강의는 3~5분 동안 500~800개의 단어로 구성됨 각 강의마다 6개의 문제가 출제됨 | 60~90분 | 30점 |
| 휴식 시간(10분) | | | |
| Speaking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2개의 독립형 문제 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15초의 준비 시간과 45초의 응답 시간 개인 경험에 근거한 말하기 문제 1개와 선호 및 의견에 근거한 말하기 문제 1개가 출제됨 읽고 듣고 말하기의 통합형 문제 2개 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30초의 준비 시간과 60초의 응답 시간 대학 생활과 관련된 문제 1개와 특정 학문과 관련된 문제 1개가 출제됨 듣고 말하기의 통합형 문제 2개 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20초의 준비 시간과 60초의 응답 시간 대학 생활과 관련된 문제 1개와 특정 학문과 관련된 문제 1개가 출제됨 | 20분 | 30점 |
| Writing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 읽고 듣고 쓰기의 통합형 문제 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20분간 읽기 및 듣기 내용을 150~225개의 단어로 요약하는 문제가 출제됨 독립형 문제 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30분간 제시된 주제에 따라 최소 300개의 단어로 에세이를 작성하는 문제가 출제됨 | 50분 | 30점 |

2. 특징

■ 전 세계의 지정된 시험장에서 인터넷을 통해 실시

TOEFL® iBT에서 iBT란 인터넷 기반 시험을 뜻하는 Internet-based Test의 약자이다. 시험은 인터넷 시설이 갖추어진 지정된 시험장에서만 실시되며, 시차에 따른 문제 유통의 소지를 없애기 위해 전 세계에서 동시에 하루 만에 시행된다. 총 시험 시간은 4시간에서 4시간 30분 사이이고, 읽기와 듣기 영역 시험이 끝난 후 10분간의 휴식 시간이 주어진다.

■ 읽기, 듣기, 말하기, 쓰기 영역을 통합적으로 평가

TOEFL® iBT는 네 가지 언어 영역을 평가하는 시험으로, 일부 영역의 시험만 선택할 수는 없다. 특히 말하기와 쓰기 영역에서는 읽고 듣고 말하기, 듣고 말하기, 읽고 듣고 쓰기 등과 같은 통합적인 언어 구사 능력을 평가한다. 문법은 별도의 평가 항목 없이 위의 네 영역에 나오는 문제와 과제를 통해 간접적으로 평가된다.

■ 노트 필기 허용

TOEFL® iBT는 CBT에 비해 전반적으로 각 영역의 내용이 많아졌기 때문에 핵심 사항을 필기할 수 있도록 시험장에 입장할 때 연필과 종이를 나누어 준다. 따라서, 읽기, 듣기, 말하기, 쓰기 영역에서 지문을 읽거나 들으면서 중요한 내용을 메모해 두었다가 문제를 풀 때 참고할 수 있다. 노트 필기한 종이와 연필은 시험장에서 퇴실할 때 반납해야 한다.

■ 미국식 이외의 발음 추가

TOEFL® iBT의 듣기 영역에서는 강의 가운데 한 개가 미국식 발음 이외의 영국, 캐나다 등 다양한 국적의 발음으로 나올 수도 있다. 하지만 실제 시험에서 대체적으로 미국식 발음이 가장 많이 들리기 때문에 수험자가 다국적 발음에 대해 크게 걱정할 필요는 없다.

■ 쓰기 영역과 컴퓨터 자판

TOEFL® iBT의 쓰기 영역은 모든 답안을 컴퓨터 자판을 통해 작성해야 한다. 이전 CBT와 달리 손으로 쓰는 글씨는 더 이상 선택 사항이 아니기 때문에 평소에 영문 자판에 익숙해 있어야 한다.

■ 인터넷을 통한 성적 확인

TOEFL® iBT는 수험자가 시험을 치른 후 15일 정도 지나서 시험 결과를 온라인으로 확인할 수 있다. 시험을 신청할 때 온라인 성적 확인과 함께 우편 확인까지 선택하면 차후에 우편으로도 성적표를 받아볼 수 있다.

3. 시험 등록

■ 시험 정보 입수

시험에 관한 일반적인 정보는 ETS의 토폴 웹사이트(www.ets.org/toefl)에서 얻을 수 있다. 그리고 시험 일정 및 장소, 그리고 기타 시험에 관한 정보는 <http://www.toeflgoanywhere.org/kr>에서 확인할 수 있다.

■ 등록 절차

가장 손쉬운 신청 방법은 온라인을 통해서이다. 먼저 www.toeflgoanywhere.org/kr에서 일정을 살펴본 후 시험장을 선택한다. 그리고 회원가입을 하면 온라인으로 시험 등록을 할 수 있다. 전화로도 신청이 가능하며, 전화로 신청을 하려면 프롬프트릭 콜센터(1566-0990)로 연락하면 된다. 또한 우편으로도 신청이 가능한데, 우편으로 신청하려면 www.ets.org/toefl/ibt/register/에서 양식을 다운로드한 후 이를 작성해서 지역 등록 센터로 보내면 된다. 단, 팩스를 보내거나 직접 지역 등록 센터를 방문해서 등록하는 것은 불가능하다.

■ 전형료 및 결제

전형료는 현재 미국 달러로 170달러이며 상황에 따라 앞으로 변동될 수도 있다. 미국 영토 이외의 지역에서는 신용카드로 결제를 해야 하며, 미국 영토 내에 은행 계좌를 소유하고 있는 경우에는 전자 수표와 미국 달러 수표 등으로도 결제할 수 있다. 시험 등록 후 응시일을 변경하려면 60달러를 추가적으로 지불해야 하며, 성적 리포팅은 지원하는 학교 4군데까지는 무료이지만 5군데부터는 건당 17달러를 추가로 지불해야 한다.

TOEFL® iBT의 스피킹 영역 채점 기준

1. 독립형 문제 (Independent Speaking Task)

Score 4 매우 명확하고 자연스럽게 답변을 한다. 명확하고 일관성 있는 아이디어로 답변의 완성도가 높다. 이해하기 쉬운 자연스러운 답변을 보이며 문법과 어휘를 효과적으로 사용한다. 발음 및 언어 사용에 있어서 사소한 실수들이 있을 수 있으나, 답변의 전체적인 명료함이나 의미에는 영향을 미치지 않는다.

Score 3 적절하게 답변을 하지만 완성도가 충분히 높지는 않다. 전체적으로 표현이 자연스러우며 답변이 명확하고 문법과 어휘를 효과적으로 사용하는 편이다. 하지만 발음, 말하는 속도, 언어 구조, 혹은 단어 선택에 있어서 사소한 문제가 있기 때문에, 듣는 사람이 이를 이해하기 위해서는 때때로 노력을 기울여야 하며 말이 끊기는 경우도 있을 수 있다.

Score 2 답변을 하지만 아이디어의 전개에 한계가 있다. 아이디어들이 모호하게 표현되고 서로간 연결이 잘 되지 않으며, 문법 및 어휘의 사용이 기초적인 수준에 머물러 있다. 또한, 기본적으로 답변이 명확하기는 하나 발음, 억양, 혹은 말하는 속도에 있어서의 실수 때문에 듣는 사람이 상당한 노력을 기울여야 한다.

Score 1 답변이 매우 짧고 사실상 문제와의 연관성이 없다. 기본적인 아이디어를 표현하는 것 이외의 내용이 부족하며, 발음, 강세, 그리고 억양에 문제가 있고, 문법 및 어휘의 사용이 제한되어 있어서 듣는 사람이 답변을 이해하기가 어렵다.

Score 0 답변이 문제와 관련되어 있지 않거나 요지가 없다.

2. 통합형 문제 (Integrated Speaking Task)

Score 4 필요한 정보와 적절한 세부 내용으로 답변을 한다. 전체적으로 명확하고, 자연스럽고, 일관성 있는 답변을 하며 문법과 어휘도 효과적으로 사용한다. 발음, 억양, 혹은 언어 사용에 있어서 사소한 문제가 있을 수 있지만, 답변의 전체적인 명료함이나 의미에는 영향을 미치지 않는다.

Score 3 적절하게 답변을 하지만 완성도가 충분히 높지는 않다. 필요한 정보는 전달하나 세부 내용은 충분히 포함되어 있지 않다. 전체적으로 표현이 자연스럽고 답변이 명료하나, 발음, 억양, 혹은 말하는 속도에 있어서의 사소한 문제 때문에, 듣는 사람이 이를 이해하기 위해서는 약간의 노력을 기울여야 한다. 또한 문법과 어휘를 효과적으로 사용하는 편이나, 일부 단어 혹은 언어 구조의 선택이 부적절하다.

Score 2 연관성 있는 정보를 전달하나, 아이디어들이 잘 연결되지 않는다. 주요 아이디어가 빠져 있거나, 전개가 부적절하거나, 주요 아이디어를 잘못 이해하고 있다. 때때로 답변이 명확하지만 대체적으로 발음, 억양, 혹은 말하기의 속도에 문제가 있어서 듣는 사람이 상당한 노력을 기울여야 한다. 또한 기본적인 수준의 문법과 어휘를 나타내고 있기 때문에, 아이디어의 표현이 제한되어 있거나 모호하며, 혹은 아이디어들이 잘 연결되지 않는다.

Score 1 답변이 매우 짧고 사실상 문제와 연결되지 않는다. 관련된 내용이 없으며 부정확하거나 모호한 표현들이 있다. 말이 종종 끊기고, 말하기를 주저하며, 발음과 억양에 있어서 지속적인 문제가 나타난다. 또한 문법과 어휘의 사용도 심각하게 제한된 범위에서만 이루어진다.

Score 0 답변이 문제와 관련되어 있지 않거나 요지가 없다.

ACTUAL TEST

01

INDEPENDENT TASK

Making Friends

Discussions or Lectures

INTEGRATED TASK

Making Sports Mandatory for Students

Business: Mental Accounting

A Broken Computer

Ecology: Roads and the Ecology

INDEPENDENT TASK / Making Friends

Question What is a good way to make a new friend? 새로운 친구를 사귈 수 있는 좋은 방법은 무엇인가?

01-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | workplace | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| clubs | <input type="checkbox"/> | business partners | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| school/ academy | <input type="checkbox"/> | friends | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| strangers | <input type="checkbox"/> | in-laws | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| online | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | pen pals | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| blind dates | <input type="checkbox"/> | random | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

travel abroad 해외로 여행

- went to NY → took Eng. classes 뉴욕에 갔음 → 영어 수업 수강
- met people → became friends 사람들을 만났음 → 친구를 사귀었

meet online 온라인 모임

- social networking system 소셜 네트워크 시스템
- make account → meet people 계정 생성 → 사람들을 만남

SAMPLE RESPONSE

01-02

I believe that there are many ways to make good friends. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, you can meet new friends by traveling abroad. To be specific, I went to New York last summer, and I took some English classes there. In New York, I met people from all around the world. We became friends, and I keep in touch with them now. Secondly, you can make new friends online. To illustrate, there are more social networking systems now than in the past. You can simply make your own account and meet many people online. For these two reasons, I believe there are many ways to make good friends.

WORD REMINDER

keep in touch with ~와 연락을 취하다 account [əkaʊnt] 계정

INDEPENDENT TASK / Discussions or Lectures

Question Some teachers have discussions in their classes. Others prefer to lecture all of the time. Which method of teaching do you think is better for students and why? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 일부 교사들은 수업에서 토론을 한다. 다른 교사들은 수업 내 강의를 하는 것을 선호한다. 학생에게는 어떤 교육 방식이 더 좋다고 생각하며 그 이유는 무엇인가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하십시오.

01-03

NOTE-TAKING

DISCUSSIONS

students involved → learn more 학생 참여 → 보다 많이 배움

think about material → learn why things happened 수업 내용에 대해 생각 → 현상이 발생하는 이유를 알 수 있음

LECTURES

teachers know more than students 교사들은 학생들보다 더 많이 알고 있음

discussions – waste of time 토론 – 시간 낭비

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: DISCUSSIONS

01-04

In my opinion, teachers should have discussions in their classes. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, discussions get the students more involved in the class. To be specific, the students will pay more attention in class since they have to talk about the topic with the teacher and other students. This will help the students learn more. Secondly, class discussions will make students think about the material they are discussing. To illustrate, in history classes, students can think about why people acted in a certain way instead of just learning what they did. For these two reasons, I believe teachers should have discussions in their classes.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: LECTURES

01-05

In my opinion, teachers should only lecture in their classes. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, teachers know a lot more than their students. To be specific, teachers have attended college and often graduate school. So they have a deep knowledge of their subject. Students don't. So only the teacher should speak in order for students to learn as much as possible. Secondly, class discussions are often a waste of time. Students usually start talking about topics other than the one they should be discussing. When that happens, the students don't learn the lesson that the teacher had intended. For these two reasons, I believe teachers should only lecture in their classes.

WORD REMINDER

get involved 관여시키다, 개입시키다 to be specific 자세히 말하면

TIPS for SUCCESS

Choice of Examples

응시자들이 설명하기 어려운 사례를 선택하는 경우가 종종 있는데, 토플 스피킹 시험의 목적은 응시자의 지적 수준을 측정하려는 것이 아니라, 영어로 명확하게 설명하는 능력을 측정하는 것이다. 따라서, 어려운 사례를 선택하여 설명하는 것은 오히려 감점 요인이 될 수 있다. 예를 들어, 가장 즐겨 읽는 책에 대해 말을 할 때, 어려운 개념의 철학 서적 보다는 많은 사람들이 알고 있는 소설책을 예로 드는 것이 채점자가 내용을 이해하는데 도움이 된다.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. Who is an influential person in your life? 당신의 인생에서 가장 영향력이 큰 인물은 누구인가?

- boss → work in same office 사장 → 같은 사무실에서 일을 함
- has taught value of hard work 힘든 일의 가치를 가르쳐 줌
- gives good advice 좋은 충고를 해줌
- have become better worker → get promoted soon 보다 좋은 직원이 됨 → 곧 승진 함

2. What kind of person is your best friend? 당신의 가장 친한 친구는 어떤 사람인가?

- met in hiking club 산악회에서 만났음
- active → enjoys outdoor activities 활동적 → 야외 활동을 즐김
- giving 주임
- ex) needed \$ once → loaned to me 예) 돈이 필요한 적이 있었음 → 내게 돈을 빌려 줌
- saved me from big problem 큰 어려움으로부터 나를 구해 줌

Task 2

3. When you attend a class, do you take notes, or do you listen closely to the lecture? 수업
을 들을 때, 필기를 하는가, 강의를 면밀히 듣는가?

Take Notes

- can't remember everything prof. says 교수가 말한 내용을 모두
암기할 수는 없음
- helps me review for tests 시험 대비를 위한 복습에 도움

Listen Closely

- have good memory 기억력이 좋음
- get extra info. from textbook 교재에서 추가적인 정보를 얻음

4. Everyone does not need to attend college. 모든 사람들이 대학에 다닐 필요는 없다.

Agree

- some jobs = no need for college 일부 직업 = 대학에 다닐 필요
없음
- not everyone likes studying 모든 사람이 공부를 좋아하는 것은 아님

Disagree

- learn more info. at school 학교에서 보다 많은 정보를 얻을 수 있음
- college life → good experience 대학 생활 → 좋은 경험

INTEGRATED TASK / *Making Sports Mandatory for Students*

Reading & Listening

READING

To the Editor,

Recently, the school has spent millions of dollars refurbishing existing athletic facilities and constructing new ones. The school currently has some outstanding places to play sports and to exercise.

However, I have noticed that these facilities often have few people working out in them. I propose that the school make participating in sports mandatory for all students. This will ensure that the school has not wasted the money that it spent on building and renovating the facilities. In addition, many students are overweight and clearly need to exercise. Requiring them to work out will help them get in good shape.

Daniel Carter

Sophomore

LISTENING

01-06



Question The man expresses his opinion of the student's letter to the editor. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion. 남자는 편집자에게 보낸 학생의 편지에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그의 의견을 말하고 그가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

01-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- *school spent \$ on athletic facilities* 학교에서 체육 시설에 돈을 썼음
- often empty ∴ make sports mandatory 종종 비어 있음 ∴ 운동을 의무적인 것으로 만들
- *students overweight → need to exercise - get in shape* 학생들이 과체중 → 운동을 해야 할 필요가 있음 - 건강 유지

WORD REMINDER

refurbish [rɪfəˈbɪʃ] (건물 등을) 새로 꾸미다 work out 운동하다 mandatory [mænˈdətɔːri / -təri] 강제적인, 필수적인 in good shape 건강한

LISTENING

WOMAN

- *school spent lots of \$* 학교가 많은 돈을 썼음
- *students need to work out* 학생들은 운동을 해야 할 필요가 있음

MAN

- *no one asked school to spend \$* 아무도 학교에 돈을 써 달라고 요구하지 않았음
- no survey of students 학생들을 상대로 한 조사가 없었음
- spend \$ on library 도서관에 투자
- *school not responsible for making students exercise* 학교측에 학생을 운동시켜야 한다는 책임은 없음
- students not at gym 체육관에 학생들이 없음
- but others jog & ride bikes on campus 하지만 다른 학생들은 교내에서 조깅 및 자전거 타기를 함

WORD REMINDER

be forced to 강제로 ~하다, 억지로 ~하다 survey [səˈveɪ] 조사

SAMPLE RESPONSE

01-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the letter to the editor that the student wrote about requiring all university students to participate in sporting events. The man expresses a negative opinion of the student's letter for two reasons. The first reason is that he doesn't believe that the school should have spent so much money on the athletic facilities. According to him, the school should have asked the students how to spend the money, but it didn't do that. He states that he wanted the money to be spent on the library. Secondly, the man claims that it isn't the school's job to make students exercise or lose weight. And he notes that many students work out at places other than the gym. They jog or cycle elsewhere around campus. Therefore, the man strongly disagrees with the student's letter to the editor.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Business: Mental Accounting*

Reading & Listening

READING

Mental Accounting

People often make mental calculations when considering how to spend their money. In their minds, they may separate the money that they have into different accounts based upon criteria that are known only to them. For instance, mental accounts may be created for food, housing, entertainment, and other budgetary items. Each of these receives a certain amount of money in the person's mind. When that money is exhausted, the person will typically no longer spend any money on that item even if he or she has enough funds to pay for it.

LISTENING

01-09



Question The professor talks about how people choose to spend their money. Explain how these examples are related to mental accounting. 교수는 사람들이 자신의 돈을 어떻게 사용하는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 마음의 회계와 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

01-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 *separate \$ into diff. accounts – food, housing, entertainment, etc.* 돈을 서로 다른 계정에 배정 – 식품, 주거, 오락 등
- 2 *each account: some \$ → exhaust \$: spend no more* 각각의 계정: 일정한 돈 → 돈 소진: 더 이상 쓰지 않음

WORD REMINDER

calculation [kælkjəleɪʃən] 계산 criterion [kraɪtɪərɪən] 기준, 표준 budgetary [bʌdʒɪtəri / -təri] 예산상의 exhaust [ɪgzɔːst] 소진하다, 고갈시키다

LISTENING

- 1 *wife: buys \$5 donuts → leaves on bus* 아내: 5달러어치의 도넛 구입 → 버스에 두고 내림
→ doesn't buy again → \$10 for donuts: too expensive 다시 사지 않음 → 도넛에 10달러: 너무 비쌌
- 2 *save for house but car breaks* 주택 구입을 위해 저축, 하지만 차가 고장 남
→ need \$\$\$ for repairs → don't spend 수리에 많은 돈이 필요 → 돈을 쓰지 않음
→ new house > fixing car 주택 구입 > 자동차 수리

WORD REMINDER

ascribe A to B A를 B에 속하는 것으로 생각하다 the other day 일전에 refuse [rɪfjuːz] 거절하다, 거부하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

01-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which people choose to spend their money. The first example he gives concerns his wife. She paid five dollars for donuts but left them on the bus. She refused to buy another bag because she thought that spending ten dollars on donuts was excessive. The second example he gives concerns a family saving to buy a house. When their car needs repairing, they don't do it because they don't want to spend the money they have saved for their new home. These demonstrate the concept called mental accounting, which is defined as a way in which people make mental calculations about how they will spend their money. In mental accounting, people set aside money for certain items and won't spend more if they go over budget.

WORD REMINDER

excessive [ɪksɪsɪv] 초과하는, 과도한 demonstrate [dɛmənstreɪt] 논증하다, 설명하다 define [dɪfaɪn] 정의하다 set aside 따로 떼어두다, 비축하다 go over budget 예산을 초과하다

INTEGRATED TASK / *A Broken Computer*

Listening

LISTENING

01-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 남자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

01-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Problem | <i>writing a paper</i> 보고서 작성 |
| Reason | <i>computer: broken</i> 컴퓨터: 고장이 났 |
| Option 1: Buy a New One | <i>might break again → costs more</i> 또 다시 고장 날 수 있음 → 보다 많은 비용 <i>comp. lab - closes @10</i> 컴퓨터 실 - 10시에 문을 닫음 |
| Option 2: Fix It | <i>money - need it for summer vacation in Hawaii</i> 돈 - 하와이에서 휴가를 보내기 위해 필요 <i>able to work in comp. lab</i> 컴퓨터 실에서 작업을 할 수 있음 |

WORD REMINDER

get through (어려운 상황 등을) 타개하다 frustrated [frástreitid] 실망한 guarantee [gàrənti:] 보장, 보증 keep in mind 명심하다, 기억하다 weigh [wei] 심사숙고하다 panic [pánik] 공포, 공황

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: BUYING A NEW ONE

01-14

The man has a problem concerning an essay he has to write. The reason is that his computer is broken. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should buy a new computer. The second option is that the man should fix the computer he has. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, even if he fixes his computer, there's no guarantee that it will not break again. Secondly, it would be hard to write an essay since the computer lab closes at 10 every day. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: FIXING IT

01-15

The man has a problem concerning an essay he has to write. The reason is that his computer is broken. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should buy a new computer. The second option is that the man should fix the computer he has. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, the money he needs to buy a new computer is the money he has been saving to go to Hawaii in the summer. So if he buys a new computer, he can't go to Hawaii. Secondly, he can write his essay in the computer lab. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Ecology: Roads and the Ecology*

Listening

LISTENING

01-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain two different ways that roads can have a harmful effect on the ecology of a region. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 도로가 지역 생태에 피해를 입힐 수 있는 두 가지 측면을 설명하십시오.

01-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Roads: Unnatural 도로: 자연적이지 않음

Negatively Affect Region's Ecology 지역 생태에 부정적인 영향을 끼침

1 weeds: unwanted/ grow aggressively 잡초: 바람직하지 않음/ 공격적으로 성장

- outcompete flowers and crops (→ use resources) 꽃과 작물을 밀쳐 냄 (→ 자원으로 사용)
- picked up by cars 차량에 달라 붙음
- drivers go other places → seeds fall off 운전자가 다른 곳으로 감 → 종자가 떨어져 나감

2 animal movement 동물의 이동

- movement patterns: migrate/ breeding grounds/ food 이동 패턴: 계절에 따른 이동/ 새끼를 낳고 기를/ 음식
- pronghorn: doesn't cross roads → can't get food or migrate 가젤antilope: 도로를 건너지 않음 → 음식을 구하지 못하거나 이동을 하지 못함
- snakes, frogs, & porcupines → killed crossing roads 뱀, 개구리, & 호저 → 도로를 건너다 죽음

WORD REMINDER

ecology [i:kɒlədʒi / -kɔl-] 생태(학), 자연 환경 outcompete [aʊtkəmˈpi:t] 경쟁에서 우위를 점하다 unwittingly [ʌnwɪtɪŋli] 자신도 모르게 road corridor 도로 subsequently [sʌbsɪkwəntli] 그 결과, 따라서 serve as ~로서 기능하다 pronghorn [prɒŋhɔːrn] 가젤antilope be reluctant to ~하는 것을 꺼리다 starvation [stɑːrvɛɪʃən] 아사

SAMPLE RESPONSE

01-18

In the lecture, the professor provides two types of ways in which roads can have a negative effect on a region's ecology. The first way is by spreading weed seeds. Weeds are plants that people dislike because they compete with flowers and crops for resources. The professor says that vehicles pick up weed seeds along roads. Then, when a person drives, the seeds fall off in different places. So the weeds grow in places they don't belong. The second way is by forming barriers to the movements of animals. The professor mentions the pronghorn. According to her, it doesn't like to cross roads. So this can keep the pronghorn from migrating and getting to food. The professor also says that animals like snakes, frogs, and porcupines can get hit by cars when they cross roads, so they often are killed. In this way, the professor describes how roads can harm a region's ecology.

WORD REMINDER

compete [kəmˈpi:t] 겨루다, 경쟁하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Task 3: Reading

일반적으로 3번 문제의 읽기 지문의 뒷부분에는 특정 사안에 대한 학교의 대응책에 관련된 내용이 포함되어 있다. 이러한 내용에 대해 따로 노트테이킹을 할 필요는 없으며, 다만 이를 단서로 리스닝의 내용을 미리 예상해 볼 수는 있다.

A C T U A L
T E S T

02

INDEPENDENT TASK

In-Country Development
Types of Jobs

INTEGRATED TASK

Dormitory Quiet Policy
Psychology: Assimilation
Choosing a School
Biology: Loon Feathers

INDEPENDENT TASK / In-Country Development

Question What kind of development would you like to see in your country? 당신의 나라에서 어떤
 어떤 방식의 발전이 이루어졌으면 하는가? 02-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| sports facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | housing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| museums | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ports | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| better roads | <input type="checkbox"/> | manufacturing industries | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| public transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> | recreational facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| high-tech industries | <input type="checkbox"/> | airports | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| traditional culture | <input type="checkbox"/> | schools | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

- museums teach about past** 박물관은 과거에 대해 가르쳐 줌
 - preserve & display relics ∴ learn history 유물의 보존 및 전시 ∴ 역사를 배움
- not enough local museums** 지역 박물관이 충분하지 않음
 - hometown has one → focus on city 고향에 하나 → 시에 집중
 - big cities lack ∴ ignorant of city history 대도시에서 부족 ∴ 시 역사에 대해 모름

SAMPLE RESPONSE

02-02

I would love to see the development of more museums in my country. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, museums do an outstanding job of teaching people about the past. To be specific, museums preserve and display relics from the past. When people go to museums to look at the relics, they learn about history and why the relics are important. Secondly, I don't think that my country has enough local museums. To illustrate, my hometown has a small museum that focuses on my city's history. But too many big cities here lack this kind of museum, so people are ignorant about their cities' pasts. For these two reasons, I would love to see more museums built in my country.

WORD REMINDER

outstanding [ˌaʊtstændɪŋ] 뛰어난, 현저한 preserve [prɪˈzɜːrv] 보존하다 relic [ˈreɪlɪk] 유물, 유품 ignorant [ɪɡnəˈrənt] 모르는, 무지한

INDEPENDENT TASK / Types of Jobs

Question Which would you prefer, a high-paying job or a satisfying job? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 보수가 높은 직업과 만족감이 높은 직업 중 어느 것을 선호하는가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하십시오. 02-03

NOTE-TAKING

HIGH-PAYING JOB

- need money to survive** 살아가기 위해서는 돈이 필요
- can pay for trips abroad** 해외 여행의 비용을 감당할 수 있음

SATISFYING JOB

- 40hr workweek – don't want stress or boredom** 주 40시간 근무 – 스트레스나 지루함을 원하지 않음
- live at home → no rent or utility bills** 집에서 생활 → 월세나 공공 요금을 내지 않음

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: HIGH-PAYING JOB

02-04

I prefer a high-paying job to a satisfying job. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, money is very important. I need to make money to survive. To be specific, I need money to pay for housing, food, transportation, health care, and other costs. So a high-paying job can provide me with money to pay for the necessities of life. Secondly, a high-paying job can give me money to travel. To illustrate, my uncle is a banker. He earns a big salary. So he can afford to take trips abroad to places in Europe and Asia. I want to do that, too. For these two reasons, I prefer a high-paying job to a satisfying job.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: SATISFYING JOB

02-05

I prefer a satisfying job to a high-paying job. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, you go to your job almost every day. To be specific, most jobs require at least forty hours of work a week. I want those hours to be satisfying. If they are stressful or boring, they will have a negative impact on my life. Secondly, I don't need a lot of money right now. To illustrate, I still live with my parents, so I don't have to pay rent or utilities. My cost of living is very low since I don't have any major expenses. For these two reasons, having a satisfying job is more important than having a high-paying job.

WORD REMINDER

health care 건강 보험, 의료 보험 utility [juːtɪləti] 공익 설비 cost of living 생활비, 생계비

TIPS for SUCCESS

Signal Words

말을 할 때, first of all, next, therefore 등의 시그널워드(signal words)나 전환구(transition words)를 최대한 많이 사용해 보자. 채점자가 1초라도 집중력을 잃으면 응시자가 말했던 내용을 놓칠 수 있기 때문에, "The second reason is that ~" 등의 표현을 사용하여 문장을 시작하는 것이 좋다.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. What factor is important to maintaining a modern society? 현대 사회를 유지시키는데 있어서 중요한 요인은 무엇인가?

- need educated people 교양 있는 사람들이 필요
become doctors, engineers, etc. 의사, 기술자 등이 될
- ed. society = advanced society 교육된 사회 = 발전된 사회
easier to solve problems 문제 해결이 보다 쉬움

2. What aspect of your hometown makes you proud? 당신의 고향에 대해 자랑스러워하는 측면은 무엇인가?

- many old buildings → 100s of years old 많은 오래된 건물 → 100년
tourists visit 관광객들이 방문
- remember past culture 과거 문화를 기억
don't forget country's history 국가의 역사를 잊지 않음

Task 2

3. Which would you prefer, a job that rewards success with money or a job that rewards success with more authority? 성공을 돈으로 보상해 주는 일자리가 좋은가, 보다 많은 권능으로 보상해 주는 일자리가 좋은가?

Money

- work hard → more \$ 열심히 일함 → 보다 많은 돈
- higher salary = retire sooner 보다 높은 월급 = 보다 빨리 은퇴

More Authority

- want to be co. pres. one day 언젠가 회장이 되고 싶음
- more power = improve mgnt. skills 보다 많은 권능 = 경영
능력을 기를

4. Which would you prefer, to work at a large company or a small one? 대기업에서 일하는 것을 선호하는가, 중소기업에서 일하는 것을 선호하는가?

Large Company

- more chances for promotion 승진할 수 있는 보다 많은 기회
- many offices → can transfer 많은 사무실 → 자리 이동을 할 수 있음

Small Company

- be closer to coworkers 동료들과 더욱 친밀함
- fewer workers = more responsibility 보다 적은 직원 = 보다
많은 책임

INTEGRATED TASK / *Dormitory Quiet Policy*

Reading & Listening

READING

New Dormitory Quiet Policy

Starting next Sunday, February 10, all dormitories on campus will institute a new quiet policy. From ten o'clock at night until eight o'clock in the morning, students in the dormitories may not make excessive noise. This includes, but is not limited to, playing music and having parties. In addition, during this same time period, no more than four students may get together in a single dormitory room at the same time. There have been too many loud parties in the dormitories lately, and they are disturbing students trying to study and sleep. Violators will be fined \$100.

LISTENING

02-06



Question The man expresses his opinion of the university's new quiet policy in the dormitories. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

남자는 기숙사의 정숙성을 위한 대학의 새로운 방침에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그의 의견을 말하고 그가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

02-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- no excessive noise from 10 PM – 8 AM 저녁 10시부터 아침 10시까지 불필요한 소음을 내서는 안 됨
- no music/ parties 음악/ 파티 규제
 - 4+ students in dorm at same time → no 4명 이상의 학생이 동시에 기숙사 방에 있는 것 → 금지

WORD REMINDER

institute [ɪnstəˈtjuːt] 설립하다; 시행하다 policy [pəˈlɪsi / pɔːlɪ-] 정책, 방침 get together 모이다 excessive [ɪksəˈsɪv] 과도한, 초과의 fine [faɪn] 벌금을 물리다

LISTENING

WOMAN

- unfair 불공정
 - likes playing music late at night 밤 늦게 음악 듣는 것을 좋아함
- no big groups – unfair 여러 명이 모일 수 없음 – 불공정

MAN

- likes policy 방침을 좋아함
 - gets disturbed by students 학생들에 의해 방해를 받음
 - 11 PM → went to library because of neighbors' loud music 오후 11시 → 이웃의 시끄러운 음악 때문에 도서관에 갔음
- students' fault 학생들의 잘못
 - too many loud parties → all being punished 너무 많은 시끄러운 파티 → 모두가 벌을 받음
 - likes sleeping early → wants quiet 일찍 가는 것을 좋아함 → 조용하기를 원함

WORD REMINDER

in favor of ~을 좋아하는, ~을 찬성하는 turn down (소리 등을) 줄이다 fault [fɔːlt] 잘못 punish [pʌnɪʃ] 처벌하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

02-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the university's new quiet policy in the dormitory. The man expresses a positive opinion of the new policy for two reasons. The first reason is that he has gotten disturbed by loud music and parties too many times. According to him, he had to go to the library to study late one night because his neighbors in the dormitory wouldn't turn down their loud music. Now, they will have to be quiet. Secondly, the man mentions that lots of students have been having noisy parties, so the university is punishing everyone because of those individuals. He notes that he likes to go to bed early but can't because of the parties. He can't sleep or study since there's too much noise. Therefore, the man agrees with the school's new policy.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Psychology: Assimilation*

Reading & Listening

READING

Assimilation

When immigrants move to a new country, they often encounter customs and traditions that are foreign to them. In order for the immigrants to integrate themselves into their new homes, they must adapt to—or at least come to understand—the differences between their country of origin and their new country. This process of assimilation takes place over time. It typically involves the person learning the new country's language fluently and also coming to take part in various customs that the natives practice.

LISTENING

02-09



Question The professor talks about how immigrants adapt to their new countries.

Explain how these examples are related to assimilation. 교수는 이민자들이 어떻게 새로운 나라에 적응해 가는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 절정과 종결 법칙과 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

02-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 **immigrants integrate into new countries** 이민자들이 새로운 나라에 통합
- learn how first country & new one are diff. 첫 번째 나라와 새로운 나라가 어떻게 다른지 알아야 함
- 2 **takes time** 시간이 걸림
- learn lang. fluently/ take part in customs 언어를 배워서 유창해 짐/ 관습에 참여

WORD REMINDER

assimilation [əˈsɪməleɪʃən] 동화 encounter [enˈkaʊntər] 우연히 만나다, 조우하다 integrate [ɪnˈteɪgrət] 통합하다

LISTENING

- 1 **cousin married Brazilian → moved home** 사촌이 브라질 사람과 결혼 → 고향으로 이주
- husband & family members taught wife customs & traditions 남편과 가족들이 아내에게 관습 및 전통을 알려 줌
- improved Eng. → like native-born citizen now 영어 능력 향상 → 현재 토박이와 같음
- 2 **watch TV – sitcoms, dramas, etc.** TV 시청 – 시트콤, 드라마 등
- learn Am. slang, customs, & behavior 미국의 속어, 관습, 행동 방식에 대해 배움

WORD REMINDER

unsettling [ˌʌnˈsetlɪŋ] (마음을) 심란하게 만드는 literally [lɪˈtərəli] 글자 그대로, 사실상 resort to ~에 호소하다, ~에 의지하다 slang [slæŋ] 속어
unorthodox [ˌʌnɔːrθədɒks / -dɒks] 정통이 아닌

SAMPLE RESPONSE

02-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which immigrants have adapted to their new homes. The first example concerns the professor's cousin's wife. Her cousin married a Brazilian and then moved back home. Her cousin's wife adapted to her new country by relying on her husband and family members. They helped her learn the language and customs, so now people think she's a native. The second example is about how people watch television to adapt to American life. According to the professor, people watch sitcoms, dramas, and shows like *Sesame Street* to learn about American slang and customs. These demonstrate the concept called assimilation, which is defined as the process that immigrants go through when they move to a new country and learn to live and act like the people in their new country.

WORD REMINDER

go through 겪다, 경험하다

INTEGRATED TASK / *Choosing a School*

Listening

LISTENING

02-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 남자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

02-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|--|--|
| Problem | <i>choosing a grad school</i> 대학원 선택 |
| Reason | <i>got offers from two grad schools</i> 두 곳의 대학원으로부터 입학 제의를 받음 |
| Option 1: Choose One w/ Good Reputation | <i>good reputation → helpful when applying for job</i> 좋은 평판 → 취직에 도움 <i>many libraries w/ rare books</i> 희귀 도서를 소장한 많은 도서관 |
| Option 2: Choose One w/ Good Dept. | <i>excellent department (renowned profs)</i> 뛰어난 학과 (명망 있는 교수진) <i>many internship opportunities</i> 많은 인턴십 기회 |

WORD REMINDER

overall [ˈoʊvərɔːl] 전체적인 reputation [ˌrɛpjuˈtɛɪʃən] 명성, 평판 in-depth [ɪndɛpθ] 깊이 있는, 철저한 donation [ˌdoʊnəˈeɪʃən] 기부(금) renowned [rɪnˈaʊnd] 유명한, 저명한 go through 겪다, 경험하다 fascinating [fəˈsɪnəˈeɪtɪŋ] 멋진, 환상적인

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: CHOOSING ONE WITH GOOD REPUTATION

02-14

The man has a problem concerning choosing a graduate school. The reason is that he has received offers from two graduate schools. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man can choose the school with a good overall reputation. The second option is that the man can choose the school with the great department. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, graduating from the school with a good reputation will be helpful when he applies for a job in the future. Secondly, the school has many libraries with plenty of rare books. This will be useful to him as a student there. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: CHOOSING ONE WITH GOOD DEPARTMENT

02-15

The man has a problem concerning choosing a graduate school. The reason is that he has received offers from two graduate schools. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man can choose the school with a good overall reputation. The second option is that the man can choose the school with the great department. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, studying in an excellent department with many renowned professors will be helpful as he pursues his major. Secondly, the department offers a lot of internship opportunities. Getting an internship will let him find a job more easily in the future. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

WORD REMINDER

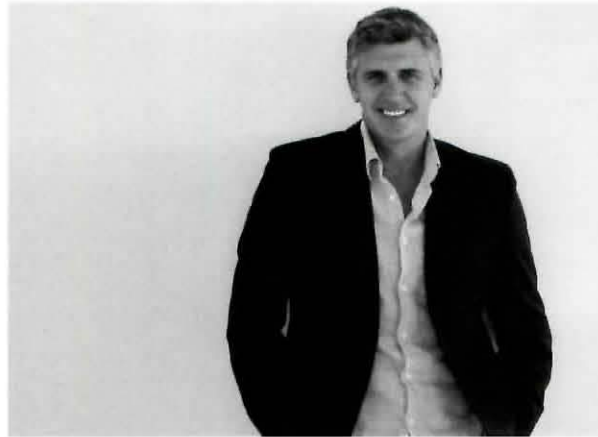
pursue [pəˈsjuː / -sjúː] 쫓다, 추구하다

INTEGRATED TASK / Ecology: Roads and the Ecology

Listening

LISTENING

02-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, describe the two types of feathers the loon has and how they help the loon survive in its environment. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 아비의 두 종류의 깃털과 아비가 자신의 환경에서 생존할 수 있도록 이들이 도움을 주는 방식을 설명하십시오.

02-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Loon: Lives in Cold Climate 아바: 추운 기후에서 서식

Two Types of Feathers: Outer and Inner 두 종류의 깃털: 바깥쪽 깃과 안쪽 깃

1 outer feathers 바깥쪽 깃

- loons use for flying 아비들이 비행에 사용
- are waterproof → keep loon safe when rains or snows 방수 → 비나 눈이 올 때 아비들을 지켜 줌
- like diver's suit: loon dives in water for food but stays dry 잠수복과 같음: 아비가 음식을 구하기 위해 물속으로 잠수하지만 물에 젖지 않음

2 inner feathers 안쪽 깃

- called "down" "솜깃털"이라고 불림
- soft and fluffy → keep loon warm 부드럽고 보슬보슬함 → 아비를 따뜻하게 해줌
- provide insulation 단열 기능을 제공
- down feathers stay dry ∴ loon doesn't freeze 솜깃털은 물에 젖지 않음 ∴ 아비가 얼어 죽지 않음

WORD REMINDER

loon [lu:n] 아비 crustacean [krʌstේʃən] 갑각류 vane [veɪn] 바람개비 measure [mέʒər] 수단, 방법 soak [sauk] (물에) 흠뻑 젖다 in search of ~을 찾아 refer to A as B A를 B라고 지칭하다 fluffy [flʌfi] 보슬보슬한 rigid [rídʒɪd] 단단한, 뻣뻣한 insulation [ínsoలేʃən] -sjə- 차단, 절연 as long as ~하는 한

SAMPLE RESPONSE

02-18

In the lecture, the professor describes two types of feathers that loons have. The first type is the loon's outer feathers. Loons use these feathers to fly with, but they also protect the bird. The outer feathers are waterproof, so they keep the loon dry in rainy and snowy weather. Since loons dive into water to catch their food, they are very important feathers. The waterproof outer feathers prevent the loon from getting too wet when it's hunting for its food. The second type of feathers is the inner feathers. Also known as down feathers, these soft, fluffy feathers help keep the loon warm. They serve as a form of insulation for the loon. Since the loon lives in northern lands that can become very cold in winter, its down feathers keep it from freezing. In this way, the professor describes the two different types of feathers loons have and how they help it survive.

WORD REMINDER

known as ~로 알려져 있음

TIPS for SUCCESS

Task 3: Listening

3번 문제에 대한 답변을 할 때, "여자는 이렇게 말하는데 남자는 이렇게 대답하고, 여자는 이렇게 얘기하며 남자는 저렇게 말한다"라는 식으로 대화의 줄거리만 설명하는 응시자들이 종종 있다. 하지만, 두 사람 중 한 명이 주된 내용을 말하기 때문에, 응시자는 자신의 의견을 피력하는 한 명의 말에 특히 주의하여 그 내용을 정리해서 말해야 한다.

A C T U A L
T E S T

03

INDEPENDENT TASK

Musician

Where to Raise Children

INTEGRATED TASK

Basketball Court Usage

Psychology: The Peak-End Rule

Finding a Book

Pathology: The Human Immune
System

INDEPENDENT TASK / Musician

Question Who is a musician that you like? 당신이 좋아하는 음악가는 누구인가?

03-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| feelings | <input type="checkbox"/> | past memories | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| relaxing | <input type="checkbox"/> | concentrate better | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| composing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | sounds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| inspiring | <input type="checkbox"/> | voice | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| lyrics | <input type="checkbox"/> | live performance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| instruments | <input type="checkbox"/> | mood | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

child genius 신동

- composed music when young 어려울 때 작곡을 함
- b4 teen wrote opera: impressive 10살 이전에 오페라를 작곡: 인상적

music makes feel good 음악은 기분을 좋게 만들어 줌

- listen at home → symphonies/ operas 집에서 음악 감상 → 교향곡/ 오페라
- relax + sound wonderful 긴장을 풀 + 소리가 멋진

SAMPLE RESPONSE

03-02

I love many musicians, but I like Mozart the most. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, Mozart was a child genius. To be specific, he began to compose music when he was very young. Before he was a teenager, he had even written an opera. I think that is very impressive. Secondly, I love the way that his music makes me feel. To illustrate, when I am at home, I often listen to some of the music that he composed. I listen to symphonies and operas that Mozart wrote. They help me relax, and they sound wonderful, too. For these two reasons, Mozart is a musician that I like.

WORD REMINDER

child genius 신동 symphony [sɪmˈfɒni] 교향곡, 심포니

INDEPENDENT TASK / Where to Raise Children

Question Which is a better place to raise young children, a small town or a big city? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 소도시와 대도시 중, 아이들을 키우기에 더 좋은 곳은 어디인가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오. 03-03

NOTE-TAKING

SMALL TOWN

- safe → lower crime rate 안전함 → 보다 낮은 범죄율
- friendlier – lots of friends 보다 친근함 – 많은 친구들

BIG CITY

- many things to do → keeps children from being bored 할 것이 많음 → 아이들이 지루해하지 않음
- good schools – education impt. to children 좋은 학교 – 아이들에게는 교육이 중요

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: SMALL TOWN

03-04

I believe that a small town is a better place to raise young children than a big city. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, small towns are often safe. To be specific, they have lower crime rates. So it is fine for children to play outside by themselves. They don't have to worry about being kidnapped or suffering from any other type of criminal behavior. Secondly, people in small towns are often friendlier than people in cities. To illustrate, I grew up in a small town and knew all of my neighbors. Because of that, I had many friends as a child. For those two reasons, a small town is a much better place to raise young children than a city is.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: BIG CITY

03-05

I believe that a big city is a better place to raise young children than a small town. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, there are many things to do in the city. To be specific, big cities have libraries, museums, parks, amusement parks, and many other fun places for children to visit. Since children get bored easily, big cities are great for them because there are lots of entertaining places. Secondly, big cities often have excellent schools. To illustrate, schools in big cities have better teachers and facilities than small towns. Education is very important for young children. For those two reasons, I think big cities are better than small towns when it comes to raising children.

WORD REMINDER

raise [reiz] 키우다, 기르다 by oneself 혼자서 kidnap [kɪdnæp] 납치하다 facility [fə'sɪlɪti] 시설 when it comes to -ing ~에 대해 말하자면

TIPS for SUCCESS

Topic Sentence I

컴퓨터 화면에 문제가 제시될 때, 헤드셋을 통해 문제를 들을 수 있다. 이 때, 문제를 빨리 읽고 브레인스토밍을 하려고 하는 응시자들이 종종 있으나, 헤드셋으로 음성을 들으면서 아이디어를 떠올리는 것은 어려운 일이다. 그렇기 때문에, 이때 브레인스토밍을 하는 것보다는 문제를 평서문으로 바꿔서 종이에서 쓴 후, 이를 읽는 연습을 하는 것이 오히려 도움이 된다.

RELATED TOPICS for independent tasks

Task 1

1. What is your favorite genre of music? 가장 좋아하는 음악 장르는 무엇인가?

- classical: many instruments 클래식: 여러 악기들
play together = harmonious sound 함께 연주 = 조화로운 소리
- study when listen 음악을 들으며 공부
focus more → grades higher 보다 집중 → 성적 상승

2. Why do you listen to your favorite genre of music? 왜 가장 좋아하는 음악 장르를 듣는가?

- songs are like poems 노래가 시와 같음
words have deeper meaning 가사에 보다 깊은 의미가 있음
- sing well — trained musicians 노래를 잘함 — 숙련된 음악가들
enjoy listening to voices 목소리를 듣는 것을 즐김

Task 2

3. Modern technology has made people's lives too complex. 현대 기술로 인해 사람들의 삶은 너무나 복잡해졌다.

Agree

- computers = too much work 컴퓨터 = 너무 많은 일
- life in past — no tech. but simpler 과거의 삶 — 기술은 없었으나 더 단순했음

Disagree

- life easier thanks to tech. 기술로 인해 삶이 보다 편해짐
- lead simple life — work & relax 단순한 생활을 유도 — 일하고 쉬고

4. Teenagers cause many problems for their parents. 십대들로 인해 부모들이 많은 문제를 겪는다.

Agree

- more rebellious nowadays 오늘날 보다 반항적임
- sister — always getting in trouble 여동생 — 항상 문제를 일으킴
doesn't listen to parents 부모님 말을 듣지 않음

Disagree

- me = good kid ∴ no problems 나 = 착한 아이 ∴ 문제가 없음
- friends — well-behaved & good manners 친구들 — 착한 행동과 좋은 매너

INTEGRATED TASK / *Basketball Court Usage*

Reading & Listening

READING

Basketball Court Usage

From October 1 to March 10, the indoor basketball court in Preston Gym will be unavailable for use by students from seven to eleven in the morning. The basketball court has been reserved for the exclusive use of the men's basketball team. Students wishing to play basketball during this time are welcome to use the university's outdoor basketball courts next to Wilson Hall. In addition, on occasions when the team requires extra practice, students may not use the indoor basketball court. These times when the court is unavailable will be posted on a day-to-day basis.

LISTENING

03-06



Question The woman expresses her opinion of the announcement concerning the basketball team's use of the indoor basketball court. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion. 여자는 농구 팀의 실내 농구장 사용에 관한 공지 사항에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그녀의 의견을 말하고 그녀가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

03-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- basketball team – indoor court from 7–11 AM every day** 농구 팀 – 매일 오전 7–11시 실내 농구장
- students – use outdoor courts** 학생들 – 실외 농구장을 이용
 - team may need indoor court other times → will post times 다른 때에 팀이 실내 농구장을 필요로 할 수 있음 → 때때로 개개할 것임

WORD REMINDER

unavailable [ʌnəveɪləbəl] 이용할 수 없는 reserve [rɪˈzɜːrv] 예약하다 exclusive [ɪksklʊsɪv] 배타적인, 독점적인 welcome to 마음껏 ~하다, 자유로이 ~하다 on a day-to-day basis 매일, 날마다

LISTENING

WOMAN

- school spent lots of \$** 학교가 많은 돈을 썼음
 - dislikes → waits 30 minutes to play + cold in winter 싫어함 → 경기하기 위해 30분을 기다려야 함 + 겨울에 추움
- pays tuition ∴ has right to use court** 학비를 냄 ∴ 농구장을 이용할 권리를 가짐
 - will complain 불만을 털어놓을 것임

MAN

- uses outdoor court** 실외 농구장을 이용
- team needs to practice – not good** 팀이 연습 할 필요가 있음 – 잘하지 못함

WORD REMINDER

frustrating [frʌstreɪtɪŋ] 불만스러운, 좌절감을 주는 take over 차지하다, 점유하다 tuition [tjuːʃn] 학비

SAMPLE RESPONSE

03-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the basketball team getting exclusive use of the indoor basketball court every day from seven to eleven AM. The woman expresses a negative opinion of the new policy for two reasons. The first reason is that she doesn't like to use the outdoor court. According to her, she has to wait thirty minutes to play sometimes. The weather in winter is also cold and snowy, so she doesn't want to play outdoors then. Secondly, the woman says that she pays tuition, so she has the right to use the indoor court just like all of the other students do. She mentions that she will complain about the new policy. Therefore, the woman disagrees with the way the basketball team will use the indoor basketball court.

INTEGRATED TASK / *The Peak-End Rule*

Reading & Listening

READING

The Peak-End Rule

When people describe various events that have recently occurred in their lives, a phenomenon known as the peak-end rule often happens. According to the peak-end rule, a person usually only discusses the highlights of his or her experience or else talks about the events that happened most recently. Then, that person associates the emotions he or she felt during these events and uses them to express an overall opinion of his or her entire experience. One reason for this is that occurrences which elicit strong positive and negative emotions are remembered more easily than other events.

LISTENING

03-09



Question The professor talks about how people's overall memories of certain events are affected by minor incidents. Explain how these examples are related to the peak-end rule.

교수는 특정한 사건에 대한 전체적인 기억이 어떻게 사소한 사건들에 의해 영향을 받는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 절정과 종결 법칙과 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하십시오.

03-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 discuss highlights of exp. or most recent events 경험 중 가장 중요한 부분이나 가장 최근에 있었던 사건에 대해 말을 함
- 2 emotions of those events: describe entire experience 그러한 사건에 대한 감정: 전체 경험을 설명
- remember events w/ strong emotions more easily 격한 감정을 느꼈던 사건들을 보다 쉽게 기억

WORD REMINDER

peak-end rule 절정과 종결의 법칙 highlight [háiláit] 강조하다, 눈에 띄게 하다 associate [əsóuʃièit] 연관시키다 overall [óuvərɔ:l] 전체적인

LISTENING

- 1 vacation on island — rained many days ∴ no fun 섬으로의 휴가 — 수일 동안 비가 내림 ∴ 재미없었음
- last 3 days: beautiful — fun 마지막 3일: 화창 — 재미있었음
- children said entire trip was great 아이들은 여행 전체가 재미있었다고 말함
- 2 football game 마식 축구 경기
- first 3 quarters: boring 처음 3쿼터: 지루함
- last quarter: exciting 마지막 쿼터: 흥미진진
- friends: entire game exciting 친구들: 경기 전체가 흥미진진

WORD REMINDER

tricky [tríki] 교활한; 미묘한 encapsulate [inkæpsjaleít] 캡슐에 넣다; 요약하다 miserable [mízərəbəl] 불쌍한, 끔찍한 casually [káʒuəlɪ] 우연히, 무심코 come into effect 효력을 나타내다, 실시되다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

03-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which people's memories of emotional events affected their overall feelings toward a larger event. The first example concerns the professor's trip to a tropical island. It rained the first few days, so everyone was unhappy. But they had fun for the last few days, so the professor's children said that they had a great time the entire trip. The second example is about a football game the professor went to see. Most of the game was boring, but the end was exciting. So the professor's friends said that the entire game was exciting. These demonstrate the concept called the peak-end rule, which is defined as a phenomenon where people remember the best, worst, or final events of something big and then use their feelings to describe the complete event.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Finding a Book*

Listening

LISTENING

03-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 남자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오, 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

03-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|--|---|
| Problem | <i>finding book for summer session</i> 여름 학기를 위한 책을 찾는 |
| Reason | <i>friend: went home for vacation w/out returning book</i> 친구: 책을 돌려주지 않고 방학을 맞아 집에 갑 |
| Option 1: Borrow from Library | <i>able to check out book for summer</i> 여름 동안 책을 대출할 수 있음 <i>buying: too expensive</i> 구입: 너무 비쌌 |
| Option 2: Buy a New One | <i>friend: responsible for trouble</i> 친구: 문제에 대한 책임 <i>might have to return book to library</i> 도서관에 책을 반납해야 할 수 있음 |

WORD REMINDER

irresponsible [Irɪspənsəbəl / -spɒn-] 책임감이 없는 extending [ɪksténd] 늘이다, 연장하다 on a regular basis 정기적으로, 규칙적으로 put a request on ~을 요구하다, 요청하다 harsh [hɑːʃ] 거혹한 in stock [ɪnstɒk] 재고가 있는

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: BORROW FROM LIBRARY

03-14

The man has a problem concerning finding a book for the summer session. The reason is that his friend went home for vacation without returning a book to him. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should borrow the book from the library. The second option is that the man should buy a new book and make his friend pay for it. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, the man will be able to use the book from the library for the summer session if he renews the book regularly. Secondly, even though his friend is responsible for the trouble, the man still feels bad about making his friend pay for an expensive book. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: BUY A NEW ONE

03-15

The man has a problem concerning finding a book for the summer session. The reason is that his friend went home for vacation without returning a book to him. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should borrow the book from the library. The second option is that the man should buy a new book and make his friend pay for it. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, it is the man's friend who is responsible for the problem, so he should pay for the book. Secondly, if somebody requests the book, the man will have to return it to the library. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

WORD REMINDER

renew [rɪnjuː] 새롭게 하다, 갱신하다

INTEGRATED TASK / Pathology: The Human Immune System

Listening

LISTENING

03-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain how the two parts of the human immune system protect people from pathogens. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 인간의 면역 체계의 두 부분이 병원균으로부터 사람을 보호하게 되는 방식을 설명하시오.

03-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Pathogens: Harmful 병원균: 해로운

Human Body: Immune System → 2 Parts 인간의 신체: 면역 체계 → 2 부분

1 outer immune system 외부 면역 체계

- skin: outer shell/ keeps pathogens out 피부: 외피/ 병원균이 들어오지 못하게 함
- mucus: in nose & respiratory system 점액: 코 및 호흡기 안
traps pathogens + expels them 병원균을 가둠 + 쫓아냄

2 inner immune system 내부 면역 체계

- white blood cells: soldiers → fight pathogens 백혈구: 군인 → 병원균과 싸움
- digestive tract 소화관
acid & bacteria → kill pathogens 산성 물질 및 박테리아 → 병원균을 죽임

WORD REMINDER

pathogen [ˈpæθədʒən] 병원균 immune system 면역 체계 be comprised of ~로 이루어지다, 구성되다 mucus [ˈmjʊːkəs] 점액 orifice [ˈɔːrɪfɪs ɪ ˈræ- / ˈɔːri-] (신체 내에 있는) 구멍 expose [ɪkspəʊz] 노출시키다 expel [ɪkspél] 쫓아내다 respiratory system 호흡기(계) white blood cell 백혈구 digestive tract 소화관

SAMPLE RESPONSE

03-18

In the lecture, the professor discusses the two parts of the human immune system. The first part is the outer immune system. According to the professor, the skin and mucus make up the outer immune system. The skin is an outer shell that keeps harmful pathogens out of the body. Mucus traps pathogens that try to get inside the body. There is mucus in the nose, and it's also in the respiratory system from the throat to the lungs. The second part is the inner immune system. This is important when pathogens manage to enter the body. White blood cells are a part of the inner immune system. They fight pathogens in the body. The digestive tract uses acid and bacteria to fight pathogens. Both the acid and the bacteria are able to kill pathogens. In this way, the professor describes the two different parts of the human immune system.

WORD REMINDER

make up 구성하다 manage to 그럴지력 ~하다, 가까스로 ~하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Task 4: Reading I

4번 문제의 경우, 지문의 첫 부분에서는 다소 광범위한 개념이 제시되고, 뒷부분에서는 상세한 용어가 설명되는 방식으로 글이 구성되어 있는 경우가 있는데, 이런 경우에는 뒷부분에서, "one of the ~"로 시작하는 문장이 지문에 포함되어 있는 경우가 많다. 이러한 문장에서는 보통 특정 용어가 포함되어 있으며, 해당 문제의 의도는 이러한 용어에 관한 질문일 가능성이 크다. 즉, 첫 부분의 광범위한 개념은 뒤에 등장하는 자세한 용어를 설명하기 위한 도입부 역할을 하고 있을 가능성이 높기 때문에, 이러한 경우에는, 자세한 용어에 보다 많은 신경을 써서 노트레이킹을 하는 것이 도움이 된다.

A C T U A L T E S T

04

INDEPENDENT TASK

Group Studying

Learning from the Past

INTEGRATED TASK

Paving a Bicycle Path

Business: Customer Service Testing

A Grade in a Class

Biology: Animal Fur Adaptations

INDEPENDENT TASK / Group Studying

Question Do you like to study in groups? Why or why not? 여러 명이 함께 공부를 하는 것을 좋아하는가? 왜 그런가, 혹은 왜 그렇지 않은가? 04-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| help others | <input type="checkbox"/> | too slow | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| inspired to study | <input type="checkbox"/> | already understand info | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| informative | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | inconvenient | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| study methods | <input type="checkbox"/> | location | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| forced to study | <input type="checkbox"/> | chat | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| communication skills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | learn little | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

get info from others 다른 이들로부터 정보를 얻음

- miss class: what study? ∴ ask partners 수업에 빠짐: 무엇을 공부해야 하나? ∴ 파트너에게 물어봄

develop comm. skills 커뮤니케이션 능력을 키움

- study alone: no talk to others 혼자서 공부: 다른 사람과 이야기를 못함

- study in group: interact w/ others + share opinions 그룹으로 공부: 다른 이들과 교류 + 의견을 공유

SAMPLE RESPONSE

04-02

Sometimes I study alone, but I prefer to study in groups. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, you can get lots of information from others in study groups. To be specific, if you miss one class, you might not know what to study. But you can find out simply by asking others in your study group. Secondly, you can develop communication skills in study groups. To illustrate, if you study alone, you don't speak to anyone else. However, in a study group, you can learn how to interact with others by sharing opinions. For these two reasons, I prefer to study in groups.

WORD REMINDER

miss [mis] 놓치다, 빠지다 interact [ɪntərækt / ɪntərækt] 상호 작용하다, 교류하다

INDEPENDENT TASK / Learning from the Past

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: It is important to remember the past in order to learn from it. Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 진술에 찬성하는가, 반대하는가? 과거로부터 배우기 위해서는 과거를 기억하는 것이 중요하다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하십시오.

04-03

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- learn from others' mistakes** 다른 이들의 실수로부터 배움
- can predict future from past events** 과거의 사건들로부터 미래를 예측할 수 있음

DISAGREE

- history doesn't repeat** 역사는 반복되지 않음
- people don't know history but are successful** 역사는 모르지만 성공함

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: AGREE

04-04

I agree that it's important to remember the past in order to learn from it. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, we can learn from others' mistakes by studying the past. To be specific, my father wanted to be a lawyer when he was young. He went to law school, but he really disliked it. When I considered becoming a lawyer, I remembered my father's experience and changed my mind. Secondly, we can predict what will happen after some actions by studying the past. To illustrate, in my area, there are forest fires almost every fall. So we have learned to be very careful about starting fires these days. For those two reasons, I believe we can learn a lot by studying the past.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: DISAGREE

04-05

I disagree that it's important to remember the past in order to learn from it. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, history never repeats itself. To be specific, the same event never happens twice in history. So you cannot predict future events by looking at what happened in the past. Secondly, I know many people who did poorly at history in school but are still highly successful in their lives. To illustrate, my grandfather owned his own company and became a rich man, but he never studied the past. He only focused on the present and future. For those two reasons, I believe it's not crucial to study the past to learn from it.

WORD REMINDER

crucial [krú:ʃl] 중요한

TIPS for SUCCESS

Topic Sentence II

응시자가 답변하는 동안 화면에 문제가 계속 나타나 있다. 이때, 제시된 문제를 그대로 활용하여 답변을 하려는 응시자들이 있는데, 하지만 문제에서 "you"라고 질문을 하면, 응시자는 문장의 주어를 "I"로 바꾸어서 답변을 해야 한다. 그러나 답변을 시작하게 되면 응시자가 긴장하게 되어 주어를 "I"로 바꾸어 답변하지 않고 문제에 적혀있는 대로 "you"를 주어로 하여 답변을 하는 경우가 있다. 첫 번째 문장부터 실수를 하게 되면 감점을 받게 될 뿐만 아니라, 응시자는 처음부터 당황하게 된다. 따라서 15초 동안, 또는 컴퓨터에서 문제를 읽어주는 동안, 한 번쯤은 반드시 소리 내어 답변을 하는 연습을 해야 한다.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. Do you like to work on group projects? 그룹 프로젝트를 하는 것을 좋아하는가?

- too much chatting ∴ work slowly 너무 많은 잡담 ∴ 일을 느리게 함
waste time 시간 낭비

- 1 or 2 people do most of work 한두 명이 대부분의 일을 함
they learn but others members don't 일하는 사람은 배우지만 다른 사람들은 그렇지 못함

2. Where do you prefer to study? 어디에서 공부하는 것을 좋아하는가?

- quiet ∴ good environment 조용함 ∴ 좋은 환경
others studying → set good example 공부하는 다른 사람들 → 좋은 본보기가 됨
make me want to study 공부를 하고 싶도록 만들

- many books ∴ lots of info 많은 책들 ∴ 많은 정보
easy to confirm facts & answers 사실과 답을 확인하기가 쉬움

Task 2

3. Some people prefer to remember past events by keeping a diary. Other people like to remember the past by taking photographs. Which way do you prefer to remember the past? 어떤 사람들은 일기를 써서 과거의 일들을 기억하는 것을 좋아한다. 다른 사람들은 사진을 찍어서 과거를 기억하는 것을 좋아한다. 어떠한 방법으로 과거를 기억하는 것을 선호하는가?

Keeping a Diary

- enjoy writing about past 과거에 대해 글을 쓰는 것을 좋아함
- can remember thoughts about events 과거 사건에 대한
생각을 기억해 낼 수 있음

Taking Photographs

- prefer visual evidence 시각적인 증거를 선호
- photography = hobby 사진 = 취미

4. Some people prefer to learn about history by reading books about past events. Other people like to learn about history by watching documentaries about past events. Which way do you prefer to learn about history? 어떤 사람들은 과거 사건에 대한 책을 읽음으로써 역사를 배우는 것을 좋아한다. 다른 사람들은 과거 사건에 대한 다큐멘터리를 시청함으로써 역사를 배우는 것을 좋아한다. 어떠한 방법으로 과거에 대해 배우는 것을 좋아하는가?

Reading Books

- can get firsthand accounts of past 과거에 대한 설명을
직접적으로 접할 수 있음
- enjoy reading → relaxing 독서를 좋아함 → 휴식

Watching Documentaries

- saw doc. on Civil War → amazing 남북전쟁에 대한 다큐멘터리를
봄 → 놀라움
- can learn faster than by reading book 책을 읽는 것 보다 더
빨리 배울 수 있음

INTEGRATED TASK / *Paving a Bicycle Path*

Reading & Listening

READING

To the Editor,

The bicycle path that runs through the park from Milton Hall to the Atwell Science Building is in bad condition. I recently rode my bicycle on it and almost crashed several times. The bicycle path is merely dirt, so it needs to be paved. This will make the path much safer for riding. The path also needs to be widened. In its current condition, it is impossible for two bicyclists to pass one another without colliding. I hope that the school administration sees fit to improve the condition of the bicycle path during the winter vacation.

Scott Pickering
Freshman

LISTENING

04-06



Question The woman expresses her opinion of the student's letter to the editor. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

여자는 편집자에게 보낸 학생의 편지에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그녀의 의견을 말하고 그녀가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

04-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- bicycle path dangerous → should be paved** 자전거 도로가 위험 → 포장되어야 함
- made of dirt – almost crashed** 흙으로 되어 있음 – 거의 충돌할 뻔 함
 - should be widened → 2 cyclists can pass w/out colliding 폭이 확장되어야 함 → 자전거 타는 사람이 2명이 지나가면 충돌하게 되어 있음

WORD REMINDER

run through 관통하다 pave [peiv] (도로 등을) 포장하다 collide [kəlaɪd] 충돌하다 see fit to ~하는 것이 옳다고 생각하다

LISTENING

WOMAN

- paving path – unnatural** 포장된 도로 – 자연스럽지 못 함
 - won't look harmonious → ugly 어울려 보이지 않음 → 보기에 좋지 않음
- cyclists can pass w/out colliding** 자전거 타는 사람은 충돌하지 않고서 지나칠 수가 없음
 - writer – exaggerating 글을 쓴 사람 – 과장
 - no accidents on path ever 도로에서 사고가 난 적이 없음

MAN

- safety > appearance** 안전 > 경관
- path should be widened** 도로 폭이 넓어져야 함

WORD REMINDER

wreck [rek] 난파하다 couldn't disagree more 전적으로 동의하지 않는다 harmonious [hɑ:mə'uniəs] 조화로운 appearance [əpiərəns] 외모, 외형 agree to disagree 서로 다르다는 것을 인정하다 exaggerate [ig'zædʒə'reɪt] 과장하다 run into ~와 충돌하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

04-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the student's letter to the editor which claims that a bicycle path on campus should be widened. The woman expresses a negative opinion of the student's letter for two reasons. The first reason is that she feels that paving the bicycle path wouldn't be natural. According to her, the path, which goes through some trees in a park, would not be harmonious with nature and would look bad if it were paved. Secondly, she claims to have been on the path many times. She states that many bicyclists have ridden past her without colliding with her. So, in her mind, there is no need to widen the path at all. Therefore, the woman disagrees with the student's letter to the editor.

WORD REMINDER

collide with ~와 충돌하다

INTEGRATED TASK / Economics: Customer Service Testing

Reading & Listening

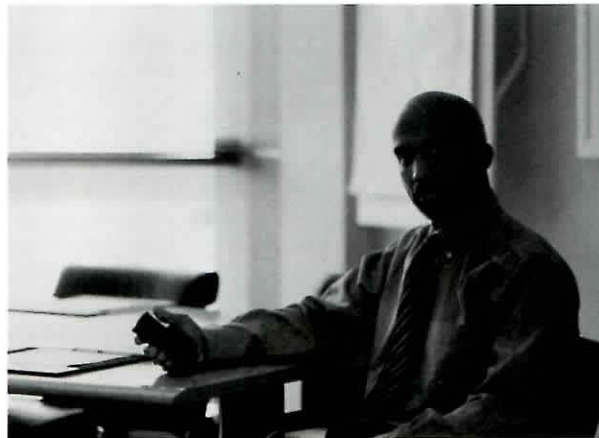
READING

Customer Service Testing

Business owners and operators are always interested in determining the quality of their employees. However, since workers are typically on their best behavior when their bosses are around, ascertaining how good the employees are can be difficult. Resultantly, many individuals hire people to pretend to be customers. These "secret shoppers," as they are sometimes known, visit business establishments and interact with the employees. Upon completing their business transactions, they report on the quality of service that they received. In this way, employers can learn more about the level of service their employees provide.

LISTENING

04-09



Question The professor talks about how he hired people to determine the quality of his employees. Explain how these examples are related to customer service testing. 교수는 사람들을 고용하여 어떻게 자신의 직원들의 자질을 알아보려고 했는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 고객 서비스 테스트와 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

04-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 **want to know quality of employees** 직원들의 자질에 대해 알고 싶음
- employees behave well when boss around 사장이 주위에 있으면 직원들이 행동을 잘 함
- 2 **secret shoppers – hired by owners** 비밀 고객 – 고용주가 고용
- visit business → check on quality 사업장을 방문 → 서비스의 질을 확인
- report to owners about service 서비스에 대해 고용주에게 보고

WORD REMINDER

ascertain [ə'sɜːtɪn] 확인하다 pretend to ~하는 척 하다 upon -ing ~하자마자 transaction [trænsækʃn, trænz-] 거래

LISTENING

- 1 **hired secret shoppers at rest** 식당에 있을 때 비밀 고객을 고용했음
- many requests to waitress → no complaints/ smiled 여종업원에게 많은 요구 → 불평 없이/ 웃으면서
- impressed w/ service → made head waitress 서비스에 감동 → 급사장으로 임명
- 2 **ordered meal → didn't like → back to kitchen** 식사를 주문 → 마음에 들지 않았음 → 주방으로 돌려보냄
- chef upset – hot headed ∴ fired chef 주방장이 화를 냄 – 성급함 → 주방장을 해고

WORD REMINDER

respond [rɪspɒnd / -spɒnd] 대응하다 berate [bɪ'reɪt] 심하게 꾸짖다 hot-headed [hə'thedɪd] 성미가 급한 incident [ɪnsɪdənt] 사건, 일

SAMPLE RESPONSE

04-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two incidents in which he used secret shoppers to determine the quality of his employees. The first example concerns one of his waitresses. The person he had hired made many requests of the waitress. She did them all cheerfully and well, so the professor made her the head waitress. The second example is about one of his chefs. A secret shopper returned a meal to the kitchen, but the chef came out and yelled at the diner. The professor fired the chef because of that incident. These demonstrate the concept called customer service testing, which is defined as hiring people to visit a business establishment and to interact with the employees. These secret shoppers then report to the business owners on the quality of service that they received.

WORD REMINDER

yell [jel] 고함을 치다, 소리지르다 diner [daɪnər] 식사를 하는 손님

INTEGRATED TASK / A Grade in a Class

Listening

LISTENING

04-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 여자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

04-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|--|--|
| Problem | <i>grade in history course</i> 역사 수업에서의 성적 |
| Reason | <i>grade: lower than expected</i> 성적: 예상보다 낮음 |
| Option 1: Talk to Prof. | <i>may simply be mistake by prof.</i> 단순히 교수의 실수일 수 있음 <i>appeals committee: takes too much time</i> 재심 위원회: 너무 많은 시간이 걸림 |
| Option 2: Go to Appeals Committee | <i>avoid conflicts w/ prof.</i> 교수와의 갈등을 피함 <i>more objective</i> 보다 객관적 |

WORD REMINDER

long face 시무룩한 얼굴 weird [wiəd] 기묘한, 이상한 conflict [kʌnflikt / kɒn-] 갈등, 충돌 calculate [kælkjəleɪt] 계산하다 appeals committee 상소 위원회, 재심 위원회 review [rɪvju:] 검토하다 evaluate [ɪvæljueɪt] 평가하다 objectivity [ˌɒbdʒektɪvəti -dʒek- / ʒəb-] 객관성 make a huge deal out of nothing 별일 아닌 일에 유난을 떨다 procedure [prəsiːdʒər] 절차

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: TALK TO PROFESSOR

04-14

The woman has a problem concerning her grade in a history course. The reason is that the grade she got is a lot lower than what she had expected to receive. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman can talk to the professor. The second option is that the woman can go to the appeals committee. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, the low grade she got might simply be a mistake by the professor. By talking to the professor, the student might easily get her grade changed. Secondly, if she decides to contact the appeals committee, it will take too much time for them to follow their procedures. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: GO TO APPEALS COMMITTEE

04-15

The woman has a problem concerning her grade in a history course. The reason is that the grade she got is a lot lower than what she had expected to receive. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman can talk to the professor. The second option is that the woman can go to the appeals committee. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, by going to the appeals committee, the woman can avoid any possible conflicts with her professor. Secondly, the appeals committee will be more objective in reviewing her work and exams. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

WORD REMINDER

contact [kʌntækt / kɒn-] 접촉하다, 연락을 취하다 objective [ˌɒbdʒektɪv] 객관적인

INTEGRATED TASK / *Biology: Animal Fur Adaptations*

Listening

LISTENING

04-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain two ways in which animals' fur can change because of the weather. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 날씨로 인해 동물들의 털이 변할 수 있는 두 가지 방식을 설명하십시오.

04-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Seasons & Weather Change → Animals' Fur Changes 계절 및 날씨 변화 → 동물들의 털 변화

1 thick fur 촘촘한 털

- shed: fur falls out & gets thinner 털갈이: 털이 빠지고 성기게 됨
- don't overheat in summer 여름에 과열되지 않음
- fur grows back in fall → thick & warm during winter 가을에 다시 자람 → 겨울 동안 두꺼워지고 따뜻해짐

2 color changes 색깔 변화

- rabbits: prey animals 토끼: 피식 동물
- summer - brown fur 여름 - 갈색 털
- blend in w/ ground & trees 지면과 나무 색에 섞임
- winter - white fur 겨울 - 하얀색 털
- hide in snow → avoid predators 눈 속에 숨음 → 포식자들을 피함

WORD REMINDER

exceedingly [iksɪːdɪŋli] 대단히, 엄청나게 in response to ~에 반응하여 shed [ʃed] 허물을 벗다, 털갈이를 하다 overheat [ˌoʊvəˈhi:t] 과열하다 vital [v ɪtəl] 중요한 blend in ~와 섞이다 camouflage [kəmˈflaʊʒ] 위장하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

04-18

In the lecture, the professor provides two ways that animals with fur have adapted. The first way is that some animals shed. During winter, the fur of most animals is thick. But, in spring and summer, the temperature gets warmer. Then, the animals don't need thick fur. In fact, their bodies could get too hot if they have thick fur. So they shed. This means that some of their fur falls out, so it isn't thick anymore. During fall, their fur grows back in preparation for colder weather. The second way is that the fur of some animals changes color. The professor talks about rabbits to provide an example. The professor says that in summer, most rabbits have brown fur. Since the ground and trees are brown, they can hide easily. But in winter, rabbits get white fur, so they can be camouflaged by the snow. In this way, the professor discusses two adaptations of animals with fur.

WORD REMINDER

in preparation for ~에 대비하여

TIPS for SUCCESS

Task 4: Reading II

대부분의 응시자들은 4번과 6번 문제를 어려워하기 때문에, 아이러니하게도, 이에 대한 연습을 많이 하여, 나중에는 설명을 자세히 들려주는 4번과 6번 문제를 비교적 쉽게 생각하게 된다. 이와 반대로, 점차 본인의 아이디어를 빠른 시간 내에 생각해 내야 하는 1번과 2번 문제는 점차 어렵게 느껴진다. 4번 문제의 지문이 다소 어려워 보인다고 해서 무조건 지문의 내용을 그대로 가져와 1분의 답변 시간을 채우려는 응시자들도 있지만, 표절(plagiarism)로 0점 처리가 될 수 있다는 점을 기억하자. 더구나, 고득점을 받기 위해서는 - 통합형 라이팅과 마찬가지로 - 리딩 보다는 리스닝에 대한 내용이 답변의 대부분을 차지해야 한다.

A C T U A L
T E S T

05

INDEPENDENT TASK

Food

Playing Sports

INTEGRATED TASK

Library Expansion

Biology: Rainforest Plant Adaptations

Joining a Project

Psychology: Childhood Play

INDEPENDENT TASK / Food

Question Which food would you recommend that a visitor to your country try? 당신의 나라를 방문하는 여행객에게 어떤 음식을 추천하고 싶은가? 05-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| expensive | <input type="checkbox"/> | vegetarian | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| traditional | <input type="checkbox"/> | genuine food | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| popular | <input type="checkbox"/> | nice restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| foreigners enjoy | <input type="checkbox"/> | unique meat/ sauce | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| exotic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | spicy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| easy to eat | <input type="checkbox"/> | well known | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

bibimbap: real Korean food 비빔밥: 진정한 한국 음식

- many ingredients → popular w/ K's 많은 재료 → 한국인들에게 인기가 많음
- foreigner try food K's like 외국인인 한국 사람이 좋아하는 음식의 맛을 봄

many foreigners enjoy 많은 외국인들이 좋아함

- good chance visitor will like ∴ good impression of K food 방문객이 좋아할 가능성이 높음 ∴ 한국 음식에 대한 좋은 인상

SAMPLE RESPONSE

05-02

I would recommend that any visitors to my country try bibimbap. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, bibimbap is real Korean food. To be specific, it contains rice mixed with vegetables, some meat, and an egg, and it's covered with red pepper paste. It's a popular food with Koreans, so a foreign visitor should try a food that many Koreans enjoy. Secondly, bibimbap is a food that many foreigners enjoy. To illustrate, many foreigners who live in Korea often enjoy eating it. Therefore, the chances are high that a visitor here would like it, too. Then that person would have a good impression of Korean food. For these two reasons, I would have a visitor to Korea try some bibimbap.

WORD REMINDER

recommend [rɪkə'mend] 추천하다 red pepper paste 고추장

INDEPENDENT TASK / *Playing Sports*

Question Some people prefer to play sports for enjoyment. Others like to play sports for competition. Which do you prefer and why? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 어떤 사람들은 재미로 운동 경기를 하는 것을 선호한다. 다른 사람들은 경쟁을 위해 운동 경기를 하는 것을 선호한다. 어느 것을 선호하며 그 이유는 무엇인가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오.

05-03

NOTE-TAKING

ENJOYMENT

● **get together w/ friends** 친구들과 함께 어울림

● **relieve stress** 스트레스 경감

COMPETITION

● **want to win** 이기고 싶음

● **play better when competing** 경쟁을 할 때 경기를 더 잘함

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: ENJOYMENT

05-04

I prefer to play sports for enjoyment rather than for competition. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I like to get together with my friends to play sports. To be specific, my friends and I are busy people. So we rarely have time to see each other. When we meet, we often play sports and have fun doing that. Secondly, playing sports can help me relieve my stress. To illustrate, my friends and I never keep score when we play sports together. We just enjoy playing sports and getting some exercise. This helps us get rid of our stress. For these two reasons, I like to play sports for enjoyment, not for competition.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: COMPETITION

05-05

I prefer to play sports for competition rather than for enjoyment. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I'm a competitive person. To be specific, I like to compete against others in everything I do. When I play sports, I want to win, not lose. For me, winning the game I'm playing is important. Secondly, I feel that competition makes me play better. To illustrate, when I am playing to win, I try harder and do much better at the sport I'm playing. When I'm not competing, I don't do very well. Since I like to do my best, it's important for me to compete at all times. For these two reasons, I like to play sports for competition, not for enjoyment.

WORD REMINDER

relieve [rɪli:v] 경감시키다, 완화시키다 competitive [kəmpɛtətɪv] 경쟁심이 강한 keep score 득점을 기록하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

"tr"와 "dr"의 발음

"t" 다음 "r"이 나오는 경우 이는 [tʃ]로 발음한다. 예를 들면, try, trust, tree 등의 단어들이 있다. 또한, "d" 다음 "r"이 나오는 경우에는 이를 [dʒ]로 발음한다. 예를 들면, dry, dream, bedroom 등의 단어들이 있다.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. What is a food that many visitors to your country enjoy having? 당신의 나라를 방문하는 사람들이 즐기고 있는 음식은 무엇인가?

- bulgogi - well known for it 불고기 - 유명함
foreigners know in home countries 타국에 있는 외국인들도 알고 있음
- nice restaurant - cooked well 좋은 식당 - 요리를 잘 함
good ingredients = better taste 좋은 재료 = 좋은 맛

2. What ethnic food do you enjoy eating? 어떤 민속 음식을 좋아하는가?

- Thai - many sauces on food 태국 - 음식에 많은 양념
good tastes 맛이 좋음
can't get in other places 다른 곳에서 구할 수 없음
- spices in food - hot 음식의 양념 - 매움
love spicy food - not bland but great taste 매운 음식을 좋아함 - 밋밋하지 않고 맛이 뛰어남

Task 2

3. Which is more important for an athlete, physical ability or effort? 운동선수에게는 신체적 능력이 더 중요하거나, 아니면 노력이 더 중요인가?

Physical Ability

- lets athlete perform better 성과가 보다 좋아짐
- sprinters - must have ability to run fast 단거리 주자 - 빨리
될 수 있는 능력이 있어야 함

Effort

- some pro athletes have little ability 일부 프로 선수들에게는
재능이 거의 없음
try hard ∴ successful 열심히 노력 ∴ 성공함
- hard work always pays off 열심히 노력하면 항상 보상이 따름

4. Some people prefer to play team sports. Others like to play individual sports. Which do you prefer and why? 어떤 사람들은 팀 경기를 하는 것을 좋아한다. 다른 사람들은 개인 경기를 하는 것을 좋아한다. 당신은 어느 것을 선호하며 그 이유는 무엇인가?

Team Sports

- work together - good teamwork 함께 경기 - 좋은 팀워크
- feel better when win as team 팀으로 승리할 때 기분이 더 좋음

Individual Sports

- enjoy swimming & golf 수영과 골프를 즐김
- challenge others one on one 일대일로 다른 사람과 시합

INTEGRATED TASK / *Library Expansion*

Reading & Listening

READING

Library to Expand Soon

Thanks to a generous \$10 million grant from an anonymous benefactor, the Parson Memorial Library will be expanding this summer. Construction will start on May 10 and will finish around January 15 the following year. By the time construction is complete, the library will be 25% bigger. This will enable the library to expand its holdings of books and periodicals tremendously. The library will also add two computer laboratories as well as a second audio-visual room. We apologize in advance for any inconveniences that the construction causes students, faculty, and staff members.

LISTENING

05-06



Question The woman expresses her opinion of the upcoming expansion of the library. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

여자는 곧 있을 도서관의 확장에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그녀의 의견을 말하고 그녀가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

05-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- library expanding → 25% larger 도서관 확장 → 25% 더 커짐
- construction time: May 10 - Jan. 15 공사 시간: 5월 10일 - 1월 15일
- more books & periodicals + laboratories & A/V room 더 많은 도서와 정기 간행물 + 컴퓨터 실 및 시청각 실
- inconvenience - sorry 불편함 - 죄송

WORD REMINDER

generous [dʒɛnərəs] 후한, 너그러운 anonymous [ənɒnɪməs] 익명의 benefactor [bɛnəfæktər] 기부자, 기증자 periodical [pɪəriədɪkəl / -sɪd-] 정기 간행물 tremendously [trɪmɛndəsli] 막대하게 audio-visual room 시청각 실 in advance 미리, 앞서서 faculty [fæk.əl.ti] 교수진

LISTENING

WOMAN

- don't expand library 도서관 확장 반대
- use \$ for labs → buy more modern equip.
실험실을 위해 돈을 사용 → 보다 현대적인 장비를 구입
- will write senior thesis ∴ often at library
졸업 논문을 쓸 것임 ∴ 도서관에 자주 있게 됨
- too much noise → can't concentrate
너무 많은 소음 → 집중을 할 수 없음
- disrupts work 학업을 방해

MAN

- library enlarged - good 도서관 확장 - 좋음
- more books 보다 많은 도서
- sophomore ∴ no problem w/ disruptions
2학년 ∴ 방해하는 것들이 문제가 되지는 않음

WORD REMINDER

awful [ɔ:fəl] 끔찍한 undergo [ʌndərgəʊ] 겪다 state-of-the-art 최신의 in favor of ~을 찬성하는, ~을 좋아하는 senior thesis 졸업 논문

SAMPLE RESPONSE

05-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the announcement that the library will be expanding. The woman expresses a negative opinion of the upcoming expansion of the library for two reasons. The first reason is that she thinks the school should use the money for another purpose. According to her, the school's science laboratories have old equipment. She would like for the school to purchase more modern equipment to replace it. Secondly, the woman mentions that she will write her senior thesis next year. As a result, she will do her research and writing at the library, which will be undergoing renovations until January of the next year. She complains that this will disrupt her work and keep her from concentrating on her thesis. Therefore, the woman disagrees with the school's decision to expand the library.

WORD REMINDER

replace [rɪplɛs] 대체하다 renovation [rɛnə'veɪʃn] 수선, 수리

INTEGRATED TASK / *Biology: Rainforest Plant Adaptations*

Reading & Listening

READING

Rainforest Plant Adaptations

Rainforests are dark, humid places in which only the tallest trees receive a lot of sunlight. As a result, many rainforest plants have evolved to be able to survive on a minimal amount of sunlight. Some, in fact, grow poorly if exposed to long periods of sunshine. Additionally, due to the great amounts of rainfall that rainforests get, many plants have adapted to become used to the extreme wetness. These plants thrive in the constantly moist soil. Some rainforest plants even have structures that retain water, thereby giving the plants a constant source of fresh water.

LISTENING

05-09



Question The professor talks about how the urn plant has evolved over time. Explain how these examples are related to rainforest plant adaptations. 교수는 향이리 식물이 시간이 지남에 따라 어떻게 적응해 왔는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 우림 식물들의 적응 방식과 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

05-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 **rainforest: dark & humid** 우림 지대: 어둡고 습함
 - tall trees: lots of sunlight 높은 나무들: 많은 햇빛
 - plants evolve → need little sunlight/ may die if lots of sun 식물 진화 → 햇빛을 거의 필요로 하지 않음/ 많은 양의 햇빛이 있으면 죽을 수도 있음
- 2 **heavy rainfall → very wet** 많은 비 → 매우 습함
 - plants thrive in moist soil 습한 토양에서 식물들이 번창
 - structures let plants always have water 기관들로 인해 식물들은 항상 수분을 보유

WORD REMINDER

humid [hjú:mid] 습한 expose [ikspóuz] 노출시키다 moist [mɔɪst] 축축한, 습기가 있는 retain [ritéin] 보유하다

LISTENING

- 1 **urn plant – Brazilian rainforest** 항아리 식물 – 브라질 우림
 - bright sun: plant dies 밝은 햇빛: 식물이 죽음
 - needs some sun ∴ grows on trees 약간의 햇빛은 필요 ∴ 나무에서 성장
 - higher up ∴ gets sun 보다 높게 자람 ∴ 햇빛을 얻음
- 2 **center – cup shaped** 가운데 – 컵 모양
 - collects water ∴ gets nourishment anytime 물을 모음 ∴ 언제라도 영양분을 얻음

WORD REMINDER

bromeliad [bromi:liad] 브로멜리아드 (파인애플과 식물의 총칭) urn plant 항아리 식물 scorch [skɔ:rtʃ] 타다, 태우다 trunk [trʌŋk] (나무의) 줄기
accessible [æksésəbəl] 접근할 수 있는

SAMPLE RESPONSE

05-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which the urn plant has evolved over time to survive in the Brazilian rainforest. The first example concerns sunlight. The professor states that urn plants can die if exposed to lots of sunlight but they need some. So urn plants often grow on trees high above the ground, which is dark. This gives them access to a little bit of light, so they can survive. The second example is about the cup found in the center of the urn plant. The cup collects water for the urn plant, so it can provide nourishment for itself whenever necessary. Because the rainforest gets lots of rain, the cup is full of water. These demonstrate some rainforest plant adaptations, which can be defined as ways in which plants have changed due to the environmental conditions such as low sunlight and high rainfall that occur in rainforests.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Joining a Project*

Listening

LISTENING

05-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 남자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하십시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하십시오.

05-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|---|--|
| Problem | <i>whether to participate in project</i> 프로젝트에 참여할 것인지 |
| Reason | <i>got offer to take part in project</i> 프로젝트에 참여하라는 제안을 받음 |
| Option 1: Take the Offer | <i>opp. to learn, study, & work w/ renowned prof.</i> 저명한 교수와 함께 학습하고, 연구하고, 일을 할 수 있는 기회 <i>looks good on resumé in future</i> 차후 이력서에 도움이 됨 |
| Option 2: Should Not Participate | <i>not enough time to study for exams</i> 시험 준비를 할 수 있는 시간이 충분하지 않음 <i>want to spend time w/ parents</i> 부모와 시간을 보내고 싶음 |

WORD REMINDER

take part in ~에 참여하다, 참가하다 conduct [kʌntækt / kɔn-] 이끌다, 수행하다 resumé [rézuméi] 이력서 hesitate [hézətèit] 주저하다
invaluable [invæljuəbəl] 귀중한

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: TAKE THE OFFER

05-14

The man has a problem concerning whether or not to participate in a project. The reason is that he has gotten an offer to take part in a project. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should accept the offer. The second option is that the man should not participate in the project. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, it would be a great opportunity for him to study and work with a renowned professor. Secondly, the experience would be an asset for his resumé in the future. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: SHOULD NOT PARTICIPATE

05-15

The man has a problem concerning whether or not to participate in a project. The reason is that he has gotten an offer to take part in a project. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should accept the offer. The second option is that the man should not participate in the project. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, he would not have enough time to study for his exams, which may affect his overall grades. Secondly, the man wants to spend time with his parents; however, if he takes part in the project, he would have to spend a great deal of time on it. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

WORD REMINDER

asset [ásɛt] 자산 a great deal of 많은

INTEGRATED TASK / *Psychology: Childhood Play*

Listening

LISTENING

05-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, describe the two types of childhood play and how children engage in each. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 아동 놀이의 두 가지 종류와 각각의 놀이에 아이들이 참여하는 방식을 설명하십시오.

05-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Playing: Important to Kids' Growth and Development 놀이: 아동들의 성장과 발달에 중요

1 associative play 연합 놀이

- no purpose/ goal 목적/ 목표가 없음
- group or individual 그룹 혹은 개인
- free flowing 자유롭게 활동

ex) 2 kids in sandbox → do whatever they want 예) 모래 놀이통에 있는 두 명의 아이 → 원하는 것을 함

2 cooperative play 협동 놀이

- has rules/ goal 규칙/ 목표가 있음
- kids cooperate 아이들이 협동을 함
- follow instructions/ get along w/ others /communicate 지시 사항을 따름/ 다른 이들과 어울림/ 의사소통

ex) sports and board games 예) 운동 경기와 보드 게임

- 2 years old → start 2살 → 시작하게 됨

WORD REMINDER

integral [ɪntɪgrəl] 필수적인, 없어서는 안 되는 classify [klaɪsəfaɪ] 분류하다 engage in ~에 종사하다, 참여하다 imagination [ɪmædʒɪneɪʃn] 상상(력)
come up with ~을 떠올리다 motor skill 운동 기능 cognitive [kɑɡnətv / kɔɡ-] 인지의 involve [ɪnvɔlv / -vɔlv] 개입시키다, 연관시키다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

05-18

In the lecture, the professor talks about two ways in which children play. The first way is called associative play. There are no real rules for this type of playing. Children can play alone or with others. They can do whatever they want. The professor gives an example of two children playing with some toys in a sandbox. They don't have any goals in mind. They are just doing whatever they think of. The professor says that all children can do this type of playing once they have the necessary motor skills and cognitive abilities. The second way is called cooperative play. This type of playing has rules and a goal. Children must cooperate to do cooperative play. The professor mentions sports and board games as two types of cooperative playing. Once children are around two years old, they begin to do this. In this way, the professor describes two types of playing that children engage in.

WORD REMINDER

mention [mɛnʃn] 언급하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Task 4: Listening

4번 문제의 리스닝에서는 지문의 내용을 보다 자세히 설명해 주는 강의가 나오는데, 이때 교수는 이해를 돕기 위한 사례들을 제시한다. 문제 자체가 강의에서 나온 사례를 이용하라고 요구하고 있기 때문에, 예라고 해서 무시하지 말고 이에 대한 노트레이킹을 반드시 해야 한다.

A C T U A L
T E S T

06

INDEPENDENT TASK

Clothes Shopping

Reading the Newspaper

INTEGRATED TASK

Posters around Campus

Business: Target Marketing

A Problem with a Roommate

Biology: Group Feeding

INDEPENDENT TASK / Clothes Shopping

Question When you purchase clothes, where do you prefer to go? 언제 옷을 구입하며, 어디로 구입하려 가는 것을 선호하는가? 06-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| shopping mall | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | department store | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| outlet | <input type="checkbox"/> | specialty store | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| mom-and-pop store | <input type="checkbox"/> | tailor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| online store | <input type="checkbox"/> | custom-made store | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| brand-name items | <input type="checkbox"/> | duty-free store | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| boutique | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

NOTE-TAKING

- mall has many stores – 100s of stores** 쇼핑물에 많은 매장들이 있음 – 수백 개의 매장
 - have choices 선택을 함
 - one store has no item ∴ go to diff. one 하나의 매장에 상품이 없음 ∴ 다른 매장으로 감

- comparison shopping** 비교하면서 쇼핑
 - last week – shirt price high ∴ went to diff. store 지난 주 – 셔츠 가격이 높음 ∴ 다른 매장에 감
 - found for lower price 보다 낮은 가격의 것을 찾음

SAMPLE RESPONSE

06-02

When I purchase clothes, I prefer to visit a shopping mall. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, at a shopping mall, there are many stores. To be specific, shopping malls may have hundreds of different stores. That gives me many choices. For instance, if one store doesn't have what I'm looking for, I can go to the store next door to search for it. Secondly, I can do comparison shopping at a shopping mall. To illustrate, I went shopping at my local mall last week. The price of a shirt at one store was high, so I went to some other stores in the mall and found it for a lower price. For these two reasons, I visit shopping malls when I purchase clothes.

WORD REMINDER

purchase [pəˈtʃʊəs] 구입하다 comparison [kəmˈpærɪsən] 비교

INDEPENDENT TASK / Reading the Newspaper

Question Which is better, reading the newspaper every day or once a week? 매일 신문을 읽는 것과 일주일에 한 번 신문을 읽는 것 중, 어느 것이 더 좋은가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오. 06-03

NOTE-TAKING

READ EVERY DAY

- be aware of ongoing events 진행되는 일들을 알고 있음
- keep up w/ changing news 변하는 뉴스에 뒤처지지 않음

ONCE A WEEK

- get news from Internet 인터넷으로 뉴스를 접함
- read sports articles but not daily 스포츠 기사를 읽지만 매일은 아님

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: READ EVERY DAY

06-04

I think it's better to read the newspaper every day instead of reading it once a week. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, reading the newspaper every day keeps me aware of what's happening in the world. To be specific, I like to keep up on local, national, and international current events. The best way to do that is to read the newspaper every day. Secondly, the news is constantly changing. To illustrate, there are many wars going on in the world nowadays. The situations in these wars change almost every day. I need to read the newspaper daily to be aware of these changes. For these two reasons, I think it's better to read the newspaper every day rather than once a week.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: ONCE A WEEK

06-05

I think it's better to read the newspaper once a week rather than every day. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I get most of my news from the Internet. To be specific, I read news from websites and blogs, so they keep me updated with breaking news. I simply don't need to read the newspaper every day. Secondly, I like the sports news in my local newspaper. To illustrate, it has some good articles about my city's baseball team. But the articles don't appear every day, so there's no need for me to read the newspaper if the articles I'm looking for aren't in it. For these two reasons, I think it's better to read the newspaper once a week instead of every day.

WORD REMINDER

aware of ~을 알고 있는 current [kʰɛrɐnt] 현재의 constantly [kʰɒnstəntli / kʰɒn-] 항상, 끊임없이 update [ʌpdéit] 최신의 것으로 하다 breaking news 속보

TIPS for SUCCESS

Pace

응시자가 자신 있는 문장을 막힘 없이 말하다가, 다소 복잡하거나 긴 문장을 서투르게, 혹은 천천히 말하는 것은 감점의 요인이 된다. 무조건 빠르게 말하는 것 보다는 알아듣기 쉽게 천천히, 명확하게 말하는 것이 고득점의 지름길이라는 사실을 기억하자.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. Where do you usually do your shopping? 보통 어디에서 쇼핑을 하는가?

- quality items → fit well + no flaws 고품질의 제품 → 잘 맞음 + 결함이 없음
don't have to return items 반품할 필요가 없음
- sell famous brands 유명 브랜드 제품 판매
like brand-name clothes → stylish + look good 브랜드 의류 제품을 좋아함 → 세련됨 + 좋아 보임

2. What kind of a shopper are you? 당신은 어떠한 종류의 쇼핑객인가?

- love discounts 할인 상품을 좋아함
all goods at store on sale 매장에서 세일 중인 모든 상품
- low-paying job ∴ can't afford high prices 보수가 낮은 직업 ∴ 높은 가격을 감당할 수 없음
buy at outlet = expensive clothes at low prices 아울렛 매장에서 구입 = 비싼 의류 제품을 낮은 가격으로

Task 2

3. It is important to be aware of current events in one's country. 한 나라의 현안에 대해 알고 있는 것이 중요하다.

Agree

- some events → affect many lives 몇몇 사건들 → 많은 사람들의 삶에 영향
- good citizen = can discuss current events 좋은 시민 = 현안에 대해 논의할 수 있음

Disagree

- live in country → little happens there 시골에서 살고 있음 → 사건이 거의 일어나지 않음
- news is boring → rarely major events 뉴스는 지루함 → 주요한 사건이 거의 없음

4. Young people do not know enough about current events these days. 요즘 젊은 사람들은 현안에 대해 충분히 알지 못한다.

Agree

- schools don't teach ∴ don't know 학교에서 가르쳐 주지 않음 ∴ 모름
- my friends → never watch news 내 친구들 → 뉴스를 전혀 보지 않음

Disagree

- little bro → always reads paper 남동생 → 항상 신문을 읽음
- Internet news sites for kids 아이들을 위한 인터넷 뉴스 사이트

INTEGRATED TASK / *Posters around Campus*

Reading & Listening

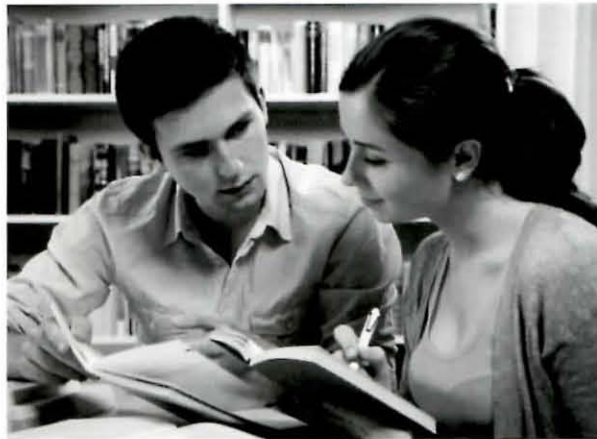
READING

New Policy on Posters around Campus

Students may no longer put up posters around campus. This includes advertisements, announcements, and other similar types of posters. The large number of posters is making the campus grounds an eyesore, and too many posters are becoming unattached and falling to the ground, which is causing a litter problem. From now on, students may post ads and announcements on the electronic bulletin board on the school's website. Posting is free of charge. Students simply need to register by using their student ID number. By utilizing the electronic bulletin board, we can also reduce the amount of paper we use.

LISTENING

06-06



Question The man expresses his opinion of the school's policy on putting up posters around campus. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that

opinion. 남자는 교내의 포스터 부착에 관한 학교의 방침에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그의 의견을 말하고 그가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

06-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- no posters around campus – eyesore + causing litter 교내에 포스터 금지 – 보기 싫음 + 쓰레기 문제 야기
- post ads, et al. on electronic bulletin board 광고 및 기타의 것들은 전자 게시판에 게시
→ no charge but register w/ student ID # 비용은 들지 않으나 학번으로 등록해야 함

WORD REMINDER

put up 게시하다, 고시하다 eyesore [ˈaɪsɔːr] 눈살을 찌푸리게 만드는 것 litter [ˈlɪtər] 쓰레기 from now on 지금부터 electronic bulletin board 전자 게시판

LISTENING

WOMAN

- pleased no more posters 포스터가 없어지게 되어 기쁨
→ campus looks like billboard 캠퍼스가 광고판처럼 보임
- no problem w/ student ID 학번에 있어서 문제가 없음
→ safety procedure 안전 절차

MAN

- liked old style 기존 방식을 선호
→ saw ads → learned about clubs & concerts 광고를 봄 → 동아리 및 공연에 대해 알게 됨
- never used elec. bulletin board 전자 게시판을 사용해 본 적이 없음
→ school website: user unfriendly + slow 학교 웹사이트: 사용자가 중심이 아님 + 느림
→ registering: bad 등록: 좋지 않음
→ in past, took long time + forgot password 예전, 시간이 오래 걸림 + 패스워드 분실

WORD REMINDER

every once in a while 이따금, 때때로 as a matter of fact 실은, 사실 user friendly 사용하기에 편한, 사용자 중심의 safety procedure 안전 절차 hassle [ˈhæsl] 혼란; 불필요한 노력

SAMPLE RESPONSE

06-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the school's new policy banning the putting up of posters around campus. The man expresses a negative opinion of the school banning posters and making students put their announcements on the electronic bulletin board. The first reason is that he has randomly walked by posters and seen interesting announcements on them before. According to him, he has learned about both clubs and concerts thanks to these posters. Secondly, the man says that he has never used the electronic bulletin board. He dislikes the school's website since it's not easy to use and slow. Plus, he doesn't want to register for the site since he had a bad experience doing so in the past. Therefore, the man disagrees with the school's decision to ban posters around campus.

WORD REMINDER

randomly [ˈrændəmli] 무작위로, 되는 대로

INTEGRATED TASK / Economics: Target Marketing

Reading & Listening

READING

Target Marketing

When a company has a product to sell, it almost always has a specific target market in mind. This refers to the type of people who are most likely to purchase the product. A target market may be determined by age, ethnic group, gender, or other factors. The company then aims its marketing efforts at that specific market. Prior to releasing a product, a company usually exposes people in the target market to it. The company then determines which of the product's aspects are appealing and which are not. After gathering data, it can tailor its product to be more attractive.

LISTENING

06-09



Question The professor talks about how Hollywood studios screen their movies to viewers prior to releasing them. Explain how these examples are related to target marketing.

교수는 헐리우드 영화사가 개봉에 앞서서 어떻게 영화를 관람객들에게 시연하는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 표적 마케팅과 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

06-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 **sell product → have target market** 제품 판매 → 표적 시장을 가짐
- people likely to purchase → age, ethnic group, gender, etc. 구매할 가능성이 높은 사람들 → 나이, 인종, 성, 기타
- 2 **b4 release product → expose target market** 제품 출시 전 → 표적 시장에 노출
- what appeals & what doesn't → tailor product: more attractive 어떤 점이 매력적이고 어떤 점이 그렇지 못한지 → 제품 수정: 보다 매력적

WORD REMINDER

target market 표적 시장 gender [dʒɛndə] 성 release [rɪlɪs] 풀어놓다; 출시하다 expose [ɪkspəʊz] 노출시키다 appealing [əpiːlɪŋ] 매력적인
tailor [ˈteɪlə] 재단하다, 맞추다

LISTENING

- 1 **studio – animated movie** 영화사 – 만화 영화
- target aud.: children 대상 관객: 아이들
- b4 release, show children → loved 개봉 전, 아이들에게 보여 줌 → 좋아함
- no changes ∴ blockbuster 변화 없음 ∴ 블록버스터
- 2 **new drama → show women** 새로운 드라마 → 여성들에게 보여 줌
- complained but no changes 불평이 있었으나 변화 없음
- release film → unpop. 영화 개봉 → 인기 없음

WORD REMINDER

potential [pəʊtəntʃl] 잠재적인 prior to ~에 앞서서, 이전에 preview [pri:vju:] 시연하다, 시사회를 열다 reaction [rɪˈækʃn] 반응 alter [ˈɔ:lɪə] 변경하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

06-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which the movie industry previewed movies prior to releasing them. The first example concerns an animated movie. The movie studio showed a bunch of children a movie, and they loved it. No changes were made, and the movie became a blockbuster. The second example is about a drama that a studio previewed. Most of the viewers disliked the movie, but the studio didn't change it. The movie was unpopular for many of the reasons that the first audience had given. These demonstrate the concept called target marketing, which is defined as a type of marketing effort that companies use to make their products more attractive to the people who are most likely to purchase them. In target marketing, the targeted buyers often get a chance to look at the product before it is released on the market.

WORD REMINDER

a bunch of 한 무리의, 다수의

INTEGRATED TASK / *A Problem with a Roommate*

Listening

LISTENING

06-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 여자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

06-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|---|---|
| Problem | sharing dorm room w/ roommate 룸메이트와 기숙사 방을 함께 쓴 |
| Reason | too noisy (inviting friends, talking on phone) 너무 시끄러움 (친구들 초대, 전화 통화) |
| Option 1: Talk to Her | let her roommate know about her prob. 그녀의 문제에 대해 룸메이트가 알도록 함 new room: not until end of sem. 새로운 방: 학기 말 까지는 안 됨 |
| Option 2: Talk to Supervisor | avoid conflict 충돌을 피함 very helpful 매우 도움이 됨 |

WORD REMINDER

full of ~로 가득 찬 boisterous [bɔɪstərəs] 시끄러운 supervisor [sʊːpərvvaɪzər] 감독관

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: TALK TO HER

06-14

The woman has a problem concerning the sharing of her dorm room with her roommate. The reason is that her roommate is too noisy since she invites her friends over and talks on the phone every night. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman could have a serious talk with her roommate. The second option is that the woman could talk to the housing office supervisor. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, the woman's roommate might not even be aware of the problem, so it would be a good chance to talk about the difficulties the woman is going through. Secondly, even if she gets a new room after talking to the supervisor, she won't be able to move until the semester ends. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: TALK TO SUPERVISOR

06-15

The woman has a problem concerning the sharing of her dorm room with her roommate. The reason is that her roommate is too noisy since she invites her friends over and talks on the phone every night. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman could have a serious talk with her roommate. The second option is that the woman could talk to the housing office supervisor. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, by talking to the supervisor, the woman could avoid any possible conflicts with her roommate. Secondly, the supervisor was very helpful to the man's friend, who had the same problem that the woman currently has. So he should be able to assist the woman as well. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

WORD REMINDER

currently [kəːrəntli kʌr-] 지금, 현재

INTEGRATED TASK / *Biology: Group Feeding*

Listening

LISTENING

06-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain how lions and deer engage in group feeding. 강연에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 사자와 사슴이 무리를 지어 먹이를 먹는 방식을 설명하십시오.

06-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Group Feeding → Both Predators & Prey 무리를 지어 먹이를 먹음 → 포식자와 피식자 모두

1 predators 포식자

- lions → live in prides 사자 → 프라이드로 생활
- search for prey together 먹이를 함께 찾음
- run down prey/ kill it/ eat it 먹이를 브러트리고 죽여서 먹음

2 prey 피식자

- deer → live in groups 사슴 → 무리를 지어 생활
- herbivores: eat plants 초식 동물: 식물을 먹음
- some eat & others watch 일부가 먹고 다른 이들은 경계를 섬
- if predator comes, flee together 포식자가 접근하면, 함께 달아남
- rotate watching → all deer can eat 순번을 서서 경계 → 모든 사슴들이 먹이를 먹을 수 있음

WORD REMINDER

nourishment [nʌːrɪʃmənt] 영양분 collaboratively [kələbərətɪvɪl] 협동하여, 협력하여 pride [praɪd] 프라이드 (사자의 무리) cub [kʌb] 새끼 사자 elude [ɪluːd] 피하다 stamina [stæməna] 체력 pursuit [pəˈsuːt / -sjú:t] 추적, 추격 chase [tʃeɪs] 쫓다 corner [kɔːnər] 구석으로 몰다 carcass [kɑːrkəs] (동물의) 사체 forage [fɔːrɪdʒ] (먹이를 찾아) 돌아다니다 rotate [rəʊteɪt] 회전하다, 교대하다 optimal [ɒptəməl / ɒpt-] 최적의 on guard 경계 중인, 경계를 서는

SAMPLE RESPONSE

06-18

In the lecture, the professor provides two ways in which animals engage in group feeding. The first type is the way that lions feed. Lions live in prides, which are large groups of lions. When they are hunting, several lions search for prey together. Then, they find an animal and begin to chase it. Since there are many lions working together, they can catch the animal. The lions both kill the animal and eat it together. The second type is the way that deer feed. Deer are prey animals that also live together in groups. Deer eat plants, but they don't all eat at the same time. Instead, some deer watch for danger while the others eat. If a predator comes near, the deer flee together. The deer also take turns watching, so all of them get to eat enough food. In this way, the professor discusses two different methods of group feeding.

WORD REMINDER

search for ~을 찾다 at the same time 동시에 take turns -ing 교대로 ~을 하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Task 5 I

5번 문제에서는 두 가지의 선택 방안(option)이 제시되는데, 둘 중 한 가지만을 듣는 응시자들이 종종 있다. 하지만, 각각의 선택에 대한 이유가 하나의 방안에서만 설명되는 경우는 많지 않기 때문에, 일단 두 가지의 방안을 모두 다 듣고 각각에 대한 노트테이킹을 꼼꼼히 하는 것이 도움이 된다.

A C T U A L
T E S T

07

INDEPENDENT TASK

Good Schools

The Best Teachers for Children

INTEGRATED TASK

No More Student-Advisor Meetings

Psychology: Emotional Intelligence

A New Schedule at Work

Botany: Plant Root Systems

INDEPENDENT TASK / Good Schools

Question What are the necessary factors to having a good school? 좋은 학교가 되기 위해 필요한 요건은 무엇인가? 07-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| athletic facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | educated teachers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| comfortable desks | <input type="checkbox"/> | caring teachers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| principal | <input type="checkbox"/> | library | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| computers | <input type="checkbox"/> | textbooks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| class size | <input type="checkbox"/> | students | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| schedule | <input type="checkbox"/> | exams | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

- teachers who care → help students learn** 신경을 쓰는 교사 → 학생들이 배우는 것을 도움
 - teachers stay late - tutor ∴ test scores & abilities go up 교사들이 늦게까지 남음 - 개인 교습 ∴ 시험 성적 & 실력이 향상
- library w/ many books** 많은 책들이 있는 도서관
 - cousin's school → small library w/ few books 사촌의 학교 → 책이 별로 없는 작은 도서관
 - can't do research → school - bad 조사를 할 수 없음 → 학교 - 좋지 않음

SAMPLE RESPONSE

07-02

It is easy for an average school to become a good one. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, to become a good school, teachers that care must teach there. To be specific, the teachers must be interested in helping students learn. At my school, many teachers stay late after school tutoring students. This has improved students' test scores and abilities. The teachers have helped my school become good. Secondly, a good school should have a library with many books. My cousin's high school has a small library, so the students can't do much research. Unsurprisingly, his school isn't very good. For these two reasons, I think teachers that care and a library with books are important factors in having a good school.

WORD REMINDER

tutor [tjʊ:tə] (개인 교사로서) 가르치다

INDEPENDENT TASK / The Best Teachers for Children

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Parents are the best teachers for children. Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 진술에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 부모는 아이들에게 있어서 가장 좋은 선생님이다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오. 07-03

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- spend most time w/ children** 대부분의 시간을 아이들과 함께 보냄
- know children better than others** 다른 이보다 아이들을 더 잘 알고 있음

DISAGREE

- teachers – trained in teaching methods** 교사 – 교수법 교육을 받음
- friends – can relate better** 친구 – 관계가 더 좋음

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: AGREE

07-04

I agree that parents are the best teachers for children. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, parents spend the most time with their children. To be specific, most children live with their parents until at least college. So this gives parents plenty of time to teach their children. My mom and dad always took the opportunity to teach me many things when we were together. Secondly, parents know their children better than anyone else. To illustrate, many parents know how their children learn better than their children's teachers or other people. This lets parents teach their children in ways that are highly effective. For these two reasons, I believe that parents are the best teachers for children.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: DISAGREE

07-05

I disagree that parents are the best teachers for children. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I think that teachers are better than parents at teaching. To be specific, almost all teachers have taken classes on teaching. So they know the best methods to teach children how to learn. This makes them better teachers than parents. Secondly, children's friends are often better teachers than parents, too. To illustrate, friends can relate to each other better than their parents because of the age gap. My friends can explain difficult concepts to me better than my parents because they know the best words to use to make me understand. For these two reasons, I disagree that parents are the best teachers for children.

WORD REMINDER

plenty of 많은 opportunity [əˈpɔːtjʊːnəti / ɒpər-] 기회 highly [haɪli] 매우 age gap 연령 차이

TIPS for SUCCESS

Volume

응시자가 시험장에서 단어 하나하나를 지나치게 큰 소리로 말함으로써 다른 응시자들에게 피해를 주는 경우가 종종 있다. 답변을 시작하기에 앞서서 오디오를 테스트 하게 되는데, 이때 볼륨의 상태를 점검할 수 있으므로, 테스트를 하면서 특별한 문제가 없다면 녹음 상태를 신뢰하고 평상시 말하는 정도의 크기로 답변을 녹음하자.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. What was the best aspect of the last school you attended? 당신이 다녔던 전 학교의 가장 좋은 점은 무엇이었는데가?

- gym - play basketball & volleyball 체육관 - 농구와 배구를 함
indoor - no problem w/ bad weather 실내 - 날씨가 좋지 않아도 문제가 없음
- sports teams excelled 운동부들이 뛰어남
good facilities = good teams 좋은 시설 = 좋은 팀
ex) soccer team won championship 예) 축구팀은 우승을 했음

2. What do you believe that schools in your country need to do in order to improve? 당신의 나라의 학교들이 발전하기 위해서는 무엇을 해야 한다고 생각하는가?

- computer age → comp. skills impt. 컴퓨터 시대 → 컴퓨터 능력이 중요
ex) write reports on comp. + do research/ surf Int. 예) 컴퓨터로 리포트를 작성 → 인터넷으로 조사/ 서핑
- too many students in class 학급에 학생들이 너무 많음
hard for teacher ∴ students learn less 교사가 힘들 ∴ 학생들이 많이 배우지 못함

Task 2

3. Parents need to spend more time with their children. 부모는 아이들과 더 많은 시간을 보내야 한다.

Agree

- make children happier 아이들이 더 행복해 짐
- can raise children better 아이들을 보다 잘 양육할 수 있음

Disagree

- children spend time w/ friends 아이들은 친구들과 시간을 보냄
- parents & children = spend enough time tog. 부모와 아이들이 함께 충분한 시간을 보내고 있음

4. Parents should be involved in deciding where their children go to college. 아이들이 대학에 가는 결정을 내릴 때는 부모들이 개입을 해야 한다.

Agree

- parents = wise ∴ make better decision 부모 = 현명 ∴ 더 나은 결정을 함
- parents pay tuition → fair for them to help choose 부모가 학비를 부담 → 그들이 선택을 돕는 것이 공정

Disagree

- impt. life decision → only child chooses 인생에서 중요한 결정 - 아이만이 선택
- child, not parents, will study ∴ should be child's decision 부모가 아니라 아이가 공부를 할 것임 ∴ 아이의 결정이어야 함

INTEGRATED TASK / No More Student-Advisor Meetings

Reading & Listening

READING

To the Editor,

I believe that student-advisor meetings should no longer be required at the university. To begin with, the school's website is full of information about classes and requirements for majors. So students should be able to get the information that they need from the website. In addition, it is often hard for both students and their advisors to find convenient times for them to meet. Because of everyone's busy schedules, it is too hard for students to get to meet their professors.

I hope the school administration will consider my suggestion.

Amy Flanders

Senior

LISTENING

07-06



Question The man expresses his opinion of the student's letter to the editor. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion. 남자는 편집자에게 보낸 학생의 편지에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그의 의견을 말하고 그가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

07-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- *school's website good* → *can get class info from it* 학교 웹사이트가 좋음 → 그로부터 수업 정보를 얻을 수 있음
- *hard for students and advisors to meet/ busy schedules* 학생과 지도 교수가 만나는 어려움/ 바쁜 스케줄

WORD REMINDER

advisor [ədvaɪzər/ əd-] 지도 교수 to begin with 우선 requirement [rɪkwaɪəmənt] 필요 조건, 요건 administration [ədmlnɪstreɪʃn] 행정 당국, 대학 본부

LISTENING

WOMAN

- *has never relied on advisor for class info* 수업 정보를 얻기 위해 지도 교수에게 의지했던 적이 없음
- *has problems meeting advisor* 지도 교수를 만났는데 문제가 있음

MAN

- *website - not helpful* 웹사이트 - 도움이 되지 않음
 - *advisor: lots of knowledge* 지도 교수: 많은 지식
 - *told student about good classes* 좋은 수업에 대해 학생에게 알려 줌
- *no problems meeting advisor* 지도 교수를 만나는 데 문제가 없음
 - *at school 4 days/week + keeps office hours* 1주일에 4일 학교에 있음 + 사무실 근무 시간을 지킴
 - *has home phone number* 집 전화번호를 알고 있음

SAMPLE RESPONSE

07-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the letter to the editor that the student wrote stating that student-advisor meetings should no longer be required. The man expresses a negative opinion of the student's letter for two reasons. The first reason is that he finds his advisor to be very helpful. According to him, his advisor knows a lot about his major requirements. His advisor has also told him about some useful classes to take that he never would have learned about if he had relied on the school's website. Secondly, the man states that he has no problems meeting his advisor. His advisor comes to school four days a week and keeps his office hours. The man even has his advisor's home phone number in case he needs to talk. Therefore, the man disagrees with the letter to the editor.

WORD REMINDER

In case ~하는 경우에, ~하는 경우에 대비하여

INTEGRATED TASK / *Psychology: Emotional Intelligence*

Reading & Listening

READING

Emotional Intelligence

The ability to understand the emotions of others and then being able to act in response to these emotions lie at the core of emotional intelligence. Perceiving the emotions of another person or group can enable a person to control a situation and to manage it to a desired outcome. How high or low people's emotional intelligence is may have a large impact on their personal and professional lives. An inability to understand others' emotions may hinder individuals from maintaining relationships or from being successful in various endeavors.

LISTENING

07-09



Question The professor talks about an incident that occurred while she was out with her daughter. Explain how this incident is related to emotional intelligence. 교수는 자신이 딸과 함께 외출을 했을 때 일어났던 사건에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 이러한 사건이 감성 지능과 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하십시오.

07-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 **understand others' emotions & respond** 타인의 감정을 이해하고 반응함
 - can perceive emotions → control situations 감정을 인식할 수 있음 → 상황을 통제
- 2 **high/ low em. int. → affect personal & professional lives** 감성 지능의 높고 낮음 → 개인적 및 직업적 삶에 영향
 - no em. int.: bad relationships + not successful at other activities 감성 지능의 부재: 좋지 않은 관계 + 다른 분야에서 성공하지 못할

WORD REMINDER

emotional intelligence 감성 지능 in response to ~에 반응하여 core [kɔːr] 핵심 perceive [pəˈsiːv] 인식하다, 인지하다 outcome [aʊtkʌm] 결과 hinder A from B A가 B하는 것을 막다, 방해하다 endeavor [endɛvər] 노력, 시도

LISTENING

- 1 **prof., daughter, & friends – video store** 교수, 딸, 친구들 – 비디오 가게
 - no choose video. ∴ prof. angry 비디오를 고르지 못함 ∴ 교수가 화가 남
 - daughter sees body lang. → choose video ASAP 딸이 신체 언어를 알아차림 → 가능한 빨리 비디오를 고름
- 2 **prof. – no yelling** 교수 – 소리를 지르지 않았음
 - daughter – teen ∴ yelling – bad 딸 – 십대 ∴ 고함치는 것 – 좋지 않음
 - daughter has stress from midterm → prof. keeps temper 딸이 중간 고사로 스트레스를 받음 → 교수가 평정심을 유지

WORD REMINDER

grasp [græsp/ grɑːsp] 쥐다, 파악하다 personal history 이력, 경력 encourage [enkəˈrɪdʒ/ -kɑːr-] 용기를 주다, 격려하다 outburst [aʊtbɜːrst] 폭발, 격노 embarrass [ɪmˈbærəsl/ ɛm-] 당황하게 만들다 scream [skriːm] 소리지르다 make a scene 소란을 피우다 temper [ˈtɛmpər] 성질, 기질, 평정, 인내

SAMPLE RESPONSE

07-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which she and her daughter used their emotional intelligence. The first example concerns her daughter's ability to recognize her mother's body language. The professor mentions that, while at the video store, her daughter realized that she was getting upset, so she convinced her friends to hurry and choose a movie. The second example is how the professor's own emotional intelligence stopped her from getting upset. She knew that yelling at her daughter would upset her, so the professor kept her temper. These demonstrate the concept called emotional intelligence, which is defined as a person's ability to understand and respond to other people's emotions. People with high emotional intelligence are able to recognize others' feelings more easily than people with low emotional intelligence.

INTEGRATED TASK / *A New Schedule at Work*

Listening

LISTENING

07-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 남자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오, 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

07-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Problem | <i>new schedule at work</i> 일터에서의 새로운 스케줄 |
| Reason | <i>employee: quit// has to work until find replacement</i> 직원: 그만 둘// 대체 인력을 찾기 전까지 일을 해야 함 |
| Option 1: Keep Working | <i>manager: very nice to him</i> 관리자: 그에게 매우 친절함 <i>pay: good</i> 보수: 좋음 |
| Option 2: Quit | <i>finding someone soon: no guarantee</i> 곧 누군가를 구함: 보장이 없음 <i>studying: basic part of student life</i> 학업: 학생의 기본 |

WORD REMINDER

exhausted [ɪgzɔːstɪd] 지친, 기력이 소진한 wiped out 지친 shift [ʃɪft] 근무 (시간) quit [kwɪt] 그만두다

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: KEEP WORKING

07-14

The man has a problem concerning his new schedule at work. The reason is that one of the employees quit, so he has to work extra shifts until his employer finds someone else. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should keep working. The second option is that the man should quit his job. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, his manager has been very nice to him, so it would be hard for him to quit at a time when his employer already needs one new employee. Secondly, the pay is very good compared to that of other companies. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: QUIT

07-15

The man has a problem concerning his new schedule at work. The reason is that one of the employees quit, so he has to work extra shifts until his employer finds someone else. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should keep working. The second option is that the man should quit his job. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, there's no guarantee that the man's employer will find a new employee soon. Consequently, his studying will be affected. Secondly, studying is a basic part of student life, so the man should put school ahead of work. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

WORD REMINDER

put A ahead of B A를 B 앞에 두다, B보다 A를 우선시하다

INTEGRATED TASK / Botany: Plant Root Systems

Listening

LISTENING

07-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain how mangrove trees and maize have root systems that are different from those of typical plants. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 맹그로브 나무와 메이즈가 일반적인 식물들과 다른 뿌리를 갖게 된 방식을 설명하시오.

07-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Roots: Extract Water & Nutrients + Anchor Plant to Ground 뿌리: 물과 영양분을 흡수 + 식물을 지면에 고정시켜 줌

1 **aerial roots: aboveground roots** 기근: 지상에 있는 뿌리

- mangrove tree 맹그로브 나무
grows in areas w/ salty water 바닷물이 있는 지역에서 자람
roots don't absorb water 뿌리가 물을 흡수하지 않음
take in gas from air 공기로부터 기체를 흡수

2 **brace roots** 지주근

- maize: corn 메이즈: 옥수수
tall, thin stems → need support 키가 크고 얇은 줄기 → 지지할 수 있는 것이 필요
- roots form ring around stem → go into ground: brace plant in soil 줄기 주변 고리 형태의 뿌리 → 지면으로 감:
식물을 땅에 고정시켜 줌

WORD REMINDER

virtually [vɜːrtʃuəli] 사실상 extract [ɪkˈstrækt] 뽑아내다 anchor [ˈæŋkər] 닻, 고정 장치 aerial root 기근 salinity [səˈlɪnəti] 염분, 염도 laden with ~을 실은, ~를 지닌 brace root 지주근

SAMPLE RESPONSE

07-18

In the lecture, the professor provides two examples of plants that don't have typical root systems. The first plant is the mangrove tree. The professor remarks that the mangrove tree grows near the coast, so the water has a lot of salt in it. Because of this, mangrove trees have aerial roots. These are roots that grow above the ground. Being above ground prevents the roots from absorbing too much salt water. The roots can also absorb gases from the air and use the gases to process nutrients. The second plant is maize, or corn. According to the professor, maize plants grow high but have thin stems. So, to provide support, maize grows brace roots. These form a ring around the stem and then descend into the ground, where they brace the plant into the soil. This keeps the maize plant from falling over. In this way, the professor discusses two plants with atypical plant roots.

WORD REMINDER

remark [rɪˈmɑːrk] 언급하다 descend [dɪˈsɛnd] 내려오다 brace [breɪs] 떠받치다 atypical [aɪˈtɪpɪkəl] 전형적이지 않은

TIPS for SUCCESS

Task 5 II

선택 방안(option)이 나올 때, 그에 대한 장점과 단점이 제시된다. option 1에 대한 이유로 option 1의 장점도 이유가 되지만, option 2의 단점도 option 1의 선택에 대한 이유가 될 수 있다는 점을 기억하자. 즉, option 1의 단점은 option 2의 선택에 대한 이유가 될 수 있다.

**ACTUAL
TEST**

08

INDEPENDENT TASK

Nervousness

Money for Household Chores

INTEGRATED TASK

Free Airport Bus

Biology: Vertical Migration

Registering for a Course

Biology: Adaptations to Arctic
Conditions

INDEPENDENT TASK / Nervousness

Question One of your friends is nervous about his or her work. What advice would you give your friend? 당신의 친구 중 한 명이 자신의 일에 대해 불안해 하고 있다. 친구에게 어떤 조언을 할 것인가? 08-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| double-check | <input type="checkbox"/> | friends | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| concentrate | <input type="checkbox"/> | overtime | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| partner | <input type="checkbox"/> | communication | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| research | <input type="checkbox"/> | confidence | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| reference material | <input type="checkbox"/> | consult w/ experts | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| stress | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | workshop | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

be confident 자신감을 가짐

- can do job ∴ no need to be nervous 해낼 수 있음 ∴ 불안해할 필요가 없음

relax 긴장을 풀 것

- used to get nervous b4 meetings 회의 전에 불안해해곤 했음

- relaxed → stopped being nervous 긴장을 풀 → 불안해하지 않음

- teach friend techniques 친구에게 요령을 가르쳐 줌

SAMPLE RESPONSE

08-02

If my friend were nervous about her work, I could easily get her to calm down. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I would tell her to be confident. To be specific, I would tell her that she knows how to do her job. Since she can do that, she should be more confident and not be nervous. Secondly, I would advise my friend to relax. To illustrate, I used to get nervous before I had meetings at work sometimes. But then I learned to relax, so I stopped getting nervous. I would teach my friend the techniques I used to relax. For these two reasons, I would be able to convince my friend not to be nervous.

WORD REMINDER

nervous [nɜːrʌs] 신경질적인, 불안해하는 calm down 진정하다 confident [kənˈfɪdənt / kɒn-] 자신만만한

INDEPENDENT TASK / Money for Household Chores

Question Should children receive money or not for doing household chores? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 집안일을 한 것에 대해 아이들이 돈을 받아야 하는가, 받지 말아야 하는가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하십시오. 08-03

NOTE-TAKING

RECEIVE MONEY

chores = work ∴ **should get paid** 집안일 = 일 ∴ 보수를 받아야 함

learn value of money 돈의 가치를 배울 수 있음

NOT RECEIVE MONEY

everyone should do chores 모든 이들이 집안일을 함

getting paid would make chores like work 보수를 받으면 집안일이 일과 같은 것이 될 것임

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: RECEIVE MONEY

08-04

I believe that children should receive money for doing household chores. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, chores are difficult and take time. To be specific, chores are work. For example, cleaning the bedroom, washing the dishes, and doing the laundry are all jobs. Children should be paid for the work they do. Secondly, giving children money for doing chores teaches them the value of money. To illustrate, my friend does no chores, yet his parents give him a big allowance. But my sister and I do many chores. Then, our parents give us an allowance. So we've learned the value of money while my friend hasn't. For these two reasons, I think that children should receive money for doing household chores.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: NOT RECEIVE MONEY

08-05

I don't believe that children should receive money for doing household chores. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, chores are something that everyone should do. To be specific, in my house, my parents, brothers, and I all have specific chores to do. By doing our chores, we keep our house looking nice and neat. We shouldn't get paid to do that. Secondly, getting paid makes chores seem like work. To illustrate, I enjoy feeding the dog and taking out the trash. But if my parents paid me for doing those chores, they would seem like work. Then, I might not enjoy doing them. For these two reasons, I feel that children shouldn't receive money for doing household chores.

WORD REMINDER

allowance [əˈlaʊəns] 용돈 specific [spɪsɪfɪk] 특정한

TIPS for SUCCESS

Intonation

응시자가 모든 단어를 강조해서 말하면 채점자가 이해하기 어렵다. 중요한 단어에만 강세를 주고, 관사, 전치사, 접속사 등은 조금 더 부드럽게 말하는 것이 점수를 높이는 데 도움이 된다. 또한, 질문을 하듯이 문장의 끝에서 억양을 올리며 말하는 버릇은 버리도록 하자. 마침표로 끝나는 평서문은 대부분 억양을 내리며 마무리해야 한다.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. How do you feel you could improve the quality of your work? 당신의 업무 능력을 어떻게 향상시킬 수 있다고 생각하는가?

- focus → do better work 집중 → 일을 더 잘 함
daydreaming = lose concentration/ bad 공상 = 집중력을 잃음/ 좋지 않음
- learn new skills 새로운 기술을 습득
many training sessions, talks, etc. 여러 교육을 위한 모임, 회의 등
improve ability to do job 업무 능력을 향상시킴

2. Which factor is important in improving a workplace? 직장을 발전시키는데 있어서 중요한 요인은 무엇인가?

- talk to coworkers 동료들과 이야기함
know what each person is doing 각자가 무엇을 하고 있는지 알
- communicate w/ boss 사장과 커뮤니케이션
get better instructions → understand boss's mind 보다 나은 업무 지시 → 사장의 마음을 이해

Task 2

3. Teenagers should have part-time jobs. 십대들은 아르바이트를 해야 한다.

Agree

- children need to earn \$ 아이들이 돈을 벌어야 할 필요가 있음
- teach children financial independence 아이들에게 재정적 독립을 가르쳐 줌

Disagree

- no time to work → need to study 아르바이트를 할 시간이 없음 → 공부해야 함
- I had p/t job → grades went down 아르바이트를 했음 → 성적 하락

4. Some parents give their children a weekly allowance. Other parents give their children money whenever they ask for some. Which method of providing children with money do you prefer? 어떤 부모들은 아이들에게 일주일 마다 용돈을 준다. 다른 부모들은 아이들이 요청할 때마다 돈을 준다. 아이들에게 어떠한 방법으로 돈을 주는 것이 더 나은가?

Weekly Allowance

- prepares children for salary later 아이들로 하여금 이후 월급 생활에 대비할 수 있도록 함
- teach children value of \$ 아이들에게 돈의 가치를 가르침

Ask for Money

- should let children have what they want 아이들이 원하는 것을 갖도록 해야 함
- children ask for small amounts ∴ not big \$ 아이들은 적은 금액만을 요구 ∴ 많지 않음

INTEGRATED TASK / Free Airport Bus

Reading & Listening

READING

Free Airport Bus

The school will be providing free bus rides to the airport to students on the following dates:

December 18-23

January 12-15

The bus will leave campus at eight AM, one PM, and four PM and will arrive at Terminal A around nine AM, two PM, and five PM. Seats are available on a first-come, first-served basis. The school hopes that this will help save money for students as they go on break and then return from their holiday. Students must show a current student ID before they will be permitted to get on the bus.

LISTENING

08-06



Question The man expresses his opinion of the school providing bus rides to the airport. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion. 남자는 학교측이 공항까지 가는 버스 서비스를 제공한다는 점에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그의 의견을 말하고 그가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하십시오.

08-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- free bus rides to airport in Dec. & Jan.** 12월과 1월에 공항으로 가는 무료 버스 서비스
- leave 3X/day 하루에 3차례 출발
- save \$ for students b4 & after break** 방학 전후 학생들이 돈을 아낄 수 있음

WORD REMINDER

on a first-come, first-served basis 선착순으로 get on 탑승하다

LISTENING

WOMAN

- happy → will arrive early to get seat** 기쁨 →
자리를 얻기 위해 일찍 출발할 것임
- free - good** 무료 - 좋음

MAN

- great idea** 좋은 아이디어
- school far from airport → taxi: expensive
공항에서 학교가 멀리 있음 → 택시: 비쌌
- get ride w/ friend sometime 때때로 친구의 차를 얻어 탔
- taxi - \$50** 택시 - 50달러
quit p/t job for finals ∴ \$ low 기말 고사로 아르바이트를 그만 둠 ∴ 돈이 없음

WORD REMINDER

practically [præktikəli] 실제로는, 사실상 final [faɪnəl] 기말 시험 thrilled [θrɪld] 황홀해 하는, 매우 흥분한 fare [fɛər] 요금

SAMPLE RESPONSE

08-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the school's decision to provide free bus rides to and from the airport. The man expresses a positive opinion of the school's decision. The first reason is that he says he either takes a taxi to the airport or goes with a friend who is also heading to the airport. According to him, he now won't have to worry about getting to the airport. Secondly, the man says that a taxi to the airport costs around \$50. He mentions that he quit his part-time job to study for his exams, so he is low on money. As a result, he's pleased that he won't have to spend the rest of his money on taxi fare. Therefore, the man agrees with the school's decision to provide free bus rides to and from the airport.

WORD REMINDER

get to ~에 도달하다, 도착하다

INTEGRATED TASK / *Biology: Vertical Migration*

1 Reading & Listening

READING

Vertical Migration

Organisms that live in the water often migrate. In many cases, they engage in what is known as vertical migration. Organisms that vertically migrate move up and down between different layers of the water. There are a number of reasons why organisms do this. In some instances, they are escaping from predators. In other situations, they may be responding to light, moving to new feeding areas, or moving because of temperature changes in the water. Vertical migration may occur on a daily or seasonal basis.

LISTENING

08-09



Question The professor talks about the behavior of zooplankton and Arctic animals. Explain how these examples are related to vertical migration. 교수는 동물성 플랑크톤과 북극 동물들의 행동에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 수직 회유와 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

08-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

1 move up and down 위아래로 이동

2 reasons 이유

- escape from predators 포식자로부터 달아남
- respond to light 빛에 반응
- new feeding areas 먹이권 구할 새로운 지역
- temperature changes 온도 변화

WORD REMINDER

vertical migration 수직 회유 engage in ~에 관여하다

LISTENING

1 zooplankton: tiny creature others eat 동물성 플랑크톤: 다른 생명체들이 먹는 작은 생물

- dawn → descends 100s of meters 새벽 → 100미터 아래로 내려감
- dusk → rises to surface 황혼 → 표면으로 상승
- dark areas: avoids predators 어두운 지역: 포식자들을 피함

2 Arctic - glaciers melt in summer 북극 - 여름에 빙하가 녹음

- freshwater layer at top - salt water under 위에 민물 층 형성 - 아래에 바닷물
- fish no live in fresh water ∴ descend 어류가 민물에서 살 수 없음 ∴ 아래로 내려감

WORD REMINDER

zooplankton [zəʊəplæŋkton] 동물성 플랑크톤 tiny [ˈtɪni] 매우 작은 descend [dɪsɛnd] 내려가다, 하강하다 apparently [əˈpiərəntli əˈpiər-] 명백하게도 dusk [dʌsk] 황혼 evade [ɪˈveɪd] 피하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

08-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which animals engage in vertical migration. The first example concerns zooplankton. This is a tiny animal that many creatures feed on. Every dawn, it descends hundreds of meters, and then it heads to the surface at dusk. Scientists believe it hides in the darker parts of the ocean to avoid predators. The second example is that of ocean creatures in the Arctic. When glaciers melt, they sometimes create a layer of fresh water above the salt water. Most ocean creatures can't live in fresh water, so they vertically migrate to avoid it. These demonstrate the concept called vertical migration, which is defined as the movement up and down between different layers of the ocean. Sea creatures do this for many reasons, including escaping from predators and reacting to temperature changes.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Registering for a Course*

Listening

LISTENING

08-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 여자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

08-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|--|--|
| Problem | registering for course 수업에 등록 |
| Reason | course not offered in the upcoming yr// senior// requirement 내년에 수업이 개설되지 않음// 4학년// 필수 과목 |
| Option 1: Taking It during Summer | Option 2: too far → too tired 방안 2: 너무 멀리 있음 → 너무 지칠 class: morning// job: afternoon 수업: 오전// 일: 오후 school: not too picky about required courses 학교: 필수 과목에 대해 그렇게 까다롭지 않음 |
| Option 2: Taking It at Affiliate School | summer: f/t job 여름: 전일 일자리 same course 동일한 수업 |

WORD REMINDER

student union 학생 회관 picky [pɪki] 까다로운 affiliate [əfili'eɪt] 분교 지부

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: TAKING IT DURING SUMMER

08-14

The woman has a problem concerning registering for a course. The reason is that she will be a senior in the upcoming year, but a course that is required for graduation will not be offered in the next semester. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman can take a similar course in the summer. The second option is that the woman can take the course at an affiliate school. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, the affiliate school is too far from her current school, so she may get tired going there. That could affect her studying. Secondly, the woman won't have to quit working part time since she can take the course in the morning and work in the afternoon. Lastly, the school is not too picky about required courses. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: TAKING IT AT AFFILIATE SCHOOL

08-15

The woman has a problem concerning registering for a course. The reason is that she will be a senior in the upcoming year, but a course that is required for graduation will not be offered in the next semester. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman can take a similar course in the summer. The second option is that the woman can take the course at an affiliate school. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, the woman can have a full-time job in the summer if she takes the course at the affiliate school during the regular academic year. Secondly, the course that the affiliate school is offering is the same course as the required one. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Biology: Adaptations to Arctic Conditions*

Listening

LISTENING

08-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain two ways in which animals have adapted to live in the Arctic. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 동물들이 북극에 살기 위해 적응해 온 두 가지 방식을 설명하십시오.

08-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Arctic: Very Cold 북극: 매우 추움

Animals There Must Adapt 그곳 동물들은 적응을 해야 함

1 protective layers 보호층

- polar bear: inner fat + outer fur → stays warm 북극곰: 내부 지방 + 외부 털 → 체온 유지
- ptarmigan: inner fat + outer feathers → stays warm 뇌조: 내부 지방 + 외부 깃털 → 체온 유지

2 body shape 체형

- walrus, Arctic fox, & Arctic hare 해마, 북극여우, 북극토끼
squat, rounded bodies 작고 둥그런 신체
short limbs/ heads close to bodies 짧은 팔다리/ 몸통에 가까이 있는 머리
- keep organs warm 장기를 따뜻하게 함
- lose less body heat 체온 손실이 덜함

WORD REMINDER

relentless [rilɛntlis] 가차없는 retain [ritɛin] 유지하다 ptarmigan [tá:rmigan] 뇌조 extremity [ikstréməti] 말단: 사지 walrus [wɔ́(:)lrəs wál-] 해마 squat [skwat / skwɒt] 땅딸막한 compact [kə:mpækt] 압축된, 조밀한

SAMPLE RESPONSE

08-18

In the lecture, the professor describes two types of adaptations by animals that live in the Arctic. The first type is that they have protective layers on their bodies. The weather in the Arctic is very cold. So mammals such as the polar bear need a lot of insulation. The polar bear has fur that keeps it warm. Inside its body, it has a layer of fat that also helps warm it. The professor mentions the ptarmigan, a bird that lives in the Arctic. It doesn't have fur, but it has feathers everywhere and has layers of fat. The second type of adaptation is that Arctic animals have compact bodies. Animals like the walrus, Arctic fox, and Arctic hare have round bodies, short legs, and short necks. Their body shape helps them keep their organs warm and makes these animals lose less body heat. In this way, the professor discusses two adaptations by Arctic animals.

WORD REMINDER

describe [diskráib] 묘사하다, 설명하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Task 5 III

5번 문제는 통합형 문제 중 학생들이 가장 선호하는 문제이기도 한데, 문제를 너무 쉽게 생각하다 보니 실수를 하기도 한다. 그 중 하나는, "the first option is ~"와 "in my opinion ~" 등의 문장을 말하는 경우, "option"과 "opinion"을 혼동해서 말하는 것이다. 하지 않아도 될 실수는 하지 않도록 하자.

A C T U A L T E S T

09

INDEPENDENT TASK

Time off from School
Easy or Difficult Classes

INTEGRATED TASK

No Exercising on the Commons
Economics: Pricing Techniques
Moving to a New Dormitory
Business: Business Financial Setbacks

INDEPENDENT TASK / Time off from School

Question Why is it good for a person to take a year off before entering college? 대학에 들어가기 전에 일 년을 쉬는 것이 왜 좋은가? 09-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| stress | <input type="checkbox"/> | take break | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| life experience | <input type="checkbox"/> | save money | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| travel abroad | <input type="checkbox"/> | do internship | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| volunteer work | <input type="checkbox"/> | missionary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| hang out | <input type="checkbox"/> | part-time job | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| earn money | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | new skill | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

- get job → earn money for school** 일자리를 얻음 → 학비 마련
 - sister: took break & had job 누나: 휴식을 취하고 일자리를 얻음
 - no loans for college 학자금 대출을 받지 않음
- some need break – burn out** 일부에게는 휴식이 필요 – 기력이 소진
 - friend: one-year break 친구 - 1년간 쉬
 - rested & ready to study 쉬면서 & 공부할 준비를 함

SAMPLE RESPONSE

09-02

I think it's a great idea for a person to take a year off before entering college. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, during this time, a person can get a job. To be specific, a person can earn money to use when he or she goes to college the next year. My sister did this. Thanks to her job, she didn't take out any loans for college. Secondly, some people need a break from school. To illustrate, my friend was burned out when he finished high school. He waited a year to enter college, and, by that time, he was rested and ready to study again. For these two reasons, I think people should take a year off before they enter college.

WORD REMINDER

loan [ləʊn] 대부, 대출 burn out 기력이 소진되다

INDEPENDENT TASK / Easy or Difficult Classes

Question Some students prefer to take easy classes at school. Other students like to take more difficult classes at school. Which type of classes do you prefer to take? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 어떤 사람들은 학교에서 쉬운 수업을 수강하는 것을 선호한다. 다른 사람들은 학교에서 보다 어려운 수업을 수강하는 것을 좋아한다. 어떤 유형의 수업을 듣고 싶은가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오. 09-03

NOTE-TAKING

EASY CLASSES

- higher GPA – get job after graduate 보다 높은 평점 – 졸업 후 취업
- do clubs + work → no time to study 동아리 활동 + 아르바이트 → 공부할 시간이 없음

DIFFICULT CLASSES

- can learn more in difficult classes 어려운 수업에서 더 많이 배울 수 있음
- like to challenge myself 자신에 대한 도전 정신을 갖는 것을 좋아함

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: EASY CLASSES

09-04

I prefer to take easy classes at school. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, my GPA is extremely important to me. To be specific, I need a high GPA when I graduate in order to get a job. By taking easy classes, I can get higher grades, so that will result in my GPA being high. Secondly, I'm not just interested in classes at school. To illustrate, I'm involved in several club activities, and I have a part-time job as well. Because I don't have so much time to study, I need to take easy classes. This way, I can join clubs and work but still do well at school. For these two reasons, I prefer taking easy classes to taking harder ones.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: DIFFICULT CLASSES

09-05

I prefer to take difficult classes at school. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I am at school to learn. To be specific, I want to learn as much as possible at school. If I only take easy classes, I won't learn that much. But by taking difficult classes, I can learn a lot more. This will make my college experience worthwhile. Secondly, I like to challenge myself. To illustrate, I feel much better when I get an A in a difficult class than when I get an A in an easy class. For me, taking easy classes isn't a challenge. But taking difficult classes and doing well in them is a challenge. For these two reasons, I prefer taking difficult classes to taking easy ones.

WORD REMINDER

worthwhile [wɜːrθ/ˈwɜːl] 할 보람이 있는, 가치 있는

TIPS for SUCCESS

Recording

에세이를 작성하는 경우와 마찬가지로, 응시자가 답변을 하면서 자신이 점점 나아진다고 느끼게 되면 본인의 단점을 파악하지 못하는 경우가 많이 있다. 스스로의 발음이나 문법을 체크하는 가장 좋은 방법은 직접 녹음해서 들어보는 것이다. 타인의 녹음 파일이라고 생각하고 들어보면, 자신의 답변이 영어로 된 것인지 스페인어로 된 것인지를 구분할 수 없을 만큼 알아들을 수 없는 경우도 있다.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. What would you like to do in your free time? 한가한 시간에 무엇을 하는 것을 좋아하는가?

- computer programming 컴퓨터 프로그래밍
impt. skill -- necessary in computer age 중요한 능력 - 컴퓨터 시대에 필수
- could lead to job 직업으로 이어질 수 있음
bro is programmer -- makes big \$ 형이 프로그래머 -- 많은 수입

2. What is the best way for a person to improve his or her life? 자신의 인생을 발전시킬 수 있는 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇인가?

- volunteer work -- help others 자원 봉사 -- 다른 사람들을 도움
ex) cousin -- hospital volunteer 예) 사촌 -- 병원에서 자원 봉사
- decided to study medicine at college -- now a doc 대학에서 의학을 공부하기로 결심 -- 현재 의사
- make self feel better 자신의 기분이 좋아짐
see how other people live 다른 사람들이 어떻게 사는지를 봄
remember that others are not so fortunate 다른 사람들이 그렇게 운이 좋은 것은 아니라는 점을 기억

Task 2

3. Which would you prefer to take, an art class or a music class? 미술 수업과 음악 수업 중, 어느 것을 더 좋아하는가?

Art Class

- enjoy painting -- improve skill 그림 그리기를 좋아함 -- 실력 향상
- visit art museums/ see great paintings 미술관 관람/ 멋진 그림들을 봄

Music Class

- want to learn instrument 악기를 배우고 싶음
- like classical music -- can learn about it 클래식 음악을 좋아함
-- 그에 대해 배울 수 있음

4. It is a waste of time for university students to take courses in subjects other than their majors. 대학생들이 전공이 아닌 과목의 수업을 듣는 것은 시간 낭비다.

Agree

- should learn as much about major as poss. 가능한 전공에 대해 많이 알아야 함
- non-major classes = boring 전공이 아닌 수업 = 지루함

Disagree

- should be well-rounded person 균형 잡힌 사람이 되어야 함
- person w/ knowledge in 1 field = uninteresting 한 분야의 지식만 있는 사람 = 흥미 없음

INTEGRATED TASK / *No Exercising on the Commons*

Reading & Listening

READING

No Exercising on the Commons

From now on, no one is allowed to exercise on the Commons anymore. The area known as the Commons lies in the middle of campus and forms a square between Johnson Hall, Barnum Hall, the Bronson Building, and Freedom Dormitory. Lately, students exercising on the Commons have been disrupting others who are studying or relaxing. So no students may jog, throw Frisbees, play football, or do any other athletic activities there. Any students caught exercising on the Commons will be fined for their first offense. Second offenders will be sent to the Dean of Students for punishment.

LISTENING

09-06



Question The woman expresses her opinion of the ban on exercising on the Commons. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion. 여자는 교내 공원에서 운동을 금지하는 조치에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그녀의 의견을 말하고 그녀가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오. 09-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- no exercise on Commons – disrupts others 교내 공원에서 운동을 못함 - 다른 학생들을 방해
- 1st offense → fine 첫 번째 위반 시 - 벌금
- 2nd offense → meet Dean of Students 두 번째 위반 시 - 학장과의 면담

WORD REMINDER

commons [kámənz / kóm-] 공원 square [skwɛər] 광장 athletic [æθlétik] 운동의 dean of students 학장

LISTENING

WOMAN

- agrees w/ ban 금지 조치에 찬성
 - grass on Commons: brown 교내 공원의 잔디: 갈색
 - grass elsewhere: green 다른 곳의 잔디: 초록색
- students know about ban ∴ fine – okay
 - 학생들은 금지 조치에 대해 알고 있음 ∴ 벌금 - 괜찮음
 - second offense → meet Dean – okay 두 번째 위반 → 학장과의 면담 - 괜찮음
 - actions have consequences 행동에는 결과가 따름

MAN

- plays football there 그곳에서 미식 축구를 함
- punishment too harsh 처벌이 너무 가혹

WORD REMINDER

harsh [hɑ:ʃ] 가혹한, 심한 acceptable [æksɛptəbəl] 받아들일 수 있는, 용인할 수 있는 consequence [kənsɪkwəns / kɒnsɪkwəns] 결과 overact [ˌoʊvərækt] 지나치게 행동하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

09-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the school's ban on students exercising and playing games on the Commons. The woman expresses a positive opinion of the school's decision for two reasons. The first reason is that the grass on the Commons is all brown. According to her, it's spring, and the grass everywhere else on campus is green. However, the grass on the Commons is brown because so many people playing on it have killed the grass. Secondly, the student agrees that offenders should be fined. She mentions that students know about the ban, so they should no longer play on the Commons. She stresses that actions have consequences, so it is acceptable to her if second offenders have to meet the Dean of Students. Therefore, the woman agrees with the school's ban.

INTEGRATED TASK / Economics: Pricing Techniques

Reading & Listening

READING

Pricing Techniques

Business establishments often rely upon pricing techniques to attract customers. One popular method is employing penetration pricing. A company using this sets its initial prices at fairly low levels. By doing so, it can gain new customers. Over time, the company may slowly increase the prices it charges in order to turn a profit. Promotional pricing is another method commonly employed. When a new product enters the market, it is offered at a discounted rate. This stimulates demand for the item. After a sufficient amount of time has passed, the price of that product may be raised.

LISTENING

09-09



Question The professor talks about how businesses attempt to attract new customers. Explain how these examples are related to pricing techniques. 교수는 기업들이 어떻게 고객들을 유치하는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 절정과 종결 법칙과 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

09-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 **penetration pricing** → **new prices: low** ∴ **new customers** 침투 가격 → 처음 가격: 낮음 ∴ 새로운 고객
- over time, raise prices 시간이 지나면 가격을 올림
- 2 **promotional pricing** → **new product: discounted price** 판촉 가격 → 신제품: 할인 가격
- time passes → raise price 시간이 경과 → 가격 인상

WORD REMINDER

business establishment 사업체, 기업체 penetration price 침투 가격 initial [inɪʃl] 처음의, 초기의 turn a profit 이익을 내다 promotional price 판촉 가격 stimulate [stɪmjəleɪt] 자극하다 sufficient [səfɪʃnt] 충분한

LISTENING

- 1 **new dept. store: 20% discount in first week** 새로운 백화점: 첫 주 20% 할인
- attract new customers → penetration pricing 새로운 고객 유치 → 침투 가격
- new customers become regulars 새로운 고객이 고정 고객이 됨
- 2 **ad for diet soda - released in days** 다이어트 소다수에 대한 광고 - 며칠 후 출시
- promotional pricing: half off 판촉 가격: 절반 가격
- break into market → pay full price later 시장 진입 → 이후 정상 가격 지불

WORD REMINDER

regular customer 고정 고객, 단골 commercial [kəməʃjəl] 광고 competitor [kəmpɪtətə] 경쟁자

SAMPLE RESPONSE

09-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which companies attempt to gain new customers by lowering the prices of their products. The first example concerns penetration pricing. A new department store will sell everything at a twenty-percent discount for one week. The store is hoping that it will gain many regular customers by doing this. The second example is about promotional pricing. A new diet soda will be sold for half price, so the professor expects many students to buy it and for some of them to purchase it later at the full price. These demonstrate the concept called pricing technique, which is defined as the different ways that companies use to try to attract customers. Penetration pricing and promotional pricing are both types of pricing techniques.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Moving to a New Dormitory*

Listening

LISTENING

09-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 남자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

09-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Problem | <i>moving: old dorm → newly renovated dorm</i> 이사: 기존 기숙사 → 새롭게 보수 공사한 기숙사 |
| Reason | <i>moving comp: busy// wait for 2 wks// flight: next week</i> 이사 업체: 바쁨// 2주일만 기다려야 함// 비행기: 다음 주 |
| Option 1: Ask Friends for Help | <i>save money// Option 1: too expensive</i> 돈을 절약// 방안 1: 너무 비쌌 <i>willing to help him</i> 기꺼이 그를 도와줄 것임 |
| Option 2: Moving Company | <i>available// professional (vacuum)</i> 이용가능// 전문적 (진공 청소기로 청소) <i>frds. moving huge boxes → uncomfortable</i> 친구들이 커다란 상자를 옮김 → 마음이 편하지 않음 |

WORD REMINDER

stuff [stʌf] 재료, 물건 professional [prəfɛʃənəl] 전문적인 fragile [frædʒəl / -dʒaɪl] 깨지기 쉬운, 부서지기 쉬운 vacuum [vækjʊəm / -kjəm] 진공
청소기로 청소하다 unload [ʌnləʊd] 짐을 내리다

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: ASK FRIENDS FOR HELP

09-14

The man has a problem concerning his moving from his old dorm to a newly renovated dorm. The reason is that he bought a plane ticket to go to his home for vacation, but the moving company is too busy, so he'll have to wait two weeks before he can move. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should ask his friends for help. The second option is that the man should call the moving company that the woman talks about. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, if he asks his friends for help, he can save money. In particular, the company the woman talks about charges too much. Secondly, it would be relatively easy to find friends to assist him. The woman even said she would be willing to help him. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: MOVING COMPANY

09-15

The man has a problem concerning his moving from his old dorm to a newly renovated dorm. The reason is that he bought a plane ticket to go to his home for vacation, but the moving company is too busy, so he'll have to wait two weeks before he can move. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should ask his friends for help. The second option is that the man should call the moving company that the woman talks about. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, even though the company the woman talks about is expensive, it is available at any time. The company is also professional in many ways, such as by vacuuming the place after moving everything. Secondly, the man feels uncomfortable asking his friends to help him move his huge boxes. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

WORD REMINDER

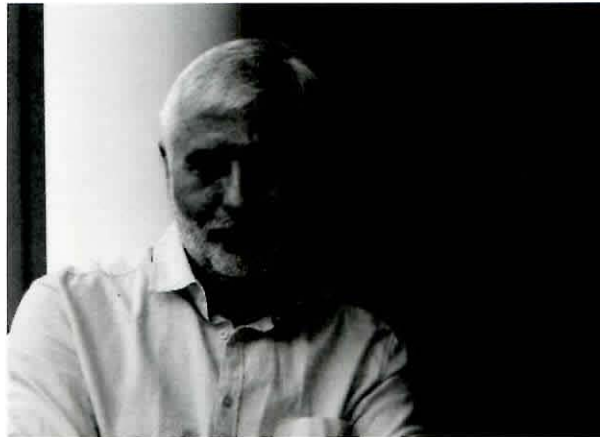
in particular 특히 relatively [rɛlətɪvli] 상대적으로, 비교적 be willing to 기꺼이 ~하다

INTEGRATED TASK / Business: Business Financial Setbacks

Listening

LISTENING

09-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain two different responses that companies have when they suffer financial setbacks. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 기업이 재정난을 겪을 때 나타내게 되는 두 가지 반응을 설명하십시오.

09-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Financial Setback 재정난

Save Money or Increase Sales/ Profits 비용을 절약하거나 판매/ 이윤을 증대

1 **downsize: fire workers** 인원 삭감: 노동자 해고

- remaining employees → work harder but same \$ 남아 있는 직원들 → 더 열심히 일하나 보수는 동일
- company: reduces costs → improves fortunes 기업: 비용 감소 → 기업의 미래가 개선 될

2 **offer discounts** 할인 가격 제시

- high prices → low sales 높은 가격 → 저조한 판매
- sale price → more customers 할인 가격 → 고객 증가
- high markup → sale price: company still profits 높은 가격 책정 → 가격 할인: 그래도 기업은 이윤을 남김

WORD REMINDER

expectation [ɛkspektéiʃn] 기대, 예상 setback [sétbæk] 차질 downsize [dáunsâiz] (인원을) 대폭 삭감하다 go-to (도움 및 충고 등을 얻기 위해) 찾는
division [diviʒn] 부, 부서 eliminate [ilímənèit] 제거하다 workload [wó:rkld] 업무량, 작업량 take on (일 등을) 떠맡다 markup [má:rkʌp] 가격
인상(폭) stagnant [stégnənt] 정체된

SAMPLE RESPONSE

09-18

In the lecture, the professor provides two types of responses companies have when they suffer financial setbacks. The first is to downsize the company. This means that the company fires some of its workers. According to the professor, this is a common response at the present. A company might lay off entire departments or just some people in various departments. The employees that don't get fired also wind up having to work harder. Since the company instantly lowers its costs by having to pay fewer workers, it can often improve its financial situation. The professor also notes that some companies offer discounts on their goods and services. Since companies often have high markups, even when they offer sale prices, they still make money. They don't make as much money as they had planned, but they can still turn a profit. In this way, the professor describes two responses that companies make when they experience financial problems.

WORD REMINDER

at the present 현재 lay off (일시적으로) 해고하다 wind up -ing 결국 ~로 끝나다 turn a profit 이익을 내다

TIPS for SUCCESS

"prefer"

"I prefer the first option ~" 등의 문장을 말하는 경우, "prefer"는 "p"와 "f"를 모두 담고 있는 단어이기 때문에 "prefer"를 "freper", "frefer", 또는 "preper"라고 발음하는 경우를 많이 보았다. "prefer"처럼 자주 쓰이는 단어들은 미리 발음 연습을 해서 시험장에서 당황하지 않도록 하자.

A C T U A L
T E S T

10

INDEPENDENT TASK

Interesting News

Traveling

INTEGRATED TASK

Changing Fall Orientation

Biology: Mutualism

Going to a Concert

Biology: Bird Eye Positions

INDEPENDENT TASK / Interesting News

Question What was a recent story you heard or read on the news, and why was it interesting? 최근 뉴스에서 듣거나 읽은 소식은 무엇이며, 그것이 흥미로운 이유는 무엇인가?

10-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| election | <input type="checkbox"/> | robbery | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| natural disaster | <input type="checkbox"/> | invention | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| charity | <input type="checkbox"/> | economy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| animals | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | murder | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| corruption | <input type="checkbox"/> | scientific discovery | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| war | <input type="checkbox"/> | human interest | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

house burning – man sleeping 주택 화재 - 남자가 잠자고 있었음

– dog → goes into bedroom & wakes man 개 → 침실로 들어가서 남자를 깨움
∴ both escape 둘 다 대피

clever animal → dog knew was prob. there 영리한 동물 → 문제가 있음을 알고 있었음

– should help owner → now both safe 주인을 도와야 함 → 현재 둘 다 안전

SAMPLE RESPONSE

10-02

Recently, I saw an interesting story about a dog that saved a man's life. I have two reasons for finding this story interesting. First, according to the news, the man's house was burning down. To be specific, it was on fire, and the man was sleeping. The dog ran into the man's bedroom and woke him up. Thanks to the dog, the man was able to escape. Secondly, the story shows how clever some animals are. To illustrate, the dog knew there was a problem, and it realized that it should help its owner. Fortunately, both the man and the dog are safe now. For these two reasons, that was the most interesting story I've seen on the news lately.

WORD REMINDER

realize [ri:əlaɪz] 깨닫다, 알아내다

INDEPENDENT TASK / *Traveling*

Question When you take a trip, do you tend to spend most of your time in one place, or do you visit many places? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

여행을 할 때, 한 곳에서 대부분의 시간을 보내는 편인가, 여러 곳을 방문하는 편인가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오.

10-03

NOTE-TAKING

ONE PLACE

want to relax → **avoid sightseeing so don't get tired** 쉬고 싶음 → 관광을 하지 않기 때문에 피곤하지 않음

cheaper to travel to one place 한 곳에 가는 것이 보다 저렴

MANY PLACES

short vacation ∴ **visit as many places as possible** 짧은 휴가 ∴ 가능한 많은 곳을 방문

get bored easily → **move on to other places** 쉽게 지루해짐 → 다른 장소로 이동

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: ONE PLACE

10-04

When I take a trip, I usually spend most of my time in one place. I have two reasons for doing this. First, I don't really enjoy sightseeing. To be specific, when I go on a trip, I want to relax. Sightseeing and going on tours make me tired. So I prefer to visit one place, such as a beach, and relax there. Secondly, it's cheaper to travel to one place. To illustrate, I once traveled to Rome. It was great and didn't cost much. It was much cheaper than my friend's trip to five cities in Europe. She had fun, but she spent twice as much as I did. For these reasons, I tend to spend my time in one place when I travel.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: MANY PLACES

10-05

When I take a trip, I usually visit many different places. I have two reasons for doing this. First, I don't get much vacation time. To be specific, I get two weeks of vacation a year. So I like to visit as many places as possible when I travel. By doing this, I can visit two or three countries in a short amount of time. Secondly, I get bored easily. To illustrate, if I stay in the same place for more than two days, I become quite bored. So I like to go somewhere, do some sightseeing, and then move on to another place. For these reasons, I tend to visit many different places when I travel.

TIPS for SUCCESS

Brainstorming

어떠한 상황이 주어지더라도 최대한 많은 것을 떠올려야 한다. 자신이 경험하지 못했던 상황이라고 할지라도, 당황하거나 포기하지 말고 가능한 많은 것을 생각하면서 답변을 준비해야 한다.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. Which part of the news interests you the most? 뉴스의 어떤 부분에 가장 많은 흥미를 느끼는가?

- advanced age ∴ many discoveries 진보한 시대 ∴ 많은 발견
fascinated by science 과학에 매료
- love news on space 우주에 대한 뉴스를 좋아함
- interested in worlds beyond ours 외계에 흥미가 있음

2. What section of the newspaper do you most commonly read? 뉴스의 어떤 부분을 가장 많이 읽는가?

- looking for job 구직 중
need to know condition of economy 경제 상황에 대해 알아야 함
easy or hard to find job? 취직이 쉬운가, 어려운가?
- strong econ. ∴ strong country 강한 경제 = 강한 국가
want country to be strong 나라가 강하기를 바람

Task 2

3. When you travel, do you prefer to visit places that you have been to before or new places? 여행을 할 때 가본 것을 가보고 싶은가, 새로운 곳을 가보고 싶은가?

Places I Have Been

- more comfortable going to same place 가보았던 곳에 가는 것이 보다 편함
- get to investigate area in depth 깊이 있게 지역을 탐방

New Places

- love new experiences 새로운 경험을 좋아함
- have visited more than 20 countries — exciting 20개국 이상을 방문 → 흥미진진

4. Some people prefer to take frequent short vacations throughout the year. Other people like to take one long vacation once a year. Which do you prefer to do? 어떤 사람들은 일 년 동안 자주 짧게 휴가를 가는 것을 좋아한다. 다른 사람들은 일 년에 한 번 긴 휴가를 가는 것을 좋아한다. 어느 것을 선호하는가?

Frequent Short Vacations

- helps relieve stress throughout year 연중 스트레스를 줄이는데 도움
- gives chances to visit many countries 여러 국가들을 방문할 수 있는 기회가 생김

One Long Vacation

- want to relax & do nothing 쉬면서 아무것도 하고 싶지 않음
- can get to know 1 place well 한 지역에 대해서만 잘 알 수 있음

INTEGRATED TASK / *Changing Fall Orientation*

Reading & Listening

READING

To the Editor,

Our school has a long-standing policy of holding fall orientation for freshmen and transfer students during the first two days of class. I believe that this policy is misguided. Instead, fall orientation should be held during summer vacation one week prior to the start of classes. This way, new students will not face any conflicts between orientation events and their classes. By being able to attend all of the orientation events, these students will be able to become used to life here at City University much quicker than they do at the present.

Peter Laurel
Senior

LISTENING

10-06



Question The man expresses his opinion of the student's letter to the editor. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion. 남자는 편집자에게 보낸 학생의 편지에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그의 의견을 말하고 그가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

10-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- change fall orientation → 1 week b4 semester begins 가을 오리엔테이션 변경 → 학기가 시작되기 일주일 전으로
- no conflicts between orientation & class 오리엔테이션과 수업 사이에 충돌이 없음
 - get used to campus life faster 보다 빨리 대학 생활에 적응

WORD REMINDER

long-standing [lɔːŋstændɪŋ] 오랜 transfer student 편입생 misguided [mɪsgaɪdɪd] 잘못된 prior to ~에 앞서서 conflict [kɒnflikt / kɒn-] 갈등, 충돌

LISTENING

WOMAN

- vacation ends early – bad 방학이 일찍 끝남 → 좋지 않음
- no use for orientation info 오리엔테이션 정보가 쓸모 없음

MAN

- students busy in summer 학생들은 방학 때 바쁨
 - p/t job → can't afford to quit 1 week early 아르바이트 → 일주일 일찍 그만둘 여유가 없음
 - lose salary → no good 급여가 깎임 → 좋지 않음
- orientation was useless 오리엔테이션이 쓸모 없었음
 - went to 1 event → skipped others 한 차례 행사에 참석 → 다른 행사는 빠짐
 - get rid of orientation → no complaints 오리엔테이션 폐지 → 불만 없음

WORD REMINDER

skip [skip] 건너뛰다 adjust to ~에 적응하다 comprehensive [kəmprɪhensɪv / kɒm-] 포괄적인, 광범위한

SAMPLE RESPONSE

10-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the student's letter to the editor that requests that the school hold fall orientation one week prior to the beginning of the semester. The man expresses a negative opinion of the student's letter for two reasons. The first reason is that he claims that students are busy during summer vacation. According to him, he had a part-time job in the summer. He could not have afforded to quit his job and give up one week's salary. He's sure other students feel the same way. Secondly, the man admits that he had no use for orientation. He went to one event and didn't go to the others. He even notes that the school could probably just cancel orientation without any students saying anything negative. Therefore, the man disagrees with the student's letter to the editor.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Mutualism*

Reading & Listening

READING

Mutualism

Mutualism is a type of symbiosis. Symbiosis occurs when two organisms that are different species have some type of relationship. In some cases, symbiotic relationships are harmful. Yet this is not the case with mutualism. In mutualism, both organisms in the relationship derive a positive benefit while causing no harm to one another. These benefits are typically direct but may also be indirect in nature. In many instances, organisms belonging to different kingdoms—such as the plant and animal kingdoms—have relationships that mutually benefit each other.

LISTENING

10-09



Question The professor talks about how various species of organisms assist one another. Explain how these examples are related to mutualism. 교수는 얼마나 다양한 종의 생물들이 서로를 돕고 있는가에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 상리 공생과 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

10-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- ① **symbiosis: relationship between 2 diff. organisms** 공생 2개의 서로 다른 생물 사이의 관계
- can harm 해를 끼칠 수도 있음
- ② **mutualism - no harm** 상리 공생 - 해를 끼치지 않음
- both species benefit 양쪽 모두 혜택을 얻음

WORD REMINDER

mutualism [mju:tʃʊəlɪzəm] 상리 공생 symbiosis [sɪmbaɪəʊsɪs, -bi-] 공생 derive [daɪv] 얻다, 이끌어내다 belong to ~에 속하다 kingdom [kɪŋdəm] 계(界) mutually [mju:tʃʊəli] 서로 상호간에

LISTENING

- ① **bees & flowers** 벌과 꽃
- bees → get nectar 벌 → 꽃을 얻음
- flowers → get pollinated by bees 꽃 → 벌에 의해 수분이 됨
- ② **Egyptian plover & crocodile** 악어물떼새와 악어
- plover → eats meat between croc's teeth 악어물떼새 → 악어 이빨 사이의 고기를 먹음
- croc → gets teeth cleaned 악어 → 이빨을 청소

WORD REMINDER

fascinating [fæ'sænɪtɪŋ] 참을한, 매우 흥미로운 buzz [bʌz] (벌 등이) 웅웅거리다 nectar [nɛktər] 꿀, 과즙 grain [greɪn] 낱알 pollen [pɒlən / pɔl-] 꽃가루 pollinate [pɒlənɪt / pɔl-] 수분시키다 Egyptian plover 악어물떼새

SAMPLE RESPONSE

10-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which different organisms have relationships involving them helping one another. The first example concerns bees and flowers. The professor says that bees go from flower to flower to get the nectar that plants produce. This gives the bees nourishment. The bees then carry pollen to other flowers, which pollinates these flowers. The second example is the relationship between the Egyptian plover and the crocodile. The plover eats the rotting meat between the crocodile's teeth while the crocodile gets the meat removed. In this way, both animals benefit. These demonstrate the concept called mutualism, which is defined as a type of relationship between two different species of organisms in which both organisms benefit and don't harm the other.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Going to a Concert*

Listening

LISTENING

10-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 여자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하십시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하십시오.

10-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Problem | attending concert on Fri. 금요일 콘서트에 참석 |
| Reason | final on Mon. 월요일에 기말 시험 |
| Option 1: Go | best friend// promised to go 가장 친한 친구// 가겠다고 약속했음 man: willing to give ride 남자: 기꺼이 태우고 갈 것임 good chance to take break for 2 hrs 2시간 동안 휴식을 취할 수 있는 좋은 기회 |
| Option 2: Don't Go | friend will understand 친구가 이해할 것임 studying - priority 공부 - 최우선 |

WORD REMINDER

final [faɪnəl] 기말 시험 on the way 도중에 awesome [əʊsəm] 멋진, 굉장한 refresh [rɪfrɛʃər] 상쾌하게 하다, 원기를 회복시키다 worth [wɜːrθfəl] ~의 가치가 있는

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: GO

10-14

The woman has a problem concerning attending her friend's concert on Friday. The reason is that she has a final exam on the following Monday. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should attend the concert. The second option is that the woman should not go to the concert. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, the friend holding the concert is the woman's best friend, and the woman promised to be there. Secondly, the man is willing to give the woman a ride. Third, it would be a good chance for her to take a two-hour break from studying. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: DON'T GO

10-15

The woman has a problem concerning attending her friend's concert on Friday. The reason is that she has a final exam on the following Monday. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should attend the concert. The second option is that the woman should not go to the concert. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, the woman's friend will understand that she has a final exam to study for. Secondly, studying should be the woman's priority. Even if the woman attends the concert, she will not feel comfortable throughout it because she will be thinking about her exam. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

WORD REMINDER

priority [praɪə(ː)rəti - ɪr-] 우위, 순위

INTEGRATED TASK / *Biology: Bird Eye Positions*

Listening

LISTENING

10-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain how the two different positions of the eyes on birds' heads affect them. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 새의 머리에 있는 눈의 두 가지 위치가 새들에게 영향을 미치는 방식을 설명하십시오.

10-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Birds' Eyes: 2 Types 새의 눈: 2가지 유형

1 in front of head: 머리의 앞쪽

- like human eyes 인간의 눈과 같음
- ex) predatory birds: owls, hawks, & eagles 예) 맹금류: 올빼미, 매, 독수리
- can see far 멀리 볼 수 있음
- have good depth perception 거리 감각이 뛰어남
- good for hunting 사냥에 유용

2 on sides of head 머리의 옆쪽

- prey animals 피식 동물
- can see broad area → watch for predators 넓은 지역을 볼 수 있음 → 포식자를 경계
- tilt head + bob → can see in front 머리를 기울임 + 빠르게 움직임 → 정면을 볼 수 있음

WORD REMINDER

demonstrate [dəˈmɒnstrəɪt] 입증하다 depth perception 거리 감각 bird of prey 맹금 spot [spat / spɒt] 탐지하다 swoop [swu:p] 내리 덮치다, 급습하다 tilt [tɪlt] 기울이다 bob [bɒb / bɒb] 빠르게 움직이다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

10-18

In the lecture, the professor describes two locations for the eyes of birds. The first location is in the front of their heads. These birds have forward-looking eyes just like humans. The professor notes that birds with these eyes are predators like owls, hawks, and eagles. According to her, these eyes let birds see faraway objects and give them good depth perception. When combined, they let birds hunt from high in the sky and capture prey more easily. The second location is on the sides of their heads. The professor states that birds with these eyes are prey animals. Because of the location of their eyes, the birds can see well to both sides and even behind them. But the birds have to tilt their heads and bob up and down in order to see well in front of them. In this way, the professor discusses the two different positions of birds' eyes.

WORD REMINDER

faraway [fɑːrəweɪ] 멀리 있는 combine [kəmˈbaɪn] 합치다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Task 6

6번 문제는 4번 문제의 지문과 강의가 모두 강의에 들어있다고 생각하면 된다. 많은 응시자들이 지문이 눈에 보이는 4번 유형을 보다 더 쉽게 생각하지만, 6번은, 지문의 내용이 강의에 포함되어 있기는 하나, 대신 교수가 훨씬 쉽게 내용을 설명해 준다는 점을 기억하고 너무 겁먹지 않도록 하자.

A C T U A L
T E S T

11

INDEPENDENT TASK

Healthy Children
New or Old Buildings

INTEGRATED TASK

Borrowing Art Books
Sociology: Technical Incapacity
Choosing a Job
Ecology: Wetland Animals

INDEPENDENT TASK / Healthy Children

Question What is the best way for parents to raise healthy children? 부모들이 아이들을 건강하게 기르기 위한 가장 좋은 방법은 무엇인가? 11-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| food | <input type="checkbox"/> | spend time | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| stress | <input type="checkbox"/> | involved in lives | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| sports | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | play together | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| vitamins | <input type="checkbox"/> | junk food | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| cook | <input type="checkbox"/> | exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| care | <input type="checkbox"/> | watch weight | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

- play sports → get in shape** 스포츠 → 건강해 짐
- as youth, played baseball & basketball 어려울 때, 야구와 농구를 했음
- no junk food** 정크 푸드 금지
- best friend → junk food ∴ overweight 가장 친한 친구 → 정크 푸드 ∴ 비만
- parents → should prohibit junk food 부모 → 정크 푸드를 금지해야 함

SAMPLE RESPONSE

11-02

It's easy for parents to raise healthy children. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, parents should let their children play sports. To be specific, playing sports lets kids get in great shape. When I was young, I played baseball and basketball. I was a very healthy child because of these activities. Secondly, parents shouldn't give their children any junk food. To illustrate, my best friend eats junk food all the time. So he's overweight and in bad shape. His parents should prohibit him from eating so much candy. Then, he'll be able to lose weight and become healthy again. For these two reasons, parents should be able to raise healthy children.

WORD REMINDER

all the time 항상 prohibit A from B A가 B하는 것을 금지하다

INDEPENDENT TASK / New or Old Buildings

Question Which is better, to construct a new building or to preserve an old one? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 새로운 건물을 짓는 것과 오래된 건물을 보존하는 것 중 어느 것이 더 좋은가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오. 11-03

NOTE-TAKING

CONSTRUCT A NEW BUILDING

- building methods better – stronger buildings 보다 우수한 건축 방식 – 보다 튼튼한 건물
- new designs → new buildings nicer to look at 새로운 설계 → 새 건물이 보기에 더 좋음

PRESERVE AN OLD BUILDING

- impt. to preserve traditions 전통 보존에 중요
- old buildings make city look nice 오래된 건물들이 도시를 멋지게 보이도록 만들

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: CONSTRUCT A NEW BUILDING

11-04

I think it's better to construct a new building. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, building methods are constantly improving. To be specific, today's buildings are made of better materials and are stronger than old buildings. During a recent big earthquake in Japan, the modern buildings didn't collapse. But a lot of old buildings were destroyed. Secondly, many new buildings look great. To illustrate, these days, architects come up with wonderful new designs. In my city, I think that the new buildings look better than the old ones. So they help make my city look nicer. For these two reasons, I think it's better to construct a new building than to preserve an old one.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: PRESERVE AN OLD BUILDING

11-05

I think it's better to preserve an old building. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, it's important to remember our traditions. To be specific, I live in an historic part of my town. Some buildings there are more than 100 years old. A few people want to knock these buildings down, but I want to save them. They're an important part of our past. Secondly, I believe that old buildings make a city look nice. To illustrate, I love how my neighborhood looks. The old buildings give it a certain charm that I believe many new buildings lack. For these two reasons, I think it's better to preserve an old building than to construct a new one.

WORD REMINDER

recent [rɪˈsɪnt] 최근의 architect [ˈɑːrkɪtɛkt] 건축가 preserve [prɪˈzɜːrv] 보존하다 charm [tʃɑːrm] 매력

TIPS for SUCCESS

Brainstorming Practice

언제 어디서든 신속하게 아이디어를 떠올리는 연습을 하자. 길을 걸으면서 지하철을 선호하는지 버스를 선호하는지를 생각해 보거나, 식사를 하면서 어떤 종류의 음식을 가장 선호하는지 등의 주제를 떠올려 보자. 여러 가지 아이디어를 생각해 보는 습관을 들임으로써, 주어진 15초의 시간 동안 효율적인 브레인스토밍을 할 수 있도록 해보자.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. What is the most necessary factor for living a healthy life? 건강한 삶을 사는데 가장 필요한 요인은 무엇인가?

- was once overweight 한때 비만이었음
- had health problems - body condition bad 건강 문제를 겪음 - 몸 상태가 좋지 못함
- exercised - lost weight 운동 - 체중 감량
- much healthier now 지금은 훨씬 더 건강
- no serious problems 심각한 문제 없음

2. What aspect of your life do you need to change the most? 당신의 삶에서 어떤 부분을 가장 많이 바꾸어야 하는가?

- little stress = healthier 스트레스 거의 없음 = 보다 건강
- no yelling or arguing 소리지르거나 언쟁하지 않음
- lead more relaxed life 보다 느긋한 생활
- cousin - much stress = unhealthy 사촌 - 많은 스트레스 = 건강하지 못함
- has many physical problems 여러 신체적인 문제들이 있음
- don't want to be like him 그처럼 되고 싶지 않음

Task 2

3. There are not enough national parks in my country. 내 나라에는 국립 공원이 충분하지 않다.

Agree

- many beautiful regions ∴ should be parks 아름다운 많은 지역 ∴ 공원이 되어야 함
- more people appreciate nature 보다 많은 사람들이 자연을 감상

Disagree

- few people visit parks already have 이미 있는 공원에 사람들이 거의 방문을 하지 않음
- should develop land, not use for parks 토지를 공원으로 이용하라는 용도로 개발해야 함

4. Some people prefer to live in houses. Other people like to live in apartment buildings.
Which type of home do you prefer to live in? 어떤 사람들은 주택에서 살고 싶어한다. 다른 사람들은 아파트에서 살고 싶어한다. 어떠한 주거 형태에서 살고 싶은가?

House

- privacy - 1 family in 1 bldg. 사생활 - 건물 당 한 가구
- house has yard - better for raising kids 주택에는 마당이 있음
- 아이들을 기르는데 더 좋음

Apartment Building

- convenient - usually in city 편리함 - 주로 도시에서
- less expensive than house 주택보다 비용이 적게 들

INTEGRATED TASK / *Borrowing Art Books*

Reading & Listening

READING

Art Books No Longer to Be Borrowed

The library will no longer allow students to check out art books. Too many art books are being returned to the library in damaged condition. Either the artwork is being marred in some way, or the books are missing pages. Since art books are incredibly expensive to replace, students will no longer be permitted to remove them from the library. To compensate for this change, several tables will be added to the section of the library where the art books are kept. This will enable more students to look at the books in a comfortable environment.

LISTENING

11-06



Question The man expresses his opinion of the library's policy of not allowing students to check out art books. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion. 남자는 학생들에게 예술 도서 대출을 금지하는 도서관의 조치에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그의 의견을 말하고 그가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

11-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- can't check out art books → often damaged 예술 서적을 대출할 수 없음 → 종종 손상됨
- artwork marred + missing pages 상화가 훼손됨 + 페이지가 뜯겨져 나감
- books expensive ∴ keep in library 책이 비쌌 ∴ 도서관 내에 있어야 함
- more tables → use them to look at books 테이블 추가 → 테이블을 이용하여 책을 볼

WORD REMINDER

check out (도서 등을) 대출하다 artwork [ˈɑːrtwɜːrk] 삽화 mar [mɑːr] 손상시키다 remove [rɪˈmuːv] 제거하다 옮기다 compensate for ~를 보상하다, 보완하다

LISTENING

WOMAN

- frustrated → spend more time in library 귀찮게 됨 → 도서관에서 더 많은 시간을 보냄
- can't analyze pix if can't check out books 대출을 못하면 그림을 분석할 수 없음

MAN

- checked out art book → bad condition 예술 도서 대출 → 상태가 좋지 않게 됨
- food and drink stains 음식 및 음료 자국
- no food/ drink in library ∴ less damage 도서관에서는 음식 및 음료 반입 금지 ∴ 손상이 덜 함
- use tables in library 도서관의 테이블 이용
- books heavy → hurts back to carry 책들이 무거움 → 가지고 다니면 허리가 아픔

WORD REMINDER

stain [steɪn] 얼룩, 때 analyze [əˈnæləɪz] 분석하다 backpack [ˈbækpæk] 배낭 routine [ruːtiːn] 일과, 일상 생활 work out (계획 등이) 잘되다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

11-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the library's new policy of not allowing students to check out art books anymore. The man expresses a positive opinion of the new policy for two reasons. The first reason is that he believes many art books are in bad condition. According to him, he checked out an art book recently, and several pictures in the book had food and drink stains on them. Since neither is allowed in the library, he feels confident that the books will get damaged less in the future. Secondly, the student is happy to use the tables in the library. He says that carrying heavy art books around hurts his back. So he won't mind just taking the books from the shelves to a table. Therefore, the man agrees with the library's new policy.

WORD REMINDER

confident [kənˈfɪdənt / kən-] 자신하는, 확신하는

INTEGRATED TASK / *Sociology: Technical Incapacity*

Reading & Listening

READING

Technical Incapacity

In modern times, it has become possible for people to specialize in certain fields. In some cases, individuals' jobs are so specialized and the knowledge that they possess is so narrowly focused that those people frequently know little about other fields. This technical incapacity is a result of modern practices in academia and business. People often train to become experts in specific fields. This enables them to learn virtually everything in their area. However, they spend all of their time in that field and thus fail to learn much of anything in other fields.

LISTENING

11-09



Question The professor talks about how people are unable to do certain activities.

Explain how these examples are related to technical incapability. 교수는 사람들이 어떻게 특정한 일을 하지 못하는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 기술적 무능과 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

11-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 **specialized knowledge** → **know much about one's field** 전문적인 지식 → 하나의 분야에 대해서는 많이 알고 있음
- 2 **focus on 1 field** ∴ **don't know other related fields** 하나의 영역에 집중 ∴ 관련된 다른 영역에 대해서는 모름
→ **both species benefit** 양쪽 모두 혜택을 얻음

WORD REMINDER

technical incapacity 기술적 무능 specialize [spéʃəlaɪz] 전문화하다, 특화되다 narrowly [ˈnæroʊli] 좁게

LISTENING

- 1 **English prof.: great w/ Shakespeare** 영문과 교수: 셰익스피어에 대해서는 뛰어남
→ **doesn't know modern English lit.** → **ignored it** 현대 영문학은 모름 - 관심이 없음
- 2 **husband's cell phone company** 남편의 휴대 전화 회사
→ **engineers write user manuals** → **mistake** 엔지니어들이 사용자 설명서를 작성 → 실수
→ **technical jargon** ∴ **general public can't read** 전문 용어 ∴ 일반 대중들이 읽을 수 없음

WORD REMINDER

obscure [əbskjʊə] 불명료한, 잘 알려지지 않은 expertise [ɛkspɜːtɪz] 전문적 지식, 전문 기술 brilliant [brɪljənt] 밝음; 총명한 incapable of ~을 할 수 없는 manual [ˈmænjʊəl] 설명서, 매뉴얼 jargon [dʒɑːrɡən / -ɡɒn] 전문 용어, 특수 용어

SAMPLE RESPONSE

11-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which people are incapable of doing certain activities. The first example concerns her old English professor. The professor says that he knew all about Shakespeare, but he couldn't teach a class in modern English literature. He never studied it, so he was incapable of teaching that kind of literature. The second example is about an incident at her husband's company. The engineers were allowed to write some user manuals for cell phones. However, the engineers wrote in technical jargon since they couldn't use regular English well. Therefore most people couldn't understand the manuals. These demonstrate the concept called technical incapability, which is defined as the inability to do or know something that is closely related to one's field of expertise.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Choosing a Job*

Listening

LISTENING

11-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 남자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

11-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|--|---|
| Problem | <i>choosing p/t job</i> 아르바이트자리 골 구함 |
| Reason | <i>got offers from 2 companies</i> 두 회사로부터 제안글 받음 |
| Option 1: Museum | <i>pay: good</i> 보수: 좋음 <i>task: related to major (study + make notes on artifacts)</i> 일: 전공과 관련이 있음 (연구 + 유물에 대한 글쓰기) |
| Option 2: Mgmt. Company | <i>manager at the museum: hard to work w/</i> 박물관 관리자: 같이 일하기 힘들 <i>flexible schedule</i> 유연한 근무 시간 <i>less pressure: clerical work</i> 압박감이 덜함: 사무 |

WORD REMINDER

weigh [wei] 저울질하다, 비교하다 artifact [ˈɑːrtɪfækt] 유물 hesitate [ˈhezɪtət] 주저하다, 망설임다 eccentric [ɪksɛntrɪk] ck-] 기묘한, 이상한
management company 투자 신탁의 자산을 운용하는 관리 회사 clerical [klɛrɪkəl] 사무원의 in terms of ~의 견지에서, ~의 차원에서 flexible [flɛksəbəl] 유연한

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: MUSEUM

11-14

The man has a problem concerning choosing a job. The reason is that he has gotten offers from two different places. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should choose to work at the museum. The second option is that the man should work at the management company. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, the museum offers a high salary, so he would have a chance to save more money for the future. Secondly, the task would be related to his major since he would be studying and making notes on artifacts at the museum. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: MANAGEMENT COMPANY

11-15

The man has a problem concerning choosing a job. The reason is that he has gotten offers from two different places. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should choose to work at the museum. The second option is that the man should work at the management company. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, the manager at the museum seems like a person who would be hard to work with, so the man might get stressed out by working there. Secondly, the management company offers him a flexible schedule and less burdensome work. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

WORD REMINDER

burdensome [ˈbɜːrdnsəm] 힘든, 성가신

INTEGRATED TASK / *Ecology: Wetland Animals*

Listening

LISTENING

11-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain how wetlands are important to both sharks and birds. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 습지대가 상어 및 새들에게 중요하게 되는 방식을 설명하십시오.

11-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Wetlands: Swamps & Bogs 습지대: 소택지 및 습원

1 sharks – lay eggs in wetlands 상어 – 습지에 알을 낳음

- protect young 새끼를 보호
- feed in wetlands → grow bigger 습지에서 먹이를 먹음 → 성장
- mature → go to ocean 성숙 → 바다로 갈

2 sandpipers – migrating birds 갯짹도요 – 철새

- feed on insects & invertebrates (worms) 곤충과 무척추 생물을 먹음 (땅벌레)
- rest 휴식
- full + rested → continue journey 포식 + 휴식 → 여행을 계속

WORD REMINDER

wetland [wɛtlændl -lənd] 습지대 moisture [mɔɪstʃər] 수분, 습기 swamp [swamp / swɒmp] 늪 bog [bɒɡ bɔ:(ɪ)ɡ] 소택지, 습원 diverse [dɪvəːrs] 다양한 lurk [lɜːk] 숨다, 잠복하다 hatch [hætʃ] (알 등이) 부화하다 sandpiper [sændpæɪpər] 갯짹도요 invertebrate [ɪnvɜːrtəbrɪt] 무척추의 gorge [ɡɔːrdʒ] 개결스럽게 먹다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

11-18

In the lecture, the professor names two species of animals that use wetlands. The first species is sharks. Wetlands are commonly found near oceans, so sharks often visit tropical wetlands by the Atlantic Ocean. There, they lay eggs. Later, the eggs hatch, and the baby sharks remain in the wetlands for a while. The wetlands are safe for the sharks, so they can feed and grow bigger there. When they are older and big enough, the sharks swim out into the ocean. The second species is birds. The professor gives the example of the sandpiper. This bird flies very long distances when it migrates north and south. While migrating, sandpipers often stop at wetlands. They use the wetlands as a feeding ground, so they eat many insects and invertebrates. They also rest until they're strong enough to continue migrating. In this way, the professor describes how wetlands are important to sharks and birds.

WORD REMINDER

name [neɪm] 지명하다, 지명하여 부르다 commonly [kɒmənli / kɒm-] 일반적으로

TIPS for SUCCESS

Punctuation

에세이 작성에서와는 달리, 스피킹에서는 쉼표(comma)나 마침표(period)가 보이지 않기 때문에, 직접 표현을 해주어야 한다. 너무 길게 쉴 경우 머뭇거리다고 판단되어 감점이 될 수도 있겠지만, 문장과 문장 사이, 또는 쉼표 다음에는 잠깐의 여유를 두는 것이 좋다.

A C T U A L T E S T

12

INDEPENDENT TASK

The Most Important Item
Learning about One's Ancestors

INTEGRATED TASK

Computer Laboratory Fee
Business: Sensory Marketing
Going Home for the Holidays or Not
Biology: Mutualism

INDEPENDENT TASK / The Most Important Item

Question What is the most important item among all of those that you use? 당신이 사용하는 것 중에 가장 중요한 물건은 무엇인가? 12-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| cell phone | <input type="checkbox"/> | television | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| laptop | <input type="checkbox"/> | desktop | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| car | <input type="checkbox"/> | smartphone | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| MP3 player | <input type="checkbox"/> | diary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| motorbike | <input type="checkbox"/> | iPad | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| bicycle | <input type="checkbox"/> | e-reader | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

stay in contact w/ friends 친구들과 연락을 유지

- call & send texts a lot 통화 및 많은 문자 메시지를 보낼
- can do anywhere 어디에서나 가능

connect to Internet 인터넷에 접속

- on bus/ subway or other places 버스/ 지하철 혹은 다른 장소
- on mountain → got email & responded 산 → 이메일을 주고 받음

SAMPLE RESPONSE

12-02

My smartphone is definitely the most important of all the items that I use. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I love staying in close contact with my friends. To be specific, I talk to them and send them text messages all the time. Thanks to my smartphone, I can call them up or send them messages from virtually anywhere. Secondly, I can connect to the Internet with my smartphone. To illustrate, even when I'm taking the bus or subway or in other places, I can check my email. Just the other day, I got and responded to an important email while I was out hiking on a mountain. For these two reasons, my smartphone is the most important of the items I use.

WORD REMINDER

in close contact with 긴밀한 연락을 주고 받는

INDEPENDENT TASK / Learning about One's Ancestors

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: It is important to learn about your ancestors' history. Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

다음 진술에 찬성하는가, 반대하는가? 자신의 조상의 역사에 대해 아는 것이 중요하다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오.

12-03

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

love history → learn about past by talking to grandparents 역사를 좋아함 → 조부모님들과 이야기함으로써 과거에 대해 배움

impt. to know ancestors' past → find out what were like 조상의 과거에 대해 아는 것은 중요 → 그들이 어떠했는지를 알게 됨

DISAGREE

don't care about history → least favorite subject 역사에 대해 신경 쓰지 않음 → 가장 좋아하지 않는 과목

grandparents all died before born → no connection to them 태어나기 전에 조부모님들이 모두 돌아가셨음 → 연결 고리가 없음

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: AGREE

12-04

I agree that it's important to learn about my ancestors' history. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I love history. To be specific, I read numerous history books. So it's a subject that interests me. When I ask my grandparents about actual historical events that they lived through, those events seem to come alive. Secondly, I think it's important to know as much about my ancestors as possible. To illustrate, I always pay attention when my parents talk about their grandparents. I want to learn about them and find out what kind of people they were. For these two reasons, I agree that it's important to learn about my ancestors' history.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: DISAGREE

12-05

I disagree that it's important to learn about my ancestors' history. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I don't really care much about the past. To be specific, history is my least favorite subject at school. I cannot get interested in events that happened one or two centuries ago. Second, I don't feel any connection to my ancestors. To illustrate, my grandparents all died before I was born. So I never knew any of them. Because of that, I am not curious about what they did or what their lives were like. For these two reasons, I disagree that it's important to learn about my ancestors' history.

WORD REMINDER

numerous [nju:mərəs] 수많은 connection [kəneɪkʃn] 연결, 관계

TIPS for SUCCESS

아이디어 노트테이킹

1번 문제에서 심각하게 생각을 하거나, 사실에 근거한 경험들만을 떠올리려는 응시자들이 있다. 1번 문제는 목적은 응시자가 자연스럽게 말하는 능력을 측정하는 것이므로, 이야기할 만한 요소가 많은 아이디어를 신속하게 생각해 내는 것이 좋다.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. What is your favorite possession? 가장 좋아하는 소유물은 무엇인가?

- love reading 책 읽는 것을 좋아함
can read anywhere → long battery life 어디에서도 읽을 수 있음 → 긴 배터리 수명
store 100s of books on Kindle Kindle에 100권의 책이 저장되어 있음
- cheap books 싼 책
real books = expensive 실제 책 = 비쌌
e-books = cheap (often \$1) 전자책 = 저렴 (종종 1달러)

2. What is the next major item you are planning to purchase? 다음에 구입하려고 계획 중인 중요 제품이 무엇인가?

- moving to suburb ∴ public trans. = bad 교외로 이사 ∴ 대중 교통 = 열악
need car for commute, shopping, etc. 통근, 쇼핑 등을 위해 차가 필요
- used car 중고차
can't afford new car 신차를 구입할 여력이 안 됨
spend less money now → save for new car later 현재 돈을 덜 쓰고 있음 → 이후 신차를 사기 위해 저축

Task 2

3. The schools in my country do not teach students history well enough. 우리나라의 학교들은 학생들에게 역사를 충분히 가르치지 않는다.

Agree

- young people know little about history 젊은 사람들이 역사에 대해 거의 아는 바가 없음
- brother's school → teaches fewer hist. classes than b4 동생 학교 → 이전보다 역사 수업이 적음

Disagree

- students learn 5 days/ week 주5일 동안 배움
- have history contests → many students compete 역사 콘테스트 개최 → 많은 학생들이 참가함

4. Young people are uninterested in history these days. 요즘 젊은 사람들은 역사에 관심이 없다.

Agree

- rarely see young person w/ hist. book 젊은 사람들이 역사책을 읽는 경우를 거의 보지 못함
- mom = hist. teacher → says students don't care about hist. 엄마 = 역사 선생님 → 학생들이 역사에 대해 신경을 쓰지 않는다고 말함

Disagree

- talk with young people about hist. sometimes 때때로 젊은 사람들과 역사에 대해 이야기함
- local school → hist. teacher voted most popular 인근 학교 → 역사 선생님이 인기 투표에서 가장 많은 표를 얻음

INTEGRATED TASK / *Computer Laboratory Fee*

Reading & Listening

READING

Computer Laboratory to Charge for Services

The university computer laboratory will now charge for some services. Whereas printing was once free, students must now pay five cents for every ten pages of black and white copies. They must also pay five cents for every seven pages of color copies. Students may use the computers for free for two hours. However, any student using a computer for longer than two hours in one day must pay a fee of one dollar per hour. The money that gets raised by these new fees will be spent to upgrade the laboratory's facilities in the future.

LISTENING

12-06



Question The man expresses his opinion of the fees the computer laboratory will start collecting. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion. 남자는 컴퓨터실에서 부과하기 시작하려는 요금에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그의 의견을 말하고 그가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하십시오.

12-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- computer lab charges for services 컴퓨터실 서비스에 대한 요금 부과
 - print: small fee 프린트: 작은 요금
 - use computer 2+ hrs/day: \$1/hr 하루 2시간 이상 컴퓨터 사용: 시간당 1달러
- money raised → upgrade facilities 모아진 돈 → 시설 업그레이드

WORD REMINDER

whereas [hɪvɛərəz] 반면에 raise [reɪz] (돈을) 모으다, 수집하다

LISTENING

WOMAN

- agrees w/ man 남자의 말에 동의
- likes upgrading equipment 시설을 업그레이드하는 것이 마음에 듭

MAN

- likes charging for printing 프린트 요금 부과가 마음에 듭
 - students used to print often → now print less 학생들이 프린트를 자주 했음 → 이제 적게 하게 됨
 - save paper 종이 절약
- monitors: old 모니터: 낡았음
 - printer: bad copies 프린터: 프린트가 잘 되지 않음
 - should replace equip. 장비를 교체해야 함

WORD REMINDER

judicious [dʒʊdɪʃəs] 사리 분별이 있는, 현명한 usage [ˈjuːsɪdʒ] -ɪdʒ 사용

SAMPLE RESPONSE

12-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the fees that the computer laboratory will start collecting. The man expresses a positive opinion on the policy for two reasons. The first reason is that it will reduce the printing students do. According to him, when printing was free, students often made lots of copies. Now that they must pay for their copies, he expects students will print less and therefore save paper. Secondly, the man complains about the equipment in the computer laboratory. He says that the monitors are very old and that one of the printers makes bad copies and should be replaced. So he likes the fact that the fees will be used to upgrade the equipment. Therefore, the man agrees with the new policy of collecting fees.

INTEGRATED TASK / Economics: Sensory Marketing

Reading & Listening

READING

Sensory Marketing

Humans have five senses: touch, taste, hearing, sight, and smell. Sometimes, when businesses attempt to sell their products or services, they make use of these senses in order to attract customers. This is known as sensory marketing. Research has indicated that customers whose senses are occupied tend to stay in stores longer and also spend more money than those whose senses are not being stimulated. Consequently, many business establishments are seeking new ways to appeal to their customers' senses to increase their sales.

LISTENING

12-09



Question The professor talks about how a pizzeria and cosmetic store attract customers. Explain how these examples are related to sensory marketing. 교수는 피자 가게와 화장품 매장이 어떻게 소비자들을 끌어들이는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 감각 마케팅과 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

12-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 5 senses – businesses use senses to attract customers 5가지 감각 -- 기업들이 감각을 이용하여 소비자들을 유인
- 2 senses occupied: spend time & \$ in store 감각이 활발히 활동: 매장에서 시간과 돈을 소비
 – businesses can increase sales 기업들은 판매를 증진시킬 수 있음

WORD REMINDER

sensory [sɛnsəri] 감각의 occupied [ˈɒkjəpaɪd / ɔk-] 몰두한, 바쁜 stimulate [stɪmjəleɪt] 자극하다 appeal to ~에 호소하다

LISTENING

- 1 pizzeria w/ open kitchen ∴ watch food being made 주방이 개방된 피자 가게 ∴ 음식이 만들어 지는 것을 봄
 → sense of sight 시각
 → spend time there ∴ buy more → more business than other rest. 그곳에서 시간을 소비 ∴ 더 많이 구입 → 다른 식당보다 강사가 더 잘 됨
- 2 cosmetics store: nice aromas – sense of smell 화장품 매장: 좋은 향기 – 후각
 → sniff perfumes, etc. → make purchases 향수 등의 냄새를 맡음 → 구매

WORD REMINDER

annoy [əˈnɔɪ] 화나게 하다, 성가시게 하다 engage [enˈɡeɪdʒ] (마음, 주의 등을) 끌다 pizzeria [ˌpɪtsəriːə] 피자 가게 all sorts of 온갖 종류의 aroma [əˈroʊmə] 향 lure [luər] 유혹하다, 꾀다 enticing [enˈtaɪsɪŋ] 마음을 끄는, 매력적인 cologne [kəlɒn] 화장수 sniff [snɪf] 냄새를 맡다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

12-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which places of business attract customers by appealing to their senses. The first example concerns a pizzeria. The restaurant has an open kitchen, so customers come to watch their food being made. The professor notes that this restaurant does more business than any other restaurant in the neighborhood. The second example is of a cosmetics store. According to the professor, the smells from the store attract customers, who go inside and make purchases of perfumes, lotions, and soaps. These demonstrate the concept called sensory marketing, which is defined as a type of marketing that appeals to people's senses. According to the reading passage, when people's senses are being stimulated, they spend more time and money inside stores.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Going Home for the Holidays or Not*

Listening

LISTENING

12-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 남자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

12-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Problem | <i>whether to go home or not</i> 집에 가느냐, 가지 않느냐 |
| Reason | <i>airfare: too high</i> 항공 요금: 너무 비쌌 |
| Option 1: Go | <i>bro: coming from Spain// cousin: getting married</i> 형: 스페인에서 왔음// 사촌: 결혼을 함 <i>parents: waiting for him</i> 부모님: 그를 기다리고 있음 <i>might be lonely in dorm</i> 기숙사에 있으면 외로울 수 있음 |
| Option 2: Stay | <i>airfare: too expensive → save money</i> 항공 요금: 너무 비쌌 → 돈을 아킴 <i>socializing w/ others in dorm</i> 기숙사 내 다른 사람들과 어울림 |

WORD REMINDER

head [hed] ~로 향하다 for starters 우선, 먼저 airfare [ˈeɪrfəɪr] 항공 요금 lonely [lɒnli] 고독한, 외로운 socialize [səʊʃaɪz] 사회적으로 활동하다, 교제하다 and stuff ~와 같은 것 recognize [rɛkəɡnəɪz] 인지하다, 알아차리다

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: GO

12-14

The man has a problem concerning whether to go home for the Christmas holiday or not. The reason is that the airfare is too high. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should go home. The second option is that the man should stay on campus. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, the man's brother is coming from Spain, and his cousin is getting married on Christmas Eve, so, if he goes home, he will be able to see his family and attend his cousin's wedding. Secondly, he might feel too lonely in his dorm since most students go back to their homes for the holidays. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: STAY

12-15

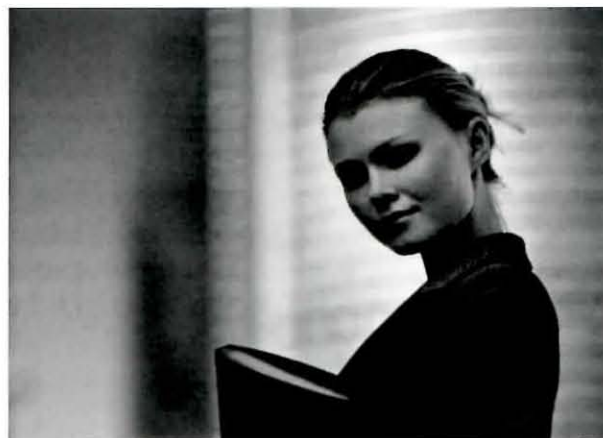
The man has a problem concerning whether to go home for the Christmas holiday or not. The reason is that the airfare is too high. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should go home. The second option is that the man should stay on campus. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, as the man mentioned, the airfare is too expensive, so he could save the money he was going to use on the ticket and spend it later in the future. Secondly, it might be a good chance for him to socialize with the other students in the dorm since he barely knows anyone there. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Biology: Mutualism*

Listening

LISTENING

12-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain how acacia ants and lemon ants engage in mutualism with trees. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 아카시아 개미와 레몬 개미가 나무와 상리 공생을 형성하는 방식을 설명하십시오.

12-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Mutualism: 2 Different Organisms Help Each Other 상리 공생: 2개의 생물이 서로를 도움

- 1 **acacia ants & acacia trees** 아카시아 개미와 아카시아 나무
 - ants: live in thorns + suck nectar for food 개미: 가시에서 생활 + 음식으로 즙을 빨아먹음
 - trees: defended by ants 나무: 개미에 의해 방어됨 함
 - ants eat plants nearby → trees get more sunlight 개미가 근처의 식물을 먹음 → 나무가 더 많은 햇빛을 받음
- 2 **lemon ants & Duroia hirsute trees** 레몬 개미와 레몬 개미 나무
 - ants: kill other plants w/ acid → devil's garden 개미: 산성 물질로 다른 식물들을 제거 → 악마의 정원
 - trees: provide shelter & nourishment for ants 나무: 개미에게 안식처와 영양분을 제공

WORD REMINDER

engage in ~에 종사하다, 관여하다 mutualism [mju:tʃʊəlɪzəm] 상리 공생 in return 답례로, 그 대신에 herbivore [hɑ:rbəvəər / hɑ:bivɜ:] 초식 동물
intruder [intrú:dər] 침입자 drive away 쫓아내다, 몰아내다 eliminate [ilimənèit] 제거하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

12-18

In the lecture, the professor provides two kinds of mutualism involving ants and trees. The first kind is the relationship between the acacia ant and the acacia tree. The ants live in the tree's thorns and eat the nectar that the tree produces. In return, the ants attack other insects and herbivores that approach the acacia tree. The ants also eat other plants near the acacia tree, so the acacia tree gets more sunlight and grows bigger. The second kind is the relationship between the lemon ant and the Duroia hirsute tree. Lemon ants produce an acid that they use to destroy other vegetation in the region. This creates something called devil's gardens. In them, only lemon trees grow in some parts of the Amazon Rainforest. In return, the ants use the trees as places to live and get nourishment as well. In this way, the professor discusses two types of mutualism between ants and trees.

TIPS for SUCCESS

Repetition

녹음을 하다가 잘못된 문법을 사용하거나 혹은 다음 문장이 바로 떠오르지 않는 경우, 응시자들이 종종 바로 전 문장을 반복하여 말하는 경우가 많은데, 이때는 답변이 마치 랩을 하는 것처럼 들릴 수 있다. 실수를 해서 당황을 하면, 한 번에 실수를 고쳐서 매끄러운 문장으로 만들기가 힘들다. 즉, 같은 실수를 반복하거나 더 큰 실수를 할 수가 있기 때문에, 차라리 자연스럽게 다음 문장으로 넘어가는 것이 보다 도움이 된다.

ACTUAL TEST

13

INDEPENDENT TASK

Characteristics

Carrying a Cell Phone

INTEGRATED TASK

No Cell Phones in the Library

Psychology: Negative Ideation

Getting Extra Shifts

Business: Product Designs

INDEPENDENT TASK / Characteristics

Question Which characteristic do you admire the most in other people: creativity, intelligence, or courage? 다른 사람들의 어떤 성격을 가장 동경하는가? 창의성, 지성, 혹은 용기인가?

13-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| interesting | <input type="checkbox"/> | knowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| artistic | <input type="checkbox"/> | educated | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| point of view | <input type="checkbox"/> | enjoy learning | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| humorous | <input type="checkbox"/> | help others | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| solve problems | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | conversationalists | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| inventions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | respect | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

new inventions 새로운 발명품

- Steve Jobs (Apple) → very creative Steve Jobs (Apple) → 매우 창의적
- iPod & iPhone: fav. tools since unique 아이팟과 아이폰: 독특하기 때문에 가장 좋아하는 기기

good at solving problems 문제 해결에 능숙

- bro: creative mind 형: 창의적인 마인드
- solves problems w/ creative methods 창의적인 방법으로 문제를 해결

SAMPLE RESPONSE

13-02

I admire creativity in people more than the other two characteristics. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, creative people often come up with many new inventions. To be specific, men like Steve Jobs at Apple are incredibly creative. Thanks to him, I have an iPod and an iPhone that I use all the time. They are two of my favorite tools because they're so unique. Secondly, creative people are usually good at solving problems. To illustrate, my brother has a creative mind. Whenever he has a problem, he is frequently able to solve it. And his solutions are often methods that no one else ever considered doing. For these two reasons, I prefer creativity in people to intelligence or courage.

WORD REMINDER

creativity [kri:etivəti] 창의력, 창의성 unique [ju:nik] 유일한, 독특한 intelligence [intélədʒəns] 지성 courage [kʌ:ridʒ] 용기

INDEPENDENT TASK / Carrying a Cell Phone

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: A person should carry his or her cell phone at all times. Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 진술에 찬성하는가, 반대하는가? 항상 휴대 전화를 가지고 다녀야 한다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오. 13-03

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- need in case of emergency** 긴급 상황의 경우 필요
- can report crimes w/ them** 휴대 전화로 범죄를 신고할 수 있음

DISAGREE

- invade people's privacy** 사생활을 침해
- don't like being contacted easily** 쉽게 연락이 되는 것을 좋아하지 않음

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: AGREE

13-04

I agree that a person should always carry a cell phone. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, people should have their cell phones in case of an emergency. To be specific, once, I got in a car accident when it was snowing heavily. No other cars were around, but I had my cell phone. I called a tow truck on my phone, and someone came to help me. Secondly, people can report crimes with their cell phones. To illustrate, my friend once saw a person robbing a jewelry store. He used his cell phone to call the police. The police quickly came and arrested the thief. For these two reasons, I agree that a person should always carry a cell phone.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: DISAGREE

13-05

I disagree that a person should always carry a cell phone. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, cell phones invade people's privacy. To be specific, if you carry a cell phone, a person can contact you anytime anywhere. I always hate when I'm eating or sleeping and my cell phone suddenly starts ringing. Secondly, not everyone likes to be contacted easily. To illustrate, my uncle enjoys camping in the woods by himself. He does that for a week or two. He doesn't bring a phone with him because he enjoys being all alone. For these two reasons, I disagree that a person should always carry a cell phone.

WORD REMINDER

in case of ~의 경우, ~의 경우를 대비하여 tow truck 견인차 arrest [ə'rest] 체포하다 invade [inv'eid] 침입하다, 침범하다 contact [kəntækt / kɒn-] 접촉하다, 연락을 취하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

세부 사항

불안한 마음에 세부 사항을 다 적으려는 응시자들도 있지만, 15초의 준비 시간 동안 모든 사항들을 적는 것은 어렵다. 상황을 떠올리는데 즉시 도움이 되는 주요한 단어들만 적어 두는 것이 보다 바람직하다.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. What is the best quality in a friend? 친구에게 필요한 최고의 자질은 무엇인가?

- honesty — people appreciate 정직 — 사람들이 인정
friend — always says what is thinking 친구 — 항상 생각하고 있는 바를 말함
- need friend you can trust 믿을 수 있는 친구가 필요
good friend won't lie — will always tell truth 좋은 친구는 거짓말을 하지 않음 — 항상 진실만을 말함

2. What quality do you admire the most in your best friend? 가장 친한 친구의 어떤 자질을 가장 존경하는가?

- makes many jokes 농담을 자주 함
people laugh — feel comfortable around friend 사람들이 웃음 — 친구 주위에 있으면 편안함
- when sad, friend cheers up 슬플 때, 친구가 위로
always smile when w/ friend 친구와 있을 때 항상 미소를 띠

Task 2

3. It is acceptable for restaurants to ban diners from using their cell phones while they are at their tables. 식사 중인 식당 손님들에게 휴대 전화 사용을 금지하는 것은 받아들일 수 있다.

Agree

- talking while eating = disturbs others 식사를 하면서 이야기 = 다른 사람들을 방해
- rest. should be able to make its own rules 식당은 자체적인 규칙을 만들 수 있어야 함

Disagree

- diners often doing business — need phones 식사를 하는 사람들은 종종 업무를 봄 — 전화기가 필요
- phone off = might miss emergency call 전화기 끄 = 긴급 전화를 놓칠 수 있음

4. Cell phones have decreased the amount of privacy people have. 휴대 전화는 사람들의 사생활의 범위를 좁혀 놓았다.

Agree

- friends sometimes call while sleeping 잠을 자고 있을 때 친구들이 때때로 전화를 함
- can get calls anywhere, even in forests and on mountains 어디에서도 심지어 숲이나 산에서도 전화를 받을 수 있음

Disagree

- often turn off phone ∴ no disturbances 종종 전화를 꺼 둠 ∴ 방해받지 않음
- don't have to give out # to everyone 모든 사람들에게 전화 번호를 알려 줄 필요는 없음

INTEGRATED TASK / No Cell Phones in the Library

Reading & Listening

READING

To the Editor,

I believe the recent ban on speaking on cell phones in the library is wrong. First, most students who talk on their phones in the library whisper into them. They talk no louder than students who chat with each other in the reading room. Second is that if students cannot use their phones, then they will not be able to answer them in case of an emergency. What if a student gets an emergency phone call from his or her parents but cannot answer while he or she is in the library? This new policy seems wrong to me.

Gina Stuart
Freshman

LISTENING

13-06



Question The woman expresses her opinion of the student's letter to the editor. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

여자는 편집자에게 보낸 학생의 편지에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그녀의 의견을 말하고 그녀가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하십시오.

13-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- ban on cell phones – bad 휴대 전화 사용 금지 – 좋지 않음
- students whisper into phones → not louder than others 학생들은 조용하게 통화함 → 다른 사람보다 시끄럽지 않음
– might miss emergency calls from parents or others 부모나 다른 사람으로부터 온 긴급 전화를 받지 못할 수 있음

WORD REMINDER

ban [bæn] 금지 whisper [ˈwɪspər] 속삭이다, 작은 목소리로 말하다 reading room 도서 열람실, 독서실

LISTENING

WOMAN

- students start by whispering 학생들은 조용하게 통화를 시작
– talk longer → get louder ∴ disturb others
통화가 길어짐 → 목소리가 커짐 ∴ 다른 이들을 방해
- can go outside to answer phone 밖으로 나가서 전화를 받을 수 있음
– have caller ID ∴ can call back # 발신자 번호 서비스 ∴ 그 번호로 다시 전화를 걸 수 있음

MAN

- agrees w/ woman 여자의 말에 동의
- hadn't thought of caller ID 발신자 번호 서비스는 생각하지 못했음

WORD REMINDER

caller ID 발신자 번호 서비스 lift [lɪft] 철폐하다, 취소하다 upsetting [ʌpˈseɪlɪŋ] 혼란스러운

SAMPLE RESPONSE

13-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the letter to the editor that the student wrote stating that she was against the ban on students talking on their cell phones in the library. The woman expresses a negative opinion of the student's letter for two reasons. The first reason is that even though students may start their cell phone conversations by whispering, they start talking louder after a while. According to her, they are soon speaking so loudly that they are bothering the other students. Secondly, the woman declares that students can go outside to answer their phones when they ring. Also, if they miss a phone call, they can use caller ID to call back the person who telephoned them. That way, they won't miss any emergency calls. Therefore, the woman disagrees with the letter to the editor.

WORD REMINDER

after a while 잠시 후에 declare [dɪˈkleər] 선언하다, 단언하다

INTEGRATED TASK / Psychology: Negative Ideation

Reading & Listening

READING

Negative Ideation

Some people have bad habits. These include smoking, eating junk food, drinking too much alcohol, or failing to exercise. In many cases, people do not wish to succumb to these temptations, yet they fail. One method people frequently utilize to break their bad habits is to employ negative ideation. By doing this, a person's brain associates the object of his or her desire with something that is either unpleasant or disgusting. When this happens, the person eventually comes to regard whatever he or she once wanted as something that is distasteful and undesired.

LISTENING

13-09



Question The professor talks about how people try to break their bad habits. Explain how these examples are related to negative ideation. 교수는 사람들이 자신의 나쁜 습관을 어떻게 끊으려고 하는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 부정적 관념화와 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

13-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 many bad habits → want to break ∴ try neg. ideation 많은 나쁜 습관 → 끊기를 원함 ∴ 부정적 관념화를 시도
- 2 associate desired object w/ unpleasant or disgusting thought 원하는 대상을 불쾌하거나 혐오스러운 생각과 연관시킴

WORD REMINDER

ideation [aɪdiəʃən] 관념, 관념화 succumb [səkʌm] 굴복하다 temptation [tempteɪʃən] 유혹 disgusting [dɪsgəstɪŋ] 메스꺼운, 역겨운 regard A as B A를 B라고 간주하다

LISTENING

- 1 man loves chocolate → wants to stop eating 남자가 초콜릿을 좋아함 → 끊고 싶음
→ imagine chocolate → mud ∴ disgusted so stops eating 초콜릿 → 진흙이라고 상상 ∴ 역겨워서 먹지 않음
- 2 woman loves alcohol → wants to stop drinking 여자가 술을 좋아함 → 금주를 원함
→ imagine alcohol → licorice taste 술 - 감초 맛이 난다고 상상
→ repulsed ∴ stops drinking 거부 ∴ 금주

WORD REMINDER

resist [rɪzɪst] 저항하다 recommend [rɛkəmənd] 추천하다 think of A as B A를 B라고 생각하다 licorice [lɪkərəs] 감초 repulse [rɪpʌls] 격퇴하다; 거절하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

13-11

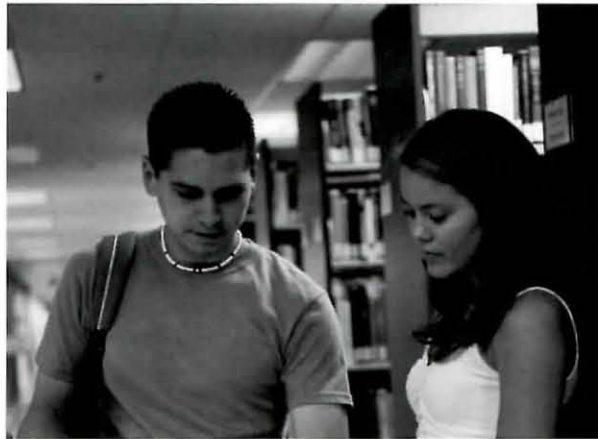
In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which people try to break their bad habits. The first example concerns a man who eats too much chocolate. The man wants to stop eating chocolate, so he pretends that it is mud. After a while, he gets disgusted by the thought of eating chocolate, so he stops. The second example is about a woman who wants to stop drinking alcohol. She imagines that alcohol tastes like something she dislikes very much, so she eventually stops drinking. These demonstrate the concept called negative ideation, which is defined as a way of associating something negative with a bad habit. If a person uses negative ideation, it is possible for him or her to stop doing some bad habit.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Getting Extra Shifts*

Listening

LISTENING

13-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 여자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

13-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Problem | <i>getting extra shifts at work</i> 일하는 곳에서의 추가 근무 |
| Reason | <i>needs new laptop// old: prob's</i> 새 노트북 컴퓨터가 필요// 기존의 것: 문제 |
| Option 1: Buy laptop | <i>old comp. might break again</i> 기존의 컴퓨터가 또 고장 날 수 있음 <i>convenient: carry everywhere</i> 편리: 어디라도 가지고 다닐 수 있음 |
| Option 2: Keep desktop | <i>Option 1: tired → affect studying</i> 방안1: 피곤함 → 학업에 영향 <i>able to use comp lab (l: open 24/7)</i> 컴퓨터 실을 이용할 수 있음 (한 곳: 주 7일 24시간 개방) |

WORD REMINDER

dilemma [dɪˈlɛmə] 딜레마, 궁지 in the middle of ~의 중간에, ~ 도중에 convenient [kənviːnjənt] 편리한 load [ləʊd] 짐, 부담

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: BUY LAPTOP

13-14

The woman has a problem concerning doing some extra shifts at work. The reason is that her old computer has some problems, so she needs to get a new laptop. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should buy a new laptop. The second option is that the woman should just fix and keep her old desktop. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, the woman's old computer might break again, so she may have another problem doing her work at school. Secondly, a laptop would be convenient since she could carry it everywhere. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: KEEP DESKTOP

13-15

The woman has a problem concerning doing some extra shifts at work. The reason is that her old computer has some problems, so she needs to get a new laptop. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should buy a new laptop. The second option is that the woman should just fix and keep her old desktop. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, working extra shifts would make her too tired and affect her studies. Secondly, if her old computer has a problem again, she can always use the computer lab. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Business: Product Designs*

Listening

LISTENING

13-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain two different ways that the design of a product is important to customers. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 제품의 디자인이 소비자에게 중요하게 되는 두 가지 방식을 설명하십시오.

13-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Product Design ← Utility + Attractiveness 제품 디자인 ← 유용성 + 매력

1 utility 유용성

- ketchup bottles: were once glass 케첩 병: 한때 유리였음
- was hard to get ketchup out 케첩을 빼내기가 어려움
- change to plastic bottles → squeeze → flows evenly 플라스틱병으로 교체 → 짜냄 → 고르게 나옴

2 appearance 외관

- high-end cookies: tin boxes w/ pix 고급 쿠키: 그림이 있는 주석 상자
- look nice → use as decorations 멋지게 보임 → 장식품으로 사용

WORD REMINDER

considerable [kənsɪdərəbəl] 상당한 switch [swɪtʃ] 바꾸다 squeeze [skwi:z] 짜내다 evenly [i:vənli] 고르게 high-end [haɪ'end] 최고급의 thematic [θi:mætɪk] 주제의 in the first place 첫째로, 처음부터

SAMPLE RESPONSE

13-18

In the lecture, the professor provides two kinds of designs of products that make them more appealing to customers. The first type is the utility of the product. The professor uses the example of ketchup bottles. He mentions that ketchup bottles used to be made of glass. But it was hard to get ketchup from glass bottles. So companies switched to plastic bottles. Now, customers can squeeze the plastic bottles, and the right amount of ketchup comes out. The second type is how the product actually looks. For this, the professor talks about cookie containers. He mentions that high-end cookies often come in tin boxes. These boxes have thematic pictures for Christmas or Halloween. The professor says that some people like these boxes so much that they decorate their homes with them. Since customers eat the cookies and use the boxes, they're more likely to buy the product. In this way, the professor describes how product design is important.

WORD REMINDER

be made of ~로 이루어지다, 구성되다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Timing

토플의 모든 영역은 제한된 시간 안에 문제를 풀어야 한다. 마찬가지로, 시간이 초과하면 스피킹의 녹음 기능도 자동으로 멈춘다. 이를 상관하지 않고 무조건 본인이 하고 싶은 말을 끝까지 하려고 하다가 중간에 녹음이 끊겨 감점을 당하는 경우가 있는데, 이에 대한 대비를 평소에 해두어야 한다.

ACTUAL TEST

14

INDEPENDENT TASK

A Good Period in Life
Solving Problems

INTEGRATED TASK

Building Renovations
Business: Advertising
Taking Online Classes
Biology: Insect Defenses

INDEPENDENT TASK / A Good Period in Life

Question What was a good period in your life? 당신의 인생에서 언제가 좋은 시기였는가?

14-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| childhood | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | after graduation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| elementary school | <input type="checkbox"/> | military life | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| middle school | <input type="checkbox"/> | pre-marriage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| high school | <input type="checkbox"/> | post-marriage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| college | <input type="checkbox"/> | life with children | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

childhood → **played games and sports** 어린 시절 → 게임과 운동을 함

– *spent time w/ friends* 친구들과 시간을 보냄

– *no responsibilities: fun* 책임이 없음: 즐거움

grew up in country 시골에서 자람

– *close to nature* → *forests, fields, streams, & lakes* 자연과 가까움 → 숲, 들, 강, 호수

– *great memories* 좋은 추억

SAMPLE RESPONSE

14-02

My childhood was definitely a good period in my life. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, when I was a child, I played all the time. To be specific, I played games and sports and spent lots of time with my friends. I didn't have any responsibilities, so my life was lots of fun. Secondly, during my childhood, I grew up in the country. To illustrate, my family and I lived on a house near some farms. I got to be close to nature then, so I spent time in forests and fields and by streams and lakes. I have many great memories of my childhood. For these two reasons, I'd say that my childhood was definitely a good period in my life.

WORD REMINDER

responsibility [rispənsəbɪləti / -spɒn-] 책임, 책무

INDEPENDENT TASK / Solving Problems

Question Some people prefer to rely upon others' advice when they have problems. Other people like to rely upon their own ideas when they have problems. Which method of solving problems do you prefer? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 문제가 있을 때 어떤 사람들은 다른 이들의 충고에 의지하는 것을 선호한다. 다른 사람들은 문제가 있을 때 자신의 아이디어에 의지하는 것을 좋아한다. 어떤 문제 해결 방식을 선호하는가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오.

14-03

NOTE-TAKING

OTHERS' ADVICE

- can analyze problem unemotionally 냉정하게 문제를 분석할 수 있음
- have more experience 보다 많은 경험을 가지고 있음

ONE'S OWN IDEAS

- know myself better → can solve problems better than others 내 자신에 대해 더 잘 알고 있음 → 다른 사람보다 문제를 더 잘 해결할 수 있음
- private → don't like talking about self to others 개인적임 → 다른 사람들에게 자신에 대한 이야기를 하는 것을 좋아하지 않음

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: OTHERS' ADVICE

14-04

When I have a problem, I prefer to rely upon others' advice. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, other people are able to analyze my problem in a different way. To be specific, when I have a problem, I get emotionally involved. However, other people don't. So they can analyze my problem better than I can and then give me advice. Secondly, other people often have more experience than me. To illustrate, my father frequently gives me advice. He's much older than I am and has a lot more life experience than I do. So I rely on his advice many times when I have problems. For these two reasons, I prefer to rely upon other people for advice.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: ONE'S OWN IDEAS

14-05

When I have a problem, I prefer to rely upon my own ideas to solve it. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I know myself better than anyone else. To be specific, I can understand my problem and how it affects me. So I am in a better position to know my problem and to come up with a solution for it. Secondly, I am a private person and don't like talking about my problems with others. To illustrate, I rarely even tell my mom and dad what's bothering me. Since I don't talk to others about my problems, I have to solve them myself. For these two reasons, I prefer to rely upon myself when I need advice.

WORD REMINDER

analyze [ˈænəlaɪz] 분석하다 emotionally [ɪmóʊʃənəli] 감정적으로

TIPS for SUCCESS

Subject

주어를 일치시키도록 한다. 예를 들면, my friend를 he라고 했다가 she라고 하는 등의 실수를 하지 않도록 주의하자.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. What was your favorite time in your life? 인생에서 당신이 가장 좋아하는 시기는 언제였는가?

- many new friends at college 대학에서 새로운 친구를 많이 사귀어
still keep in contact 계속 연락을 유지
met husband there 그곳에서 남편을 만남
- good education 좋은 교육
learned much 많이 배웠음
life and school lessons 생활 및 학교 수업

2. Which period of your life was the most influential? 당신의 인생에서 가장 영향력이 컸던 때는 언제였는가?

- learned discipline 규율을 배움
had been lazy → changed 게을렀음 → 바뀜
became more organized & harder working 보다 정리를 잘하고 보다 열심히 일하게 되었음
- learned teamwork 팀워크를 배움
worked together w/ others as a unit 하나의 조직으로서 다른 사람들과 함께 일을 했음

Task 2

3. My friends are the people who have influenced me the most in my life. 내 친구들은 내 인생에 가장 많은 영향을 준 사람들이다.

Agree

- spend time together → share view on life 함께 시간을 보냄
→ 인생관을 공유
- friends influenced me on college & major 대학과 전공
선택에 있어서 친구들이 영향을 미침

Disagree

- parents = very influential 부모 = 매우 영향력이 큼
- have few close friends → don't influence much 친한
친구가 거의 없음 → 영향이 크지 않음

4. Some students prefer to ask their professors questions in person. Other students like to ask their professors questions by email. Which method of asking questions do you prefer? 어떤 학생들은 개인적으로 교수에게 질문을 하는 것을 좋아한다. 다른 학생들은 이메일로 교수에게 질문하는 것을 좋아한다. 어떠한 방식으로 질문하는 것을 좋아하는가?

In Person

- can get instant answer 즉각적인 답을 얻을 수 있음
- often ask follow-up 종종 추가적인 질문을 함
can learn more from prof. 교수로부터 더 많이 배울 수 있음

By Email

- profs. can provide links to websites on email 교수는
이메일로 웹사이트에 링크를 걸어 놓을 수 있음
- don't have to remember answer → can look up
response on email 답을 기억할 필요가 없음 → 이메일로 답변을 찾아볼
수 있음

INTEGRATED TASK / *Building Renovations*

Reading & Listening

READING

Reagan Hall to Be Renovated

Renovations on Reagan Hall will begin on October 10 and will be finished by December 15. The renovations will take place on the fourth and fifth floors of the building. Classes will continue to be held on the first, second, and third floors. The school requests that students understand the need for the renovations to take place in the middle of the semester. Due to the damage suffered from Hurricane Albert, Reagan Hall is in need of immediate repairs. We apologize in advance for any inconveniences.

LISTENING

14-06



Question The woman expresses her opinion of the upcoming renovations to Reagan Hall. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion. 여자는 Reagan관에
서 곧 있을 보수 공사에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그녀의 의견을 말하고 그녀가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오. 14-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- **renovations in Reagan Hall – Oct. to Dec.** Reagan관에서의 보수 공사 – 10월에서 12월까지
 - 4th and 5th floors renovated → floors 1-3 have classes 4층과 5층에서 보수 공사 → 1-3층에서 수업이 진행
- **hurricane damage ∴ do repairs mid-semester** 허리케인 피해 ∴ 학기 중간에 보수 공사를 함
 - apologize for inconvenience 불편에 대해 사과

WORD REMINDER

renovation [rénavéʃən] 수선, 수리 immediate [imí:diútli] 즉시의, 즉각적인

LISTENING

WOMAN

- **displeased w/ renovations** 보수 공사에 불만
 - 3 classes in Reagan Hall → how concentrate?/ will be disrupted Reagan관에서 3개의 수업이 있음 → 어떻게 집중?/ 방해받을 받게 될 것임
- **water damage not bad** 수해로 인한 피해가 심하지 않음
 - engr. major → knows about damage 토목 공학 전공 → 피해에 대해 알고 있음
 - don't repair now – wait for spring 지금 보수 공사를 하지 말고 – 봄을 기다림

MAN

- **bldg. damaged by hurricane** 허리케인에 의한 건물 손상
- **doesn't know about repairing now** 보수에 대해 알지 못함

WORD REMINDER

besides [bisáidz] 게다가

SAMPLE RESPONSE

14-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the announcement that the school is going to do renovations on Reagan Hall in the middle of the semester. The woman expresses a negative opinion of the decision for two reasons. The first reason is that she objects to the renovations occurring during the term. According to her, she has three classes in Reagan Hall. She complains that she and the other students won't be able to concentrate while the repairs are happening. Secondly, the student says that the water damage to the building wasn't serious. She's an engineering major, so she states that she knows the building is all right. Also, she notes that the school shouldn't do repairs in cold weather but should wait until warm weather comes in spring to fix the building. Therefore, the woman disagrees with the decision to renovate Reagan Hall.

WORD REMINDER

object to ~에 반대하다 fix [fiks] 수리하다

INTEGRATED TASK / Business: Advertising

Reading & Listening

READING

Advertising

The main goal of advertising is to attract customers and to induce them to purchase various products or services. Many businesses advertise their products by creating advertisements that are sure to attract people's eyes or ears. They employ colorful billboards, create catchy songs that play on the radio, and produce elaborate television commercials that extol the virtues of their products or services. These advertisements help potential customers form opinions about these products and services and make up their minds on whether or not to purchase them.

LISTENING

14-09



Question The professor talks about how the Apple Macintosh and Coca-Cola have been successful products. Explain how these examples are related to advertising. 교수는 Apple Macintosh와 Coca-Cola가 어떻게 성공적인 제품이 되었는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 광고와 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

14-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 ads → attract customers 광고 → 소비자들을 유인
- 2 create ads → attract people's eyes 광고 제작 → 사람들의 눈을 사로잡음
- customers form opinions of products 소비자들이 제품에 대한 의견을 형성

WORD REMINDER

induce [ɪnˈdʒʊːs] 유인하다, 꾀다 billboard [bɪlbɔːrd] 광고 게시판 catchy [kætʃɪ] 따라 부르기[하기] 쉬운 television commercial 텔레비전 광고 extol [ɪkˈstəʊl] 칭찬하다, 찬양하다 virtue [ˈvɜːtʃuː] 덕; 장점 potential [pəˈtential] 잠재적인

LISTENING

- 1 Apple Macintosh – new comp. Apple Macintosh → 새로운 컴퓨터
- Super Bowl ad – 1984 – successful comp. 슈퍼볼 광고 – 1984 → 성공적인 컴퓨터
- 2 Coca-Cola – many ads Coca-Cola → 많은 광고
- holiday ads & songs → memorable 휴가 광고 및 노래 → 기억하기 쉬운
- most pop. soft drink in world 세계에서 가장 유명한 음료

WORD REMINDER

memorable [məˈmərəbəl] 기억하기 쉬운, 잊혀지지 않는 air [eə] 방송하다 in part 부분적으로

SAMPLE RESPONSE

14-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which advertising has helped different products. The first example concerns the Apple Macintosh. The professor says that a commercial that aired only once helped the Apple Macintosh become a bestselling computer during its time. The second example is of the advertising for Coca-Cola. According to the professor, there are all kinds of ads for Coca-Cola, and many of them are memorable. As a result, Coca-Cola is the world's bestselling soft drink. These demonstrate the concept of advertising, which is defined as a type of marketing in which companies make commercials to advertise their products. According to the reading, ads can help customers form opinions of products and cause them to purchase these products.

WORD REMINDER

bestselling [ˌbestˈselɪŋ] 베스트 셀러의, 가장 많이 팔리는

INTEGRATED TASK / *Taking Online Classes*

Listening

LISTENING

14-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 여자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

14-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|---|--|
| Problem | <i>taking courses</i> 수강 신청 |
| Reason | <i>online courses available</i> 온라인 수업 수강 가능 |
| Option 1: Classes in Classroom | <i>ask questions on the spot</i> 현장에서 질문을 함 <i>Option 2: lazy → do work at last minute</i> 방안2: 게으름 → 막판까지 과제를 함 |
| Option 2: Online Classes | <i>convenient: flexible sched. for p/t work</i> 편리함: 아르바이트에 좋은 유연한 시간표 <i>progress: fast-forward/ repeat</i> 진도: 빠르게 넘김/ 반복 |

WORD REMINDER

fast-forward [fæstfɔːrwɜːd] (테이프 등을) 고속으로 감다 put off 미루다, 연기하다 last minute 최후의 순간, 막판 prompt [præmpt / prɒmpt] 신속한
pros and cons 찬반 양론

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: CLASSES IN CLASSROOM

14-14

The woman has a problem concerning taking courses. The reason is that the courses are also available online. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should take the classes in a classroom. The second option is that the woman should take online courses. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, if the woman takes a course in a classroom, she can ask questions in class. Secondly, the woman is afraid that she might put off her work until the last minute if she takes online courses. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: ONLINE CLASSES

14-15

The woman has a problem concerning taking courses. The reason is that the courses are also available online. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should take the classes in a classroom. The second option is that the woman should take online courses. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, taking online courses is more convenient since there is no fixed schedule for classes, so the woman can have more flexibility to work at her part-time job. Secondly, the woman can study more effectively by fast-forwarding through some course material and repeating other material. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

WORD REMINDER

flexibility [flɛksəbɪləti] 유연함, 유연성 effectively [ɪfɛktɪvli] 효과적으로, 효율적으로

INTEGRATED TASK / *Biology: Insect Defenses*

Listening

LISTENING

14-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain how insects use physical and chemical defenses to defend themselves from attackers. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 공격자들로부터 스스로를 방어하기 위해 곤충들이 물리적 및 화학적 방어 수단을 이용하는 방식을 설명하십시오.

14-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Insects → Need Defenses 곤충 → 방어 수단이 필요

1 physical defenses – many kinds 물리적 방어 수단 – 여러 종류

- walking stick → can blend in/ predators can't see 대벌레 → 섞일 수 있음/ 포식자가 발견 못함
- grasshopper → can detach leg 메뚜기 → 다리를 떼어낼 수 있음
- predator grabs leg → leg comes off → escapes 포식자가 다리를 붙잡음 → 다리가 떨어져 나감 → 도망

2 chemical defenses 화학적 방어 수단

- stinkbug → releases bad-smelling chemical 방귀벌레 → 악취를 내는 화학 물질을 발산
- bees, wasps, & hornets → chemical toxin 꿀벌, 말벌, 호박벌 → 독성 화학 물질
- have stinger → sting predators 침을 가지고 있음 → 포식자를 찌름

WORD REMINDER

treat [tri:t] 특별한 것, 대접 walking stick 대벌레 surmise [sə'maɪz] 추측하다 detach [di'tætʃ] 떼어내다 breaking point 절단점 grab [græb] 붙잡다 stinkbug [stɪŋkbug] 방귀벌레 wasp [wasp, wɔ(:)sp] 말벌 hornet [hɔ:nɪt] 호박벌 stinger [stɪŋgə] 침

SAMPLE RESPONSE

14-18

In the lecture, the professor provides two types of defenses that insects use. The first kind is physical defense. The professor says that some animals can blend into the background. The walking stick can do that. It looks like a stick on a tree, so predators don't notice it. Other animals, such as grasshoppers, can detach their legs. When a predator grabs a grasshopper by the leg, the leg comes off, and the grasshopper escapes. The second kind is chemical defense. The first example that the professor uses is the stinkbug. The stinkbug releases a chemical which smells so bad that predators leave the insect alone. The other example the professor gives is the use of chemical toxins. Bees, wasps, and hornets have chemicals that they can release through their stingers. They use these defenses when predators are attacking them. In this way, the professor describes two types of defenses insects use.

WORD REMINDER

leave alone 혼자 내버려 두다, 간섭하지 않다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Note-taking

내용이 비교적 쉬워 충분히 기억할 수 있다고 생각하고 리스닝에 보다 많은 집중을 하기 위해 리딩에 대한 노트테이킹을 거의 하지 않는 학생들이 있다. 하지만, 실제로 녹음이 시작되어 내용을 생각하고, 시간 조절을 하면서, 문법에 맞는 문장을 떠올리며 적절한 속도로 답변을 해야 하기 때문에, 리딩에 있어서도 노트테이킹의 필요성은 아무리 강조해도 지나치지 않다.

ACTUAL TEST

15

INDEPENDENT TASK

One's Greatest Achievement
Same or Different Opinions

INTEGRATED TASK

School Shuttle Buses
Psychology: Choice-Supportive Bias
Makeup Exam or Essay
Agricultural Engineering: Soil Health

INDEPENDENT TASK / One's Greatest Achievement

Question What is your greatest achievement in the past twenty-five years? 지난 25년 동안 당신이 한 가장 큰 일은 무엇인가? 15-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| married | <input type="checkbox"/> | invention | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| parenthood | <input type="checkbox"/> | won contest | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| graduation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | promotion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| accepted to school | <input type="checkbox"/> | scholarship | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| sports team | <input type="checkbox"/> | job | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| election | <input type="checkbox"/> | athletic accomplishment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

studied engineering – not easy 공학을 공부 - 쉽지 않음

– went to top eng. school → 4 years – diff. classes but excelled 공학에 있어서 일류 대학에 진학 → 4년 - 다양한 수업이 있었지만 잘 했음

first in family to grad. from college 가족 중 처음으로 대학을 졸업

– no one ever taken college class 대학 수업을 들어본 사람이 없었음
– family proud of me 가족들이 나를 자랑스러워 함

SAMPLE RESPONSE

15-02

My greatest achievement in the past twenty-five years was graduating from college. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I studied engineering, which wasn't an easy subject. To be specific, I attended one of the top engineering schools in my country. For four years, I took many difficult courses, but I excelled in the majority of them. Secondly, I was the first person in my family to graduate from college. To illustrate, no one in my family had ever even taken a single college class. So, when I graduated, everyone in my family was proud of me. For these two reasons, graduating from college is my greatest achievement in the past twenty-five years.

WORD REMINDER

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] 업적 excel [iksɛl] 능가하다, 뛰어나다

INDEPENDENT TASK / Same or Different Opinions

Question Do you prefer to speak with someone who has the same opinions as you or someone with different opinions? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 당신과 같은 의견을 가지고 있는 사람과 이야기하는 것을 선호하는가, 다른 의견을 가지고 있는 사람과 이야기하는 것을 선호하는가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하십시오. 15-03

NOTE-TAKING

SAME OPINIONS

- dislike arguing w/ others 다른 사람들과 논쟁하는 것을 싫어함
- get along better w/ friends if have same opinions 같은 의견을 가지고 있으면 친구들과 더 잘 지낼 수 있음

DIFFERENT OPINIONS

- enjoy debating others 다른 사람과의 토론을 좋아함
- like for ideas to be challenged 아이디어가 반박을 받는 것을 좋아함

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: SAME OPINIONS

15-04

I prefer to speak with someone who has the same opinions as me. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I dislike arguing. To be specific, it causes me a lot of stress. People usually argue when they disagree about politics, religion, or other topics. So I prefer only to talk with people who share my opinions. Secondly, friends get along better with each other when they have the same opinions. To illustrate, my last boyfriend and I always argued because we had different political opinions. That caused us to break up since we could never agree on certain things. For these two reasons, I prefer to speak with people who have the same opinions as me.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: DIFFERENT OPINIONS

15-05

I prefer to speak with someone who has different opinions than me. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I like debating others. To be specific, I am a member of my school's debate team. During debates, we get to speak with people who have different opinions than we do and try to convince them to change their minds. To me, that's a lot of fun. Secondly, I like for my ideas to be challenged. To illustrate, I enjoy when a person asks me to defend my beliefs on some topic. I have to stop and think about why I believe something. For these two reasons, I prefer to speak with people who have different opinions than me.

WORD REMINDER

get along with ~와 잘 어울리며 지낸다. 사이 좋게 지낸다 break up (연인 등) 헤어지다 defend [difénd] 방어하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Verb: Tense

동사의 사용에 있어서 가장 중요한 요소 중 하나는 시제를 일치시키는 것이다. 과거 시제를 사용할 경우, 노트테이킹용 종이 위에 큰 글씨로 "과거"라고 써놓고, 답변하는 동안 이를 보며 계속해서 시제에 유의하도록 하자.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. What is an achievement in your life that you are proud of? 당신의 인생에서 당신이 자랑스러워하는 성과는 무엇인가?

- one-month journey 한 달간의 여행
physically difficult - walked many hrs/day 신체적으로 힘들었음 → 하루에 수시간 동안 걸었음
lost lot of weight/ body problems 살이 많이 빠짐/ 신체적 문제가 해결됨
- mentally challenging 도전 정신
wanted to quit but didn't 그만두고 싶었으나 그렇게 하지 않았음
proud of self when finished 끝마쳤을 때 스스로에게 자부심을 느낌

2. What was a challenge in your life that you successfully overcame? 당신의 인생에서 당신이 성공적으로 수행했던 도전은 무엇이었는가?

- got promoted 승진했음
became v.p. at comp. 회사에서 부사장이 됨
many responsibilities - impt. job 많은 책임 → 중요한 자리
- many candidates for job 자리에 대한 후보가 많았음
10 others - was chosen over them 10명이 더 있었음 → 그들을 누르고 선택됨
comp. thought I was best 회사에서는 내가 최고라고 생각했음

Task 2

3. Do you prefer to have a large group of acquaintances or a small group of close friends? 아는 사람이 많은 것을 선호하는가, 친한 친구 몇 명만이 있는 것을 선호하는가?

Large Group of Acquaintances

- enjoy meeting all kinds of people 모든 부류의 사람들과 만나는 것을 좋아함
- have more fun - do many diff. activities 보다 재미있음 → 여러 다양한 활동을 함

Small Group of Close Friends

- develop better friendships 보다 깊은 우정이 생김
- have lifelong friends - can count on for support 평생 친구들이 있음 → 지지를 기대할 수 있음

4. My friends and I have the same opinions on most things. 내 친구들과 나는 대부분의 사안에 대해 같은 의견을 가지고 있다.

Agree

- friends & I think alike → perfect relationship 친구들과 나는 같은 생각을 함 → 완벽한 관계
- friends w/ same opinions = more fun together 같은 의견인 친구들 = 함께 있으면 보다 즐거움

Disagree

- friends always agree = boring 친구들이 항상 찬성 = 지루함
- like having diff. viewpoints → bf is conservative but I'm liberal 다른 견해를 갖는 것을 좋아함 → 전에는 보수적이었으나 지금은 진보적

INTEGRATED TASK / School Shuttle Buses

Reading & Listening

READING

Shuttle Buses to City to Begin Operations

On January 15, State University will begin operating shuttle buses that go from the campus to the downtown area. The buses will run daily from seven in the morning until midnight. The bus route is posted on the front page of the school's website. Only those individuals with a valid student or staff ID card will be permitted to take the bus. A nominal fee of fifty cents will be charged for each person who takes the bus.

LISTENING

15-06



Question The woman expresses her opinion of the new shuttle buses. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion. 여자는 새로운 셔틀 버스에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타

내고 있다. 그녀의 의견을 말하고 그녀가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

15-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- shuttle buses – school to downtown 셔틀 버스 – 학교에서 시내 중심가까지
– 7 AM – midnight 오전 7시 – 자정
- student & staff only/ 50c to ride 학생과 교직원만/ 탑승하는데 50센트

WORD REMINDER

operate [ˈɒpəreɪt / ɒp-] 가동하다, 작동하다 bus route 버스 노선 valid [vælid] 유효한 nominal fee 명목상의 요금, 매우 적은 요금

LISTENING

WOMAN

- pleased w/ bus route → by her house 버스 노선에 만족 → 그녀의 집 경유
– usually drives → gas expensive 보통 차를 운전 → 기름값 비쌌
– can save \$ now 이제 돈을 절약할 수 있음
- more people take pub. trans. – good 보다 많은 사람들이 대중 교통 이용 → 좋음
– fewer emissions: less pollution 해로운 방출 물질 감소: 오염 감소

MAN

- lives in dorm 기숙사에서 살고 있음
– no opinion 의견 없음
- school should care about environment 학교는 환경에 대해 신경을 써야 함

WORD REMINDER

it's about time ~을 해야 할 때이다 head [hed] 항하다 what a relief 정말 다행이야 mass transit 대량 운송(수단) cut down 감소시키다 emission [imɪʃn] 방출, 배출 물질 conscious [kənʃəs / kɒn-] 의식적인, 의식이 있는

SAMPLE RESPONSE

15-08

The man and woman share their opinions on the school's announcement that it will run a shuttle bus from the campus to the downtown area. The woman expresses a positive opinion of the announcement for two reasons. The first reason is that she lives on the route that the bus will take. According to her, she spends lots of money on gas because she drives to school. Yet now she will be able to take the bus to school, so she will save money. Secondly, the woman mentions that if more people take the bus, it will help the environment. She stresses that fewer cars on the road will result in less pollution being created. Therefore, the woman agrees with the school's decision to operate the shuttle bus.

INTEGRATED TASK / Psychology: Choice-Supportive Bias

Reading & Listening

READING

Choice-Supportive Bias

People make decisions all the time. Prior to making them, they often weigh both the positive and negative factors involved. Then, they make their choice. However, in the future, people often only remember the positive reasons for making their decisions. They completely forget about the negative or other factors that were involved no matter how important they may have been when their decisions were made. They may also ascribe new reasons—ones that they did not consider at the time—when explaining why they made certain choices. This is known as choice-supportive bias.

LISTENING

15-09



Question The professor talks about how his memories of past events have changed over time. Explain how these examples are related to choice-supportive bias.

교수는 과거에 대한 자신의 기억이 시간이 지남에 따라 어떻게 변했는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 선택 지지적 편향과 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

15-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 pos. & neg. factors in decision-making 결정을 내리는데 있어서의 긍정적 및 부정적 요인
- later forget neg. factors → may have been impt. in past 이후에 부정적 요인은 잊어버림 → 과거에 중요했을 수도 있음
- 2 give new reasons for choice 선택에 대한 새로운 이유 부여
- weren't considered at time choice was made 선택할 당시에는 고려되지 않았음

WORD REMINDER

choice-supportive bias 선택 지지적 편향

LISTENING

- 1 bought house - wanted to be closer to work 주택 구입 -- 일터에서 보다 가까운 곳에 있고 싶었음
- great neighborhood ∴ says always knew neighborhood was great 좋은 주변 환경 ∴ 주변 환경이 좋다는 것을 알고 있었다고 항상 말함
- forgot original feelings 본래의 감정은 잊음
- 2 work out → overweight 운동 → 과체중
- love jogging outside ∴ say that is why jog now 야외에서 조깅하는 것을 좋아함 ∴ 그것이 현재 조깅을 하는 이유라고 말함

WORD REMINDER

virtually [vɜːrtʃuəli] 사실상 selective memory 선택적 기억 commuting time 통근 시간, 통학 시간 remind [rɪmaɪnd] 상기시키다, 기억나게 하다 work out 운동하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

15-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which his memories of past events have changed over time. The first example concerns his memory of why he purchased a house in a certain area. Originally, he had wanted to be closer to his work. But he told someone else that he had wanted to move there because he knew that the neighborhood was so great. The second example is about his reason for starting to jog. The professor notes that he started jogging because he was overweight. However, now he tells people that he just enjoys jogging outdoors. These demonstrate the concept called choice-supportive bias, which is defined as a way in which people have selective memories. They typically remember only the good reasons for making a choice in the past. They forget about the negative reasons.

INTEGRATED TASK / Makeup Exam or Essay

Listening

LISTENING

15-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 여자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오, 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

15-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Problem | <i>whether to take makeup exam or to write an essay</i> 재시험을 봐야 할지 아니면 에세이를 써야 할지 |
| Reason | <i>got flu → missed Spanish midterm</i> 독감에 걸렸음 → 스페인어 중간 고사를 보지 못했음 |
| Option 1: Makeup Exam | <i>already prepared: just review</i> 이미 준비: 단지 복습만 <i>Option 2: too much time</i> 방안2: 너무 많은 시간 |
| Option 2: Essay | <i>review everything again</i> 모든 것을 다시 복습해야 함 <i>prof: understanding → only 3-page essay</i> 교수: 이해심이 있음 → 단 3페이지짜리 에세이 |

WORD REMINDER

flu [flu:] 독감 makeup 재시험의 memorize [məməraɪz] 외우다, 암기하다 review [rɪvju:] 검토하다, 복습하다 likely [laɪkli] 아마 understanding [ʌndərstaɪndɪŋ] 이해(심) thus far 지금까지

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: MAKEUP EXAM

15-14

The woman has a problem concerning whether to take a makeup exam or to write an essay. The reason is that she got the flu and missed her Spanish midterm exam. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should take a makeup exam. The second option is that the woman should write an essay. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, the woman has already prepared for the exam, so she just needs to review before taking the test. Secondly, writing an essay would take too much time. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: ESSAY

15-15

The woman has a problem concerning whether to take a makeup exam or to write an essay. The reason is that she got the flu and missed her Spanish midterm exam. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should take a makeup exam. The second option is that the woman should write an essay. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, it would take a lot of time for the woman to review all of the material she needs to know before taking the test. Secondly, she only needs to write a three-page essay, which will not be too difficult for her. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Agricultural Engineering: Soil Health*

Listening

LISTENING

15-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain how the earthworm and elephant contribute to the health of the soil. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 지렁이와 코끼리가 토양의 건강에 기여하고 있는 방식을 설명하십시오.

15-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Soil – Must Be Healthy 토양 – 건강해야 함

1 earthworm – helps soil 지렁이 – 토양에 도움

- ingests soil + organic matter 흙 + 유기 물질을 섭취
- later releases → has nutrients 이후 방출 → 영양분을 가지고 있음
- makes soil sticky 토양을 끈적거리게 함
- tunnels → gaps for air and water 굴 → 공기와 수분을 위한 구멍

2 elephant – helps soil 코끼리 – 토양에 도움

- eats a lot → lots of manure (around 100kg/day) 많이 먹음 → 많은 양의 분뇨 (하루에 약 100킬로그램)
- manure → nutrients like nitrogen 분뇨 – 질소와 같은 영양분
- increases soil productivity 토양의 생산성을 증대시킴

WORD REMINDER

compactness [kəmˈpæktnis] 조밀함, 다짐도 retain [riˈteɪn] 보유하다 ingest [ɪndʒɛst] 섭취하다 excrete [ɪkskri:t] 분비하다 break down 분해하다
gap [ɡæp] 구멍 penetrate [pɛnəˈtreɪt] 관통하다 digestive system 소화계 manure [mənˈjʊər] 거름, 분뇨 deposit [dɪˈpɒzɪt / -pɔːz-] 쌓다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

15-18

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which animals help improve the health of the soil. The first way is through the actions of earthworms. Earthworms move through the soil and eat both dirt and organic matter. They break down the organic matter and release nutrients in the soil. They also make the soil sticky, so it stays compact. And earthworms create gaps in the soil through their tunneling. These gaps enable air and water to pass through the soil. The second way is through the actions of elephants. The professor mentions that elephants eat a lot of vegetation every day. Because they eat so much, they also produce large amounts of manure. Some elephants produce around one hundred kilograms daily. This manure is really good for the soil. It contains nitrogen and other nutrients. In this way, the professor discusses the benefits to the soil of earthworms and elephants.

WORD REMINDER

dirt [dɜːrt] 흙

TIPS for SUCCESS

Articulation

발음을 억지로 굴리면 듣는 사람이 이를 전혀 이해할 수 없을 수도 있다. 발음에 자신이 없다면 오히려 발음기호상의 발음대로 또박또박 말을 하는 것이 오히려 도움이 된다.

**ACTUAL
T E S T**

16

INDEPENDENT TASK

Improving Learning Environments
Children Cell Phone Usage

INTEGRATED TASK

Fall Break
Economics: Opportunity Cost
Too Many Courses
Biology: Animal Defenses

INDEPENDENT TASK / Improving Learning Environments

Question What can universities do to improve their learning environments? 학습 환경을 개선하기 위해 대학이 무엇을 할 수 있는가? 16-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| more teachers | <input type="checkbox"/> | fewer classes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| scholarships | <input type="checkbox"/> | reduce classes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| dormitories | <input type="checkbox"/> | tutoring services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| meetings w/ professors | <input type="checkbox"/> | library | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| class sizes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | lab facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| elective classes | <input type="checkbox"/> | enthusiastic teachers | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

decrease class size 학급 규모를 줄임

- fewer students allowed in class 수업에 보다 적은 학생들을 배정
- as student - low student-teacher ratio → did better 학생이었을 때 - 낮은 교수-학생 비율 → 더 잘했음

free tutoring 무료 개인 교습

- chem. class → hired tutor ∴ improved grade 화학 수업 → 개인 교사 고용 ∴ 성적 상승
- too expensive ∴ free tutor → better 너무 비쌌 ∴ 무료 개인 교습 → 더 좋음

SAMPLE RESPONSE

16-02

Universities can do many things to improve their learning environments. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, universities can decrease the size of the classes. To be specific, they can reduce the number of students allowed to enroll in classes. When I was in school, I always did better in classes with small teacher-student ratios. Secondly, universities can offer free tutoring services to their students. To illustrate, I had problems in a chemistry class once. I found a tutor, and she helped me improve my grade. But the tutor was expensive. If the university had provided me with a free tutor, my situation would have been much better. For these two reasons, I think universities can definitely improve their learning environments.

WORD REMINDER

enroll [enrɒl] 등록하다 teacher-student ratio 교사 1인당 학생 수의 비율

INDEPENDENT TASK / Children Cell Phone Usage

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Young children use cell phones too much these days. Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

다음 진술에 찬성하는가, 반대하는가? 오늘날 어린 아이들은 휴대 전화를 너무 많이 사용하고 있다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하십시오.

16-03

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- ☒ **always talking on phones** 항상 전화로 통화를 하고 있음
- ☒ **play too many games on phones** 전화로 게임을 너무 많이 함

DISAGREE

- ☒ **rarely see children using phones** 아이들이 전화를 사용하는 모습은 잘 보이지 않음
- ☒ **only talk to parents on phones** 전화로 부모님과 통화를 할 뿐

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: AGREE

16-04

I totally agree that young children use cell phones too much these days. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I always see young children talking on their telephones nowadays. To be specific, when I take the bus, virtually all of the children on it are chatting on their phones. They aren't talking about anything special either. They're mostly gabbing about unimportant topics such as their daily activities. Secondly, many young children use their phones to play games. To illustrate, cell phones these days have the ability to play games. And children frequently get addicted to these games and waste their time playing them. For these two reasons, I agree that young children use their cell phones too much nowadays.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: DISAGREE

16-05

I disagree that young children use cell phones too much these days. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I rarely see children talking on cell phones. To be specific, many of my friends have younger brothers and sisters. Their younger siblings don't even own cell phones because their parents refuse to buy them. Secondly, a lot of times, young children only use their phones to talk to their parents. To illustrate, my parents gave my younger sister a cell phone. But she can only use it to call them or in case of an emergency. She isn't allowed to call anyone else with it. For those two reasons, I disagree that young children use their cell phones too much nowadays.

WORD REMINDER

virtually [vɜːrtʃuəli] 사실상 gab [gæb] 쓸데없이 지껄이다. 수다를 떨다 get addicted 중독되다 sibling [ˈsɪbliŋ] 형제, 자매 refuse [rɪfjuːz] 거절하다. 거부하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Subject-Verb Agreement

답변할 때 또 하나의 중요한 점은 주어와 동사를 일치시키는 것이다. 예를 들어, 친구에 대해 묘사를 할 경우, 노트테이킹을 한 종이 위에 "동사 + s" 라고 써놓고, 답변하는 동안 이에 관한 실수를 하지 않도록 주의하자.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. What did you like the most about the last school you attended? 마지막으로 다녔던 학교에서 가장 마음에 드는 것은 무엇이었는가?

- enth. teachers = enth. students 열성적인 교사 = 열성적인 학생
class better if teacher wants to teach 교사가 가르치고 싶어할 때 수업이 더 잘 됨
- Prof. Jenkins → econ. prof. Jenkins 교수 → 경제학과 교수
loved teaching ∴ pop. w/ students 가르치는 것을 좋아함 ∴ 학생들에게 인기가 많음
learned lots in class 수업에서 많은 것을 배웠음

2. What must a school do to enable its students to learn better? 학생들이 보다 잘 배우기 위해 학교는 무엇을 해야 하는가?

- quiet dormitories 조용한 기숙사
students can concentrate = better grades 학생들이 집중을 할 수 있음 ⇒ 보다 좋은 성적
no loud music = no disturbances 시끄러운 음악 없음 = 방해를 받지 않음
- improve lab facilities/ buy new equip. 실험 시설 개선/ 새로운 장비 구입
my school = old equip. ∴ bad for studying 내 학교 = 오래된 장비 ∴ 연구하기에 좋지 않음
can't do experiments properly = poor learning 제대로 실험을 할 수가 없음 ⇒ 많이 배우지 못함

Task 2

3. Some people prefer to watch television programs that are entertaining. Other people like to watch television programs that are educational. Which type of television programs do you prefer to watch? 어떤 사람들은 오락 프로그램을 시청하는 것을 좋아한다. 다른 사람들은 교육 프로그램을 시청하는 것을 좋아한다. 어떤 종류의 텔레비전 프로그램을 시청하는 것이 더 좋은가?

Entertaining

- like to laugh when watch TV → comedies TV를 보면서 웃는 것을 좋아함 → 코미디
- don't want to think - education is for school 생각하고 싶지 않음 → 교육은 학교의 몫

Educational

- documentaries → often watch 다큐멘터리 → 자주 시청
- Discovery Channel - favorite TV channel Discovery 채널 - 가장 좋아하는 TV 채널

4. Young people spend too much of their money on clothes these days. 요즘 젊은 사람들은 의류 구입에 너무나 많은 돈을 쓰고 있다.

Agree

- many teens w/ brand-name clothes 많은 십대들이 브랜드 옷을 입을
- waste of \$ - should spend \$ on books or other school supplies 돈 낭비 - 책이나 기타 학용품에 돈을 써야 함

Disagree

- teens express themselves w/ clothes 십대들은 옷으로 자기 자신을 표현
- teens have p/t jobs ∴ spend their \$ any way they like 십대들은 아르바이트를 함 ∴ 자신이 좋아하는 방식으로 돈을 소비

INTEGRATED TASK / *Fall Break*

Reading & Listening

READING

To the Editor,

I would like to suggest that the school consider having a fall break from now on. This break could take place for one week during the middle of the semester. I propose having it during late October. Giving students a fall break seems logical since we already have a one-week break during the spring semester. This short respite would give students an opportunity to relax, visit their families, and catch up with their schoolwork. I hope that the school will see fit to accept my suggestion.

Rohit Pappu
Junior

LISTENING

16-06



Question The woman expresses her opinion of the student's letter to the editor. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

여자는 편집자에게 보낸 학생의 편지에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그녀의 의견을 말하고 그녀가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

16-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- have fall break – late October → 1 week 가을 방학 실시 -- 10월 말 → 일주일
- students can rest, visit families, & catch up w/ work 학생들은 휴식을 취하고, 가족들을 만나고, 밀린 학업을 수행할 수 있음

WORD REMINDER

logical [lɒdʒɪkəl / lɒdʒ-] 논리적인 respite [ˈrɛspɪt] 일시적 중지; 휴식

LISTENING

WOMAN

- break – good idea 방학 – 좋은 생각
 - spring break comes at good time 봄 방학은 적절한 시기에 찾아옴
 - tired → can recharge → finish semester strongly 지칠 → 재충전할 수 있음 – 학기를 건강하게 마치
- good for freshmen 신입생들에게 좋음
 - 1st year → overwhelmed ∴ GPA → low 입학년 → 어찌할 바를 몰라함 ∴ 평점 – 낮음
 - fall break → higher GPA 가을 방학 → 보다 높은 평점

MAN

- agrees w/ writer 글을 쓴 사람의 말에 동의
- freshmen need 신입생에게 필요

WORD REMINDER

confess [kənˈfɛs] 고백하다, 실토하다 precisely [praɪˈsɪsli] 정확하게 utterly [ˈʌtərli] 전적으로, 완전히 overwhelm [ˈoʊvərˌhwaɪlm] 압도하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

16-08

The man and woman share their opinion on the student's letter to the editor requesting that the school institute a one-week fall break just like it has a one-week spring break. The woman expresses a positive opinion of the student's letter for two reasons. The first reason is that she mentions how useful spring break is. According to her, by the time spring break comes, she is very tired. So spring break lets her relax and do well during the rest of the semester. She thinks that a fall break could have the same effect. Secondly, the woman claims that she was overworked during the fall semester of her freshman year. She states that she got her lowest GPA then. She declares that a fall break might have helped her GPA. Therefore, the woman agrees with the student's letter to the editor.

WORD REMINDER

overwork [ˈoʊvərˌwɜːrk] 과로시키다, 혹사시키다

INTEGRATED TASK / Economics: Opportunity Cost

Reading & Listening

READING

Opportunity Cost

People have limited amounts of time, energy, and money. During their lives, they engage in many activities. Often, they have a choice between doing two or more activities. How people allocate their time, energy, and money is referred to as opportunity cost. When a person does one activity, such as working, he or she cannot partake in another activity, such as meeting one's friends. Thus people often consider the opportunity cost of doing one activity at the expense of another. They first consider the positive and negative factors involved in their choices and then determine what to do.

LISTENING

16-09



Question The professor talks about how students have to make certain choices. Explain how these examples are related to opportunity cost. 교수는 학생들이 어떻게 특정 선택을 해야 하는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 기회 비용과 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하십시오.

16-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

➊ **limited time, \$, & energy** 한정된 시간, 돈, 에너지

→ choose 1 activity → how allocate time, \$, energy = opp. cost 하나의 활동을 선택 → 시간, 돈, 에너지를 어떻게 배분하는가 = 기회 비용

➋ **do one activity so can't do another** 하나의 활동을 하기 때문에 다른 것은 할 수 없음

→ consider pos. & neg. factors → choose 긍정적 및 부정적 요인 고려 → 선택

WORD REMINDER

allocate [æləkeɪt] 할당하다, 배분하다 refer to A as B A를 B라고 지칭하다 partake in ~에 참여하다 at the expense of ~의 비용으로, ~을 희생하여

LISTENING

➊ **have test → invited to dinner** 시험이 있음 → 저녁 식사에 초대 됨

→ must choose between 2 둘 사이에서 선택을 해야 함

➋ **have \$30** 30달러를 가지고 있음

→ dinner at rest or much food at supermarket → choose 1 식당에서 식사 혹은 슈퍼 마켓에서 많은 식품을 구입 → 하나를 선택

WORD REMINDER

opt [ɒpt / ɔpt] 선택하다 bother [bəðər / bɔð-] 괴롭히다; 걱정하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

16-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which students may have to make choices based on opportunity cost. The first example concerns a student who has a test the next day getting invited to go out to dinner. The opportunity cost of staying home is missing dinner while the opportunity cost of going out is not studying and possibly getting a poor grade. The second example is about a student with thirty dollars. The professor says that the student has to make a choice between spending all the money on dinner at a restaurant and spending the money on a lot of food at the supermarket. These demonstrate the concept called opportunity cost, which is defined as something that a person must consider when deciding to do something. Since people can't do two things at once, when choosing to do something, the opportunity cost is some other action the person could have done.

WORD REMINDER

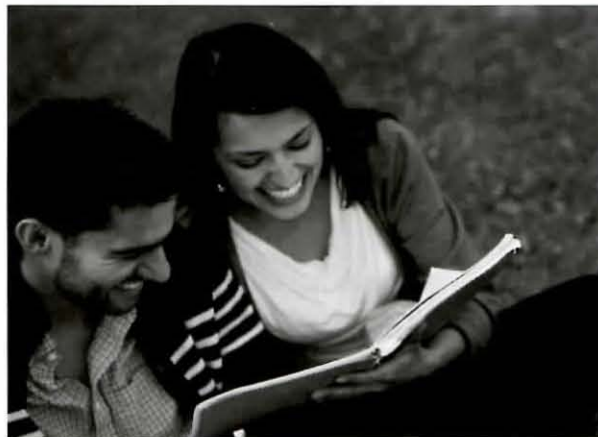
at once 한꺼번에

INTEGRATED TASK / *Too Many Courses*

Listening

LISTENING

16-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 여자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

16-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|--|--|
| Problem | w/ courses taking now 현재 수강하고 있는 과목과 관련 |
| Reason | too many units + job 너무 많은 수업 + 아르바이트 |
| Option 1: Drop Some Classes | dropping some > lower GPA 일부 수업의 수강 신청 취소 > 낮은 평점 job: need money for tuition 아르바이트: 학비 마련을 위한 돈이 필요 |
| Option 2: Keep Trying | Option 1: advisor might think her not capable (internship) 방안1: 지도 교수가 그녀를 무능하다고 생각할 수도 있음 (인턴십) senior yr. → more time to find job 4학년 → 일자리를 찾는 데 보다 많은 시간 |

WORD REMINDER

struggle [strʌɡl] 분투하다, 애쓰다 manage to 그럭저럭 ~하다, 가까스로 ~하다 transcript [trænskript] 성적표

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: DROP SOME CLASSES

16-14

The woman has a problem concerning some courses she is taking now. The reason is that she is taking too many courses and also has a job. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should drop some courses. The second option is that the woman should keep trying to do all of the work. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, dropping some courses would be better than getting a lower GPA for the semester. Secondly, she cannot quit her job since she needs money to pay for her tuition. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: KEEP TRYING

16-15

The woman has a problem concerning some courses she is taking now. The reason is that she is taking too many courses and also has a job. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should drop some courses. The second option is that the woman should keep trying to do all of the work. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, if she drops some of the courses she is taking, her advisor might think she is not capable of doing an internship in the future. Secondly, if she finishes the courses successfully, she will have more time to find a job during her senior year. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Biology: Animal Defenses*

Listening

LISTENING

16-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain the two types of defenses that animals use to protect themselves. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 동물들이 스스로를 보호하는데 사용하는 두 가지 유형의 방어 수단들을 설명하십시오.

16-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Animals Get Attacked → Must Defend Selves 동물이 공격을 받음 → 스스로를 방어해야 함

1 active defenses – claws, teeth, and horns 적극적 방어 수단 – 발톱, 이빨, 뿔

- bulls & rhinos – horns 황소와 코뿔소 – 뿔
- cats, wolves, foxes, & bears – sharp teeth & claws 고양이, 늑대, 여우, 곰 – 날카로운 이빨, 발톱
- can fight, not flee 달아나지 않고 싸울 수 있음

2 passive defenses 소극적 방어 수단

- flight = run away 도주 = 달아남
- deer, antelopes, & gazelles: fast runners 사슴, 영양, 가젤: 달리기 빠름
- opossum & grass snake: play dead 주머니쥐와 풀뱀: 죽은 척 함
- animals only eat prey they kill → leave them alone 동물들은 자신이 죽인 먹이만을 먹음 → 먹이를 그대로 놔둠

WORD REMINDER

resultantly [rizʌltənt] 결과로서 categorize [kætəgəraɪz] 분류하다 measure [ˈmeɪʒər] 수단, 조치 gore [ɡɔːr] (뿔 등으로) 찌다, 찌르다 provoke [prəˈvəʊk] 자극하다 first and foremost 무엇보다도 antelope [ˌæntələʊp] 영양 gazelle [ɡəˈzɛl] 가젤 (영양의 일종) opossum [ˌɒpəˈsʌm / ˌɒpɪs-] 주머니 쥐 roll over 굴러 넘어지다, 자빠지다 depart [dɪˈpɑːrt] 떠나다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

16-18

In the lecture, the professor provides two types of defenses that animals use against their attackers. The first type is active defense. The professor mentions claws, sharp teeth, and horns. He names several animals that use these defenses. He states that bulls and rhinos have horns. He also says that cats, wolves, and other animals use their teeth and claws to fight instead of running away. The second type is passive defense. The first type of passive defense is running away. Animals like deer, antelopes, and gazelles are very fast, so they can run away from predators. But some animals play dead instead of running away. The opossum and grass snake do this. When they see a predator, they roll over and pretend to be dead. Many predators won't eat animals that are already dead. So they will not attack animals that are playing dead. In this way, the professor discusses two types of animal defenses.

WORD REMINDER

pretend to ~인 척하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

English Only

내용을 말하다가 막힐 경우, "아, 뭐지...", "어떡하지..." 등의 한국말을 본인도 모르게 하는 경우가 있는데, 차라리 "음..."하고 시간을 벌며 다음 내용을 생각해 내도록 하자.

ACTUAL TEST

17

INDEPENDENT TASK

Skills

A Long Report or Presentation

INTEGRATED TASK

New Orchestra Conductor

Psychology: The Overconfidence Effect

Suffering from Depression

Agricultural Engineering: Soil Erosion
Prevention

INDEPENDENT TASK / Skills

Question What skill do you have that you would like to improve? 가지고 있는 능력 중 어느 것을 향상시키고 싶은가? 17-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| driving | <input type="checkbox"/> | sports | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| foreign language | <input type="checkbox"/> | cooking | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| painting | <input type="checkbox"/> | reading comprehension | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| communicating | <input type="checkbox"/> | drawing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| photography | <input type="checkbox"/> | typing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| listening | <input type="checkbox"/> | repairing machinery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

- repairman: expensive** 수리공: 비쌌
 - A/C broke → couldn't fix ∴ got repairman 에어컨 고장 → 수리할 수 없었음 ∴ 수리공을 부름
 - bill: \$100+ 비용: 100달러 이상
- important skill** 중요한 능력
 - w/ friend in country → car broke down 시골에서 친구와 함께 있었음 → 차가 고장
 - couldn't fix - too complicated 수리할 수 없었음 - 너무 복잡
 - friend fixed prob. 친구가 문제를 해결

SAMPLE RESPONSE

17-02

I am able to repair some machines, but I would like to improve my ability to do so. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, having a repairman come to fix something is expensive. To be specific, two weeks ago, my air conditioner broke. Because I couldn't repair it, someone came to my house to fix it. The repair bill cost me more than one hundred dollars. Secondly, it's important to be able to repair machines. To illustrate, my friend and I were driving in the countryside once when our car broke down. I couldn't fix the problem, but he could. It was too complicated for me. For these two reasons, I would like to improve my ability to repair machines.

WORD REMINDER

countryside [kʌntrɪsaɪd] 시골, 지방

INDEPENDENT TASK / A Long Report or Presentation

Question Which do you prefer, writing a long report or making a presentation? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 장문의 보고서를 쓰는 것을 선호하는가, 발표를 하는 것을 선호하는가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하십시오. 17-03

NOTE-TAKING

LONG REPORT

like doing research 조사하는 것을 좋아함

love writing 글을 쓰는 것을 좋아함

PRESENTATION

don't get nervous when speaking in public 대중 앞에서 말할 때 긴장되지 않음

prefer communicating orally than in writing 글을 쓰는 것보다 말로 의사소통하는 것을 선호

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: LONG REPORT

17-04

I am the kind of person who likes writing long reports. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I enjoy doing research. To be specific, I like to visit the library or search the Internet for information. Then, I enjoy analyzing the data, trying to figure out what it means, and organizing it into a report. Secondly, I love to write. To illustrate, I keep a diary in my spare time and write as much as possible. I think I'm a good writer, so I don't mind writing a report for class even if it's long. For these two reasons, I would rather write a long report than make a presentation.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: PRESENTATION

17-05

I am the kind of person who likes making presentations. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I never get nervous when I speak in public. To be specific, I have given many presentations in the past. While some people get nervous and have problems, I am always calm and can give my presentation with no problems at all. Secondly, I prefer communicating orally rather than in writing. To illustrate, I have trouble writing well, but I am able to convince people of my opinions whenever I speak. So that makes me a natural at giving presentations. For these two reasons, I would rather make a presentation than write a long report.

WORD REMINDER

organize [ɔ:ɡənaɪz] 조직하다 spare [speə] 예비의, 여분의 would rather A than B B를 하느니 차라리 A를 하겠다 nervous [nɜ:vəs] 신경질의, 불안한 orally [ɔ:ɹəli] 구두로, 입을 통해서

TIPS for SUCCESS

Timer

답변을 녹음하는 동안 남은 시간을 보여 주는 타이머 때문에 긴장하는 응시자들이 있으며, 심지어는 타이머를 외면하는 응시자들도 있다. 하지만 이제 타이머를 잘 활용하는 연습을 해보도록 하자. 약 25초가 남았을 때 2번째 이유를 설명하고 10초가 남았을 때에는 therefore, thus, hence 등의 단어를 이용하여 답변을 마무리 짓는 연습을 해보는 것이 도움이 된다.

RELATED TOPICS for Independent tasks

Task 1

1. What skill does a person need to be successful? 성공하기 위해서는 어떤 능력이 필요한가?

- must comm. w/ others 다른 사람들과 커뮤니케이션을 해야 함
talk w/ others at job, home, school, etc. 직장, 집, 학교 등에서 다른 사람들과 이야기함
- coworker has good comm. skills 동료가 뛰어난 커뮤니케이션 능력을 지니고 있음
always gets what she wants 항상 원하는 바를 얻어 냄

2. What skill do you most want to learn? 어떠한 기술을 가장 배우고 싶은가?

- live alone ∴ cook often 혼자 살 ∴ 요리를 자주 함
know few recipes → eat same foods = boring 아는 요리법이 거의 없음 → 똑 같은 음식을 먹음 = 진부
more recipes = variety 보다 많은 요리법 = 다양
- impresses people 사람들에게 인상을 줌
want to host dinner parties 저녁 식사 파티를 열고 싶음
make good impression on others (boss, coworkers) 다른 사람들에게 좋은 인상을 줌 (사장, 동료)

Task 2

3. When you do a group project, do you prefer to be the leader of the group or a regular member of the group? 그룹 프로젝트를 할 때, 그룹의 리더가 되고 싶은가, 그룹의 멤버가 되고 싶은가?

Leader

- like being in charge → natural leader 책임을 맡는 것을 좋아함
→ 타고난 리더
- make sure all work gets done ∴ high grade 모든 일이 되는
것을 확인 ∴ 높은 평가

Regular Member

- nervous as leader → too much responsibility 리더이면 불안
→ 너무 많은 책임
- leader = too much work/ regular member = average
amount of work 리더 = 일이 너무 많음/ 멤버 = 일의 양이 평균적

4. Students should spend less time on extracurricular activities and more time studying. 학생들은 과외 활동에 더 적은 시간을 쓰고 공부에 더 많은 시간을 써야 한다.

Agree

- too many clubs → meet almost every week 너무 많은 동아리 → 거의 매주 모임
- grades most imp. at school - study more to increase grades 학교에서는 성적이 가장 중요 - 성적을 올리기 위해서는 더 많이 공부

Disagree

- more activities = well-rounded student 보다 많은 활동 = 균형 잡힌 학생
- sports, clubs, etc. help reduce stress from studying 스포츠, 동아리 등은 학업으로부터 오는 스트레스를 줄이는데 도움이 됨

INTEGRATED TASK / *New Orchestra Conductor*

Reading & Listening

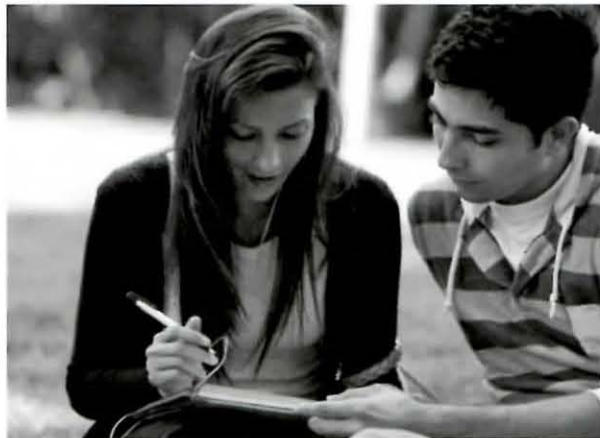
READING

Music Department Hires New Orchestra Conductor

The Music Department would like to welcome Dr. Philip Martinson to its staff. Dr. Martinson's sole duty will be to serve as the conductor of the school orchestra. The orchestra currently performs in concert three times a year. It has forty members, all of whom are students at the school. Dr. Martinson's office is in Walker Hall. He hopes to increase the size of the orchestra and also to put on more performances during the course of the school year.

LISTENING

17-06



Question The woman expresses her opinion of the new orchestra conductor. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion. 여자는 오케스트라의 새 지휘자에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그녀의 의견을 말하고 그녀가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

17-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- Dr. Martinson – new orchestra conductor Martinson 박사 -- 오케스트라의 새로운 지휘자
-- only duty -- 40-member orchestra 유일한 일 -- 40명의 오케스트라
- wants to increase orchestra size 오케스트라의 규모를 증대시키고자 함
-- put on more concerts 보다 많은 공연

WORD REMINDER

conductor [kəndʌktər] 지휘자 sole [soul] 유일한, 단독의 currently [kəˈrentlɪ kʌr-] 현재

LISTENING

WOMAN

- waste of \$ 돈 낭비
-- school said had \$ probs. but hired new conductor 학교측은 재정 문제가 있다고 했지만, 새로운 지휘자를 고용함
-- 3 concert/year but full-time job 년간 3번의 공연을 하지만 전일업
- roommate in Music Dept. but not in orchestra ∴ no benefit 룸메이트가 음악과이지만 오케스트라에 있지는 않음 ∴ 혜택 없음
-- should have given more duties 보다 많은 일을 주어야 했음

MAN

- may agree w/ woman 여자의 말에 동의
- Music Dpt. students benefit 음악과 학생들에게 이익

WORD REMINDER

financial [ˈfɪnænʃl ˈfaɪ-] 재정적인, 금전적인 benefit [ˈbɛnɪfɪt] 이익이 되다, 혜택이 되다 prudent [ˈprʊdnt] 신중한

SAMPLE RESPONSE

17-03

The man and woman share their opinions on the new orchestra conductor who was just hired by the Music Department. The woman expresses a negative opinion of the hiring for two reasons. The first reason is that she believes it's a waste of money. According to her, the school increased tuition because it needed money. But it hired a person whose only job is to lead an orchestra that performs three times a year. She doesn't understand that. Secondly, she mentions that only a few students in the Music Department will benefit from the new conductor. Her roommate and friends are music majors but aren't in the orchestra, so they probably won't ever even meet the conductor. She feels that the conductor should have been given more duties. Therefore, the woman disagrees with the decision to hire the new conductor.

INTEGRATED TASK / Psychology: The Overconfidence Effect

Reading & Listening

READING

The Overconfidence Effect

Confidence is the belief that a person has in her or her judgment and abilities. While most people desire to have confidence, in some cases, people have too much. This is known as overconfidence. Those who suffer from overconfidence have too much faith in their abilities. This often leads them to believe that they can accomplish something whereas, in reality, they are most likely to fail. As a result of the overconfidence effect, people can suffer disappointments in their lives because they build up their expectations of success but then experience failure in reality.

LISTENING

17-09



Question The professor talks about how some of his students have experienced failures. Explain how these examples are related to the overconfidence effect. 교수는 자신의 학생 중 일부가 어떻게 실패를 경험하게 되었는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 과신 오류와 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

17-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 **too much confidence: overconfidence** 너무 많은 자신감: 과신
- too much faith in abilities 능력에 대한 과도한 믿음
- 2 **believe can do anything** 어떤 것이라도 할 수 있다고 믿음
- but will probably fail 하지만 실패할 수 있음

WORD REMINDER

overconfidence [ˌoʊvərˈkɒnfɪdəns / -kɒn-] 과신 accomplish [əˈkʌmplɪʃ əkɒm-] 성취하다, 이루다 expectation [ˌekspekˈteɪʃən] 기대

LISTENING

- 1 **smart student — overconfident** 똑똑한 학생 → 과신
- didn't study for final ∴ C on test & B+ in class 기말 시험 공부를 하지 않음 ∴ 시험에서 C를 받고 수업에서는 B+를 받음
- 2 **student wants to be journalist but bad writer** 언론인이 되기를 원하지만 글을 잘 못쓰는 학생
- many applications but no interviews 여러 차례 지원했지만 면접을 보지 못함
- very upset 매우 당황

WORD REMINDER

disastrous [dɪzæstrəs -ʌs-] 비참한 wind up -ing 결국 ~로 끝나다 assume [əˈsjʊm] 가정하다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

17-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which his students have had problems with overconfidence. The first example concerns a student who was very intelligent. The professor says that the student was too confident in his abilities, so he didn't study for the final exam. The student did poorly and got a B+ in the class as a result. The second example is about a student who wanted to become a journalist. She believed she was a great writer, but she wasn't. So she didn't get any interviews when she applied for newspaper and magazine jobs. This upset her very much. These demonstrate the concept called the overconfidence effect, which is defined as a feeling of overconfidence that results in a person experiencing failure rather than success.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Suffering from Depression*

Listening

LISTENING

17-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 여자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하시오.

17-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|--|---|
| Problem | <i>going through depression</i> 우울증을 겪고 있음 |
| Reason | <i>stress from studying// weather</i> 학업에 대한 스트레스// 날씨 |
| Option 1: Take Medication | <i>doc's prescription: not required (buy easily)</i> 의사의 처방전: 필요하지 않음 (쉽게 구입) <i>Option 2: no time to visit on regular basis</i> 방안2: 정기적으로 방문할 시간이 없음 |
| Option 2: Visit Clinic in Dept. of Psych. | <i>not comfortable taking medication</i> 약을 복용한다는 것에 마음이 편치 않음 <i>free</i> 무료 <i>talking w/ psychiatrists ∴ more effective</i> 정신과 의사들과 상담 ∴ 보다 효과적 |

WORD REMINDER

depression [dɪˈpreʃən] 우울증 blame [bleɪm] 비난하다 medication [medəˈkeɪʃən] 의약품, 약 prescription [prɪskrɪpʃən] 처방(전) clinic [klɪnɪk] 진료소, 상담소 psychiatrist [saɪkiəˈtrɪst/ si-] 정신과 의사 overcome [ˌoʊvərkʌm] 극복하다 confidential [kənˈfɪdəntʃəl / kən-] 비밀의, 기밀의

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: TAKE MEDICATION

17-14

The woman has a problem concerning some depression she is experiencing. The reasons are that she is stressed out from studying and the bad weather is affecting her. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should take some medication. The second option is that the woman should visit a clinic in the Psychology Department. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, some medications do not require a doctor's prescription, so the woman can buy the proper medicine easily. Secondly, the woman doesn't have enough time to visit the clinic on a regular basis. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: VISIT CLINIC IN DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

17-15

The woman has a problem concerning some depression she is experiencing. The reasons are that she is stressed out from studying and the bad weather is affecting her. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the woman should take some medication. The second option is that the woman should visit a clinic in the Psychology Department. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, the woman is hesitant to take medication. Secondly, the clinical service offered in the Psychology Department is free, and talking with professional psychiatrists will be effective at helping the woman get over her problems. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Agricultural Engineering: Soil Erosion Prevention*

Listening

LISTENING

17-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain two ways in which farmers prevent the wind and water from eroding their soil. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 농부들이 물과 바람에 의한 토양 침식을 예방하고 있는 두 가지 방식을 설명하십시오.

17-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

Soil Erosion – Caused by Wind and Water 토양 침식 – 물과 바람에 의해 일어남

1 plants w/ deep root systems 뿌리가 긴 식물들

- forms clumps → hard to erode 흙덩어리를 형성 → 침식이 잘 되지 않음
- ex) tomatoes & broccoli 예) 토마토와 브로콜리

2 build barriers 방벽 구축

- wind – plant trees/ use mulch 바람 – 나무를 심음/ 뿌리 덮개 사용
- water – build stone walls & dirt barriers/ dig ditches 물 – 돌담과 흙벽을 만듦/ 도랑을 팠

WORD REMINDER

prospect [práspekt / prɔ-] 전망, 가능성 soil erosion 토양 침식 topsoil [tápsɔil] 표토 devastating [dévastèitiŋ] 파괴적인 productivity [pròud Aktivəti, prɔd- / prɔd-] 생산성 anchoring point 정박점 chump [tʃʌmp] 흙덩어리 cohesive [kouhí:siv] 점착력이 있는, 결합력이 있는 mulch [mʌltʃ] 뿌리 덮개 channel [tʃénl] 수로를 내다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

17-18

In the lecture, the professor provides two ways of preventing soil erosion. The first method that the professor mentions is to plant crops that have deep root systems. She says that tomatoes and broccoli have deep roots. The roots of these plants cause the soil to form clumps underground. The wind can blow away loose soil easily, but it is harder to blow away big clumps of soil. The second method that the professor talks about is building various barriers. To cut down on wind erosion, some farmers plant lines of trees by their fields. Also, they put mulch on top of the soil to keep the wind from blowing it away. To cut down on water erosion, some farmers build stone or dirt barriers, and other farmers dig ditches to keep too much water from getting into their fields. In this way, the professor describes two ways to reduce soil erosion.

WORD REMINDER

cut down on 줄이다, 감소시키다

TIPS for SUCCESS

통합형에서는 반드시 나온 내용만!

5번을 제외한 통합형 문제에서는 독립형 문제에서와는 다르게 본인의 의견을 제시하지 말아야 한다. 지문 및 대화에서 나타난 내용만을 가지고 답변하도록 하자. 즉, 화자의 의견에 대해 자신이 찬성하는지 혹은 반대하는지를 언급할 필요는 없다.

**ACTUAL
TEST**

18

INDEPENDENT TASK

Tools

Listening to Music

INTEGRATED TASK

Banning Bicycles from Sidewalks

Philosophy: Logical Consequences

Volunteer or Workshop

Biology: Mountain Animals

INDEPENDENT TASK / Tools

Question Which tools or equipment make your life easier? 어떤 도구 혹은 장비가 당신의 삶을 보다 편하게 만들어 주었는가? 18-01

WARMING-UP 문제를 듣고 머릿속에 떠오르는 항목에 표시하십시오.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| bus | <input type="checkbox"/> | automobile | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| computer | <input type="checkbox"/> | the Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| elevator | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | airplane | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| credit card | <input type="checkbox"/> | telephone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| calculator | <input type="checkbox"/> | watch | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| indoor plumbing | <input type="checkbox"/> | refrigerator | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NOTE-TAKING

home on 10th floor 집이 10층에 있음

- take elev. many times/day 하루에 수 차례 엘리베이터를 탑
- stairs → difficult 계단 → 힘들

p/t job - deliveryman 아르바이트 - 배달원

- heavy packages ∴ need elevators 무거운 상자 ∴ 엘리베이터가 필요
- delivering → easier 배달 → 보다 쉬움

SAMPLE RESPONSE

18-02

The elevator is something that makes my life much easier. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, I live on the tenth floor of my apartment building. To be specific, I take the elevator up and down at home several times a day. Of course, I could take the stairs. But that would take a long time and be very difficult for me. Secondly, I have a part-time job as a deliveryman. To illustrate, I visit many apartments and other buildings. I always have heavy packages with me. Thanks to elevators, I can easily deliver the packages to their recipients. For these two reasons, the elevator has done a lot to make my life easier.

WORD REMINDER

deliveryman [dɪlɪvərɪmən] 배달원 recipient [rɪsɪpiənt] 수령인

INDEPENDENT TASK / *Listening to Music*

Question Some people prefer to attend live musical events such as concerts. Other people like to listen to recorded music. Which type of music do you prefer to listen to? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 어떤 사람들은 콘서트와 같은 라이브 음악 공연을 선호한다. 다른 사람들은 녹음되어 있는 음악을 듣는 것을 선호한다. 당신은 어떤 유형의 음악을 듣고 싶은가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오.

18-03

NOTE-TAKING

LIVE MUSICAL EVENTS

- sound better 소리가 더 좋음
- enjoy watching the show 공연 관람을 즐김

RECORDED MUSIC

- is clearer than live music 라이브 음악보다 소리가 깨끗
- can listen to it anytime 언제라도 들을 수 있음

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: LIVE MUSICAL EVENTS

18-04

I think that going to live musical events is much better than listening to recorded music. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, live music sounds much better than recorded music. To be specific, I attended a rock concert one month ago and was amazed by the sound quality. To me, the live performance sounded much better than the CD of the band that I have. Secondly, I enjoy watching the show. To illustrate, during a live performance, the audience sometimes gets to interact with the singers. Also, the singers often perform songs that they have never recorded. This makes watching the show much more fun. For these two reasons, I prefer attending live events to listening to recorded music.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: RECORDED MUSIC

18-05

I think that listening to recorded music is better than going to live musical events. I have two reasons for having this opinion. First, recorded music is always clear. To be specific, I can hear the music perfectly when it's recorded. But at concerts, the audience cheers and sometimes even sings along, so it's hard to hear the musicians very clearly. Secondly, I prefer to listen to music whenever I am in the mood for it. To illustrate, I listen to music at home, on the bus, and when I'm walking around. But I can only hear live music at a specific time and place. For these two reasons, I prefer listening to recorded music to attending live events.

WORD REMINDER

interact [ɪntərækt / ɪntərækt] 상호 작용하다, 서로 영향을 끼치다 sing along 노래를 따라 부르다 in the mood for ~할 기분이 나서

TIPS for SUCCESS

Flow

응시자가 실수를 하거나 아이디어를 떠올리지 못하여 "음... 음..."만을 반복하다가 결국 한숨을 쉬며 아무런 답변을 하지 못한 채 응답 시간이 끝나버리는 경우가 있다. 이러한 경우에는 신속히 다른 아이디어를 생각해내서 말을 이어가는 것이 점수를 얻을 수 있는 방법이다.

RELATED TOPICS for independent tasks

Task 1

1. What is the greatest invention in modern times? 현대의 가장 위대한 발명은 무엇인가?

- businesswoman ∴ travel 여성 사업가 ∴ 여행
go abroad → fast & convenient 해외로 감 → 빠르고 편리
can get work done easier 일을 보다 빨리 처리할 수 있음
- see relatives 친지들을 만남
live in other countries ∴ fly to visit 다른 나라에 거주 ∴ 방문하기 위해 비행기를 탔
keep in touch w/ family 가족들과 연락을 유지

2. What machine or tool could you not live without? 없어서는 안 될 기기나 도구는 무엇인가?

- comp. → use constantly 컴퓨터 → 항상 사용
email/ surfing/ reservations 이메일/ 웹서핑/ 예약
- convenient 편리
has made life easier 삶을 보다 쉽게 만들어 줌
ex) do shopping from home on comp. 컴퓨터로 집에서 쇼핑을 함

Task 2

3. Young people are too focused on the lives of celebrities these days. 요즘 젊은 사람들은 유명 인사들의 삶에 너무 집중하고 있다.

Agree

- many celebs = bad people ∴ bad role models 많은 유명 인사들 = 나쁜 사람들 ∴ 나쁜 롤모델
- movie stars → just performers/ nothing useful for society 영화 배우 → 배우일 뿐/ 사회에 유용하지 않음

Disagree

- athletes = good role models/ influence teens 운동선수들 = 좋은 롤모델/ 10대들에게 영향을 줌
- nice to see teens interested in lives of others 심대함이 타인의 삶에 관심을 갖는 것은 보기 좋음

4. Young people play too many video games nowadays. 요즘 젊은 사람들은 비디오 게임을 너무 많이 한다.

Agree

- brother: several hours of games/day 동생: 하루에 수시간 동안 게임
- kids play games ∴ don't interact w/ each other 아이들이 게임을 함 ∴ 서로 간에 교류가 없음

Disagree

- many games teach good skills → problem solving 많은 게임들은 좋은 능력을 길러 줌 → 문제 해결
- often see kids playing outside → no games 종종 아이들이 밖에서 노는 것을 봄 → 게임을 하지 않음

INTEGRATED TASK / *Banning Bicycles from Sidewalks*

Reading & Listening

READING

To the Editor,

The school has to ban bicycles from sidewalks on campus. Yesterday, I was nearly run over by a bicyclist zooming past me while I was on the sidewalk. All bicyclists should be required to ride on the roads. Many of my friends have the same complaints about bicyclists. They do not care about the safety of pedestrians, and they almost cause numerous accidents due to their reckless behavior. If the school does not outlaw bicyclists from riding on the sidewalks, I am positive there will soon be a serious incident in which innocent people get hurt.

Emily Jenkins
Junior

LISTENING

18-06



Question The woman expresses her opinion of the student's letter to the editor. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

여자는 편집자에게 보낸 학생의 편지에 대해 자신의 의견을 나타내고 있다. 그녀의 의견을 말하고 그녀가 그와 같은 의견을 주장하는데 제시한 이유를 설명하시오.

18-07

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- ban bikes from sidewalks → almost got hit 인도에서 자전거 타는 것을 금지 → 거의 충돌할 뻔 함
- friends → same problem 친구들 - 동일한 문제
- bicyclists → reckless 자전거를 타는 사람들 - 부주의함
- if no ban, then people will get hurt in future 금지하지 않으면, 향후 사람들이 다치게 될 것임

WORD REMINDER

sidewalk [saɪdwɔːk] 인도 도보 zoom [zu:m] 질주하다 pedestrian [pəˈdestriən] 보행자 reckless [rɛkˌlɪs] 부주의한, 무모한 outlaw [aʊtlɔː] 불법화하다, 금지하다 innocent [ɪˈnɒsnt] 무죄의

LISTENING

WOMAN

- banning → pointless 금지 조치 - 부적절
- who gives tickets? 누가 티켓을 팔을 것인가?
- hard to find police 경찰을 찾기가 어려움
- crime problem on campus ∴ use cops to catch thieves, not bicyclists 교내 범죄 문제 ∴ 경찰관으로 하여금 자전거를 타는 사람이 아니라 도둑을 잡게 해야 함
- put up signs 안내판 설치
- warn bicyclists → can ban later if behavior doesn't change 자전거 타는 사람들에게 경고 → 행동에 변화가 없는 경우 나중에 금지 조치

MAN

- agrees w/ letter writer 편지를 쓴 사람의 말에 동의
- asks what to do 어떻게 해야 할 지 묻음

WORD REMINDER

pointless [pɔɪntlɪs] 무의미한, 적절하지 않은 enforce [ɪnˈfɔːs] 집행하다 hand out 내밀다

SAMPLE RESPONSE

18-03

The man and woman share their opinions on the student's letter to the editor that insists that the school should ban bicyclists from riding on sidewalks and make them use the roads instead. The woman expresses a negative opinion of the student's letter for two reasons. The first reason is that she wonders who would enforce the ban. According to her, she wants the police to catch criminals on campus instead of giving out tickets to bicyclists. Secondly, she believes that instead of instituting a ban on bicyclists riding on sidewalks, the school could put up signs. These signs could warn bicyclists to be more careful. If they aren't effective, then a ban could happen later. Therefore, the woman disagrees with the student's letter to the editor.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Philosophy: Logical Consequences*

1 Reading & Listening

READING

Logical Consequences

Logical consequences are of great importance when dealing with the behavior of people, especially children. Actions must have consequences, yet these consequences must follow the rules of logic. For instance, when a child misbehaves, the punishment must fit the misdeed. It must be neither too severe nor too lenient. The punishment must also be related to the incorrect behavior. Naturally, a child who acts properly must be rewarded, not punished, for his or her action. That too is a logical consequence.

LISTENING

18-09



Question The professor talks about how she used to punish two of her students. Explain how these examples are related to logical consequences. 교수는 자신의 학생 중 두 명에게 어떻게 벌을 주었는지에 대해 이야기하고 있다. 그러한 예가 논리적 결과와 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하시오.

18-10

NOTE-TAKING

READING

- 1 **actions have consequences** 행동에는 결과가 따름
- *bad behavior results in appropriate punishment* 나쁜 행동에는 적절한 처벌이 결과로 온다
- *not too severe or lenient* 너무 심하거나 너무 너그로우면 안 됨
- 2 **good behavior – rewarded** 좋은 행동 – 보상

WORD REMINDER

deal with 다루다, 처리하다 misbehave [misbiheiv] 잘못 행동하다 misdeed [misdi:d] 잘못된 행동 lenient [li:niant/ -njant] 관대한, 너그러운
properly [prapali / prɔp-] 적절하게

LISTENING

- 1 **girl writes on desk** 여자 아이가 책상에 낙서를 함
- *punishment – clean all desks* 처벌 – 모든 책상을 닦음
- 2 **boy talks** 남자 아이가 떠들
- *different kinds of punishment/ sometimes no punishment* 여러 가지의 처벌/ 때로는 벌을 주지 않음
- *illogical ∴ boy keeps talking* 비논리적 ∴ 남자가 아이는 계속 떠들

WORD REMINDER

detention [ditiɔnʃn] 방과후 학교에 남기는 벌

SAMPLE RESPONSE

18-11

In the lecture, the professor describes two ways in which she punished children who were misbehaving in her classes. The first example concerns a girl who often drew on her desk. The teacher made her clean all of the desks as a way of punishing the student. The second example is of a boy who used to talk in class. The professor says that she used to give him various kinds of punishments and sometimes didn't punish him at all. This illogical behavior did not get the boy to stop speaking in class. These demonstrate the concept called logical consequences, which is defined as actions having the proper consequences. When a person behaves badly, the punishment needs to be logical. Likewise, a student who behaves well would logically be rewarded rather than punished.

INTEGRATED TASK / Volunteer or Workshop

Listening

LISTENING

18-12



Question The students discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why. 학생들이 남자의 문제에 대한 두 가지 가능한 해결 방안에 대해 논의하고 있다. 그 문제를 설명하십시오. 그리고 두 해결 방안 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는지 이야기하고 그에 대한 이유를 설명하십시오.

18-13

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

| | |
|--|---|
| Problem | <i>deciding to go to Haiti for volunteer work</i> 아이티에 자원 봉사를 갈 것인지 결정 중 |
| Reason | <i>important workshop</i> 중요한 워크숍 |
| Option 1: Go to Haiti | <i>feels terrible after watching news</i> 뉴스를 본 후 끔찍한 기분을 느낌 <i>workshop: held again next yr.</i> 워크숍: 내년에도 다시 열림 <i>next yr.: too busy (senior) ∴ no time to volunteer</i> 내년: 너무 바쁨 (4학년) ∴ 자원 봉사를 할 시간이 없음 |
| Option 2: Participate in Workshop | <i>workshop: talking about for a yr.</i> 워크숍: 1년 동안 이야기해 옴 <i>volunteer: many chances</i> 자원 봉사: 많은 기회 |

WORD REMINDER

volunteer [vɒlɒntɪər / vɒl-] 자원 봉사 workshop [wɜːrkʃɒp / -ʃɒp] 연수회, 워크숍 enormous [ɪnɔːrməs] 막대한

SAMPLE RESPONSE 1: GO TO HAITI

18-14

The man has a problem concerning whether or not he should go to Haiti to do some volunteer work. The reason is that he wants to attend a workshop that will be held while he is in Haiti. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should do the volunteer work. The second option is that the man should participate in the workshop. In my opinion, the first option is better than the second option for two reasons. First, he really wants to help the people in Haiti after watching the news. Secondly, the workshop will be held again next year, so he will have another chance to participate in the workshop then. Therefore, I prefer the first option to the second option.

SAMPLE RESPONSE 2: PARTICIPATE IN WORKSHOP

18-15

The man has a problem concerning whether or not he should go to Haiti to do some volunteer work. The reason is that he wants to attend a workshop that will be held while he is in Haiti. The man and woman are discussing two possible options. The first option is that the man should do the volunteer work. The second option is that the man should participate in the workshop. In my opinion, the second option is better than the first option for two reasons. First, he has wanted to attend the workshop for a year. Secondly, the man will have many chances to volunteer and to help others. Therefore, I prefer the second option to the first option.

INTEGRATED TASK / *Biology: Mountain Animals*

Listening

LISTENING

18-16



Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain how the mountain goat and bighorn sheep have adapted to live in high altitudes. 강의에서 나온 요점과 사례를 이용하여, 산양과 큰뿔야생양이 고지대에서 살기 위해 적응해 온 방식을 설명하십시오.

18-17

NOTE-TAKING

LISTENING

High Altitudes – Difficult Conditions 높은 고도 – 살기 힘든 조건

- 1 **thick fur: mountain goat** 많은 털: 산양
- heavy snow + wind → cold weather 폭설 + 바람 → 추운 날씨
- fur keeps goat warm 털이 체온을 유지하게 해줌
- 2 **specialized legs: bighorn sheep** 특화된 다리: 큰뿔아생양
- strong legs → climb up and down mountains 강력한 다리 → 산을 오르내림
- large hoofs → no slipping or falling 커다란 발굽 → 미끄러지거나 떨어지지 않음

WORD REMINDER

altitude [æltəˈjuːd] 고도 negotiate [nɪɡəʊʃieɪt] 협상하다; (장애 등을) 극복하다 run down (사냥감을) 추적하여 잡다 fiercely [ˈfɪəsli] 격렬하게, 맹렬히 remind [rɪmaɪnd] 상기시키다 mountain goat 산양 specialized [spɛʃəlaɪzd] 특화된 hoof [huːf huːf] 발굽 terrain [təˈreɪn] 지형 bighorn sheep 큰뿔아생양

SAMPLE RESPONSE

18-18

In the lecture, the professor provides two types of adaptations in animals that live high in the mountains. The first type is thick fur. The professor uses the mountain goat as an example of an animal with thick fur. According to the professor, meters of snow can fall in the mountains. The wind can blow very strongly, too, so that makes the temperature seem very cold. Fortunately for mountain goats, they have very thick fur, which keeps them warm even in bad weather conditions. The second type is specialized legs. The professor gives the example of the bighorn sheep as an animal with specialized legs. The professor says that bighorn sheep need strong legs to be able to climb up and down the steep mountains. And he says that their large hooves stop them from falling off the mountains. In this way, the professor describes two adaptations of animals that live in the mountains.

TIPS for SUCCESS

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