

TOEFL® MAP

24 Full-Length
Practice Tests

ACTUAL TEST

최신 경향의 최다 문제 수록 - 총 24회분

Susan Kim
Michael A. Putlack



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

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Writing

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머리말

우리는 그림을 그릴 때, 어떤 그림을 그릴 것인지 먼저 상상을 하고, 밑그림을 그린 다음, 예쁘게 색을 칠합니다. 라이팅도 그 본질에 있어서는 그림을 그리는 것과 같습니다. 어떤 글을 쓸 것인지에 관해서 우선 브레인스토밍을 하고, 기본적인 문장을 쓴 후, 수식어를 씌우는 것입니다. 기본 문장을 작성한 다음 보다 세련되고 화려한 문장으로 다듬으면 되는 쉽고 재미있는 방법을, 안타깝게도, 많은 수험생들이 시작도 하기 전에 먼저 두려움부터 느낍니다. 게다가 토플 라이팅은 정해진 시간 안에 정형화된 글을 두 편이나 요구하기 때문에 대부분의 토플 라이팅 서적들은 수험생들에게 장식용인 것처럼 비춰지기도 합니다.

적지 않은 학생들이 문법에 관해서는 토플 선생님들보다도 더 많은 지식을 보유하고 있는 것 같습니다. 하지만, 한편으로는, 그러한 지식을 실제 라이팅에 적용하지 못하는 경우가 더 많아 보입니다. 보다 좋은 성적을 낼 수 있는, 잠재력이 큰 수험생들이 뚜렷한 가이드라인이 제시되지 않아 고민에 빠지고 심지어는 토플에 대한 두려움을 키우는 것 같아서 안타까운 적이 많았습니다. 알고 보면 그렇게 어렵지만은 않은데, 심지어 재미있게 공부를 하는 학생들도 종종 볼 수 있다는 점은 이러한 사실을 반증해 줍니다. 따라서, 개인적으로는 실전에 가까운 문제를 계속 풀어 나가며 시험에 대한 긴장감도 풀고 탄탄한 라이팅 실력도 쌓아갈 수 있는 책을 쓰고 싶었습니다.

수년간 어학의 메카인 서울 강남 지역에서 토플을 가르치며, 수험생들이 겪는 어려움이나 그들의 저지르는 잦은 실수들을 눈으로 직접 볼 수 있었습니다. 그래서 누구나 알고 있지만 저지를 수 있는 실수들을 모아 실제 시험 전 꼭 기억했으면 하는 포인트들을 TIPS for SUCCESS에 적어 보았습니다. 한편 독립형 문제의 경우, 찬반에 대한 의견을 모두 실어서 동일한 주제 및 동일한 서론 하에 자신의 주장을 개진해 볼 수 있도록 하였습니다. 또한 INTRODUCTION에서는 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 타이핑해보고, 문제에 나왔던 지문과 스크립트를 다시 한 번 확인하며, 아울러 모범 답안과 자신이 쓴 답도 비교해 볼 수 있을 것입니다. 한편 시험이나 교재에 관련된 질문 및 답변, 그리고 기타 보충 자료 등은 <http://cafe.naver.com/helloibt>에서 찾아볼 수 있을 것입니다. 이로써 실제 시험에 대한 울렁증을 해소하고 자신의 실력이 충분히 반영된 성적을 얻을 수 있으리라 생각합니다.

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

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이 책의 특징

최신 경향의 최다 문제 수록

- 총 24회분의 문제 수록
- 최신 기출 문제를 분석하여 빈출 주제 및 단어로 문제를 재구성

모든 문제에 대한 샘플 에세이 제공

- 수험생에게 실질적인 도움이 될 수 있는 모범 답안 제공
- 독립형 문제의 경우 찬/반에 대한 각각의 샘플 에세이를 수록

고득점으로 이어지는 필수 팁 제공

- 고득점을 얻기 위해 에세이 작성시 반드시 알아야 할 팁 제시

각 독립형 문제에 관련된 연관 토픽 제시

- 해당 주제와 관련이 있는 다양한 문제들을 수록

모든 지문과 스크립트, 그리고 샘플 에세이에 대한 해석 수록

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

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

- 자신의 답안과 실시간으로 비교해 볼 수 있는 샘플 에세이

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 가이드라인 또한 제시해 두었다.

WORD REMINDER

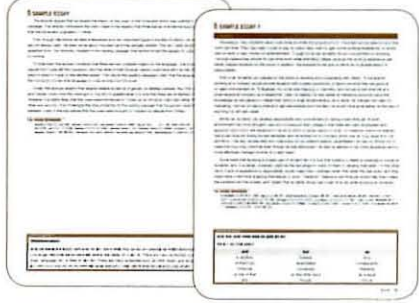
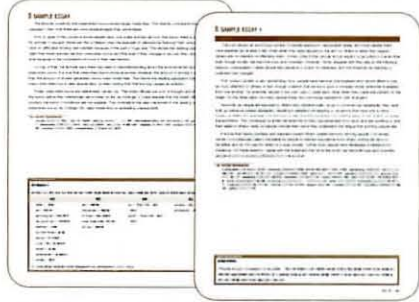
해당 주제와 관련되고 실제 토플 시험에서 자주 사용되는 단어들을 일목요연하게 정리해 두어, 수험생들이 빠른 시간 내에 단어 학습에 대한 효과를 볼 수 있다.

SAMPLE ESSAY & TIPS for SUCCESS

수험생들이 실제 쓸 수 있는 레벨을 감안하여 높이에 맞춘 샘플 에세이들을 제공하였다. 특히 독립형의 경우, 찬/반에 대한 각각의 샘플 에세이를 제공해 줌으로써, 자신의 의견에 맞는 모범 답안을 분석해 볼 수 있다. 또한 작문에 유용한 문법 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 유출의 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 평소 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 토플 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 쉬운 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 프로메트릭 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 라이팅 영역 채점 기준

1. 통합형 문제 (Integrated Writing Task)

Score 5 강의 내용을 명확하게 요약하고 강의 내용이 주어진 읽기 지문에서 나타난 주장과 어떻게 연관되는지를 명료하게 설명한다. 글의 구성이 우수하고 문법적인 실수가 거의 없기 때문에 그 의미가 모호하지 않다.

Score 4 강의 내용의 주제와 그 주제가 읽기 지문에서 나타나고 있는 주제와 어떻게 연관되는지를 잘 설명한다. 하지만 의미가 모호하거나 부정확한 경우가 간혹 있을 수 있다. 또한 이따금 눈에 띄는 문법적인 실수가 나타나서 의미가 모호해 지는 경우도 이 점수에 해당된다.

Score 3 전체적으로 강의의 주제와 그 주제가 읽기 지문에서 나타난 주제와 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하나 그 의미가 모호하거나, 불명확하거나, 혹은 때때로 잘못되어 있다. 강의의 요점 중 한 가지를 빠뜨리는 경우도 이 점수에 해당된다. 문법적인 실수가 보다 많이 나타나서 강의 및 읽기 지문에서 나타난 주제들 간의 연관성을 알아보기가 힘들다.

Score 2 강의의 주제 중 일부만을 다루고 있으며 그 주제가 읽기 지문에서 나타난 정보와 어떻게 연관되는지를 설명하지 못한다. 또한 심각한 문법적 실수를 포함하고 있기 때문에 해당 주제를 접해본 적이 없는 독자라면 강의 및 읽기 지문의 주제를 이해할 수가 없게 된다.

Score 1 강의의 내용이 거의 다루어지지 않거나 전혀 다루어지지 않는다. 또한 언어 표현 능력이 매우 낮아서 그 의미를 전혀 이해할 수가 없다.

Score 0 단순히 읽기 지문의 내용을 복사해 쓰거나, 전혀 주제를 나타내지 못하거나, 영어 이외의 언어로 쓰여졌거나, 혹은 내용이 아예 없는 경우 이 점수에 해당된다.

2. 독립형 문제 (Independent Writing Task)

Score 5

명확하게 주제를 전달한다. 글이 논리적으로 구성되어 있고, 아이디어와 단락이 적절하게 연관되어 있으며, 예들이 각 주제를 뒷받침해 준다. 자연스럽게 읽히고 문장 형식이 다양하며, 적합한 단어들이 사용되고, 관용적인 표현들도 올바르게 사용되었다. 사소한 문법적 실수가 있을 수 있으나, 읽는 사람의 이해를 방해하지는 않는다.

Score 4

주제를 잘 전달한다. 하지만 주장을 뒷받침하는 세부적인 내용이 불충분할 수 있다. 전반적으로 글의 구성은 좋으나 연결이 명확하지 않고, 장황하며, 그리고 혹은 관련이 없는 정보가 들어있을 수 있다. 또한 눈에 띄는 문법적인 실수 및 적절치 못한 단어들이 상대적으로 많을 수 있으나, 의미는 명확하게 전달된다.

Score 3

쉽게 이해할 수 없거나 불완전한 설명 및 예들을 사용하여 주제를 나타낸다. 글에 일관성은 있으나, 아이디어간의 연관성은 명확하지 않을 수 있다. 또한 정확하지만 문장 구조 및 어휘의 사용이 제한적일 수 있으며 문법적인 실수가 보다 자주 나타나기 때문에 때때로 그 의미가 모호해 진다.

Score 2

주제를 명확하게 표현하지 못하고 글의 구성이 적절치 못하여 아이디어를 제대로 개진하지 못한다. 예들이 주제를 뒷받침하지 못하는 경우도 있고 보다 많은 문법적 실수로 인해 의미가 모호해 지는 경우도 많다.

Score 1

주제를 표현하지 못하고 심각한 문법적 실수가 잦아 대체적으로 의미가 불명확하다.

Score 0

단순히 주제를 복사해 쓰거나, 전혀 주제를 나타내지 못하거나, 영어 이외의 언어로 쓰여졌거나, 혹은 내용이 아예 없는 경우 이 점수에 해당된다.

A C T U A L
T E S T

01

Integrated Task

American History: Robert E. Peary

Independent Task

Environment

INTEGRATED TASK / American History: Robert E. Peary

Reading & Listening

READING

In the early twentieth century, many explorers were vying to reach the North Pole. Several subsequently claimed to have reached their objective, which has made the question of who got there first somewhat controversial. One explorer, American Robert E. Peary, made the best case for having reached the North Pole by an overland route on April 9, 1909, however, since his claim is supported by a variety of evidence.

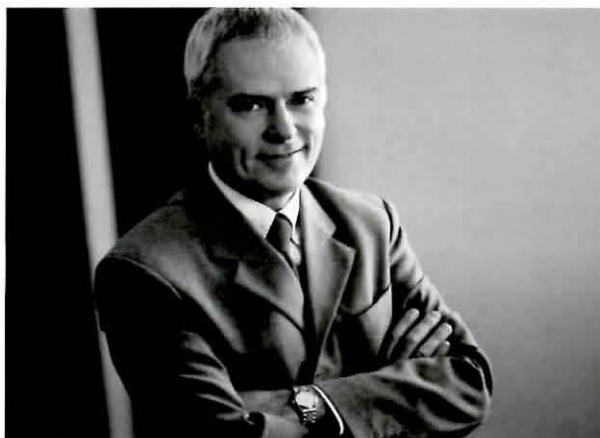
When Peary returned from his trip to the Arctic, he learned that another explorer, Fredrick Cook, was claiming to have reached the North Pole the previous year. Peary submitted his evidence to the National Geographic Society, a highly respected organization. After a close examination of his records, the society concluded that Peary had reached the North Pole while Cook had not.

In his report, Peary stated that it took him approximately thirty-seven days to reach the North Pole from his last base camp. Many Arctic experts believe that was much too fast considering the harsh conditions Peary endured on his trek. However, in 2005, another explorer, Tom Avery, repeated Peary's journey. His team used replicas of 1909 dogsleds and mirrored the conditions Peary faced as best as they could. Avery's team reached the North Pole in just under thirty-seven days, which proved Peary's claim was valid.

Peary himself was a skilled navigator and took many sightings as he traveled, so he was cognizant of when he reached the North Pole. He also took some photographs while there. By examining sun's position in the sky and the length of the shadows on the ice on the dates when the photos were taken, experts at the National Geographic Society determined that Peary was indeed standing at the North Pole when he took those photographs.

LISTENING

01-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific arguments made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오. 01-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Robert E Peary: First to Reach the North Pole 로버트 피어리: 북극에 처음 도달

1 approval from the NGS 국립 지리 협회(National Geographic Society)로 부터의 승인

— records: under a close examination 기록: 면밀한 조사

Paraphrasing Example

Peary's records were examined deliberately and approved by the National Geographic Society.

2 experts — 37 days: too short 전문가들 → 37일: 너무 짧음

— Avery repeated the journey → just under 37 days 에이버리가 여정을 반복 → 37일이 조금 못 되었음

Paraphrasing Example

Experts were skeptical that Peary's journey took only 37 days until Avery repeated it in less time.

3 took pictures 사진 촬영

— sun's position in the sky + length of the shadows on the ice 하늘의 태양 위치 + 얼음 위의 그림자 길이

→ indeed standing at the North Pole 직접 북극에 서 있었음

Paraphrasing Example

His pictures showing the sun's position and the length of shadows led the National Geographic Society to assert that Peary truly got himself to the North Pole.

WORD REMINDER

vie [vai] 경쟁하다 subsequently [sʌbsɪkwəntli] 그 후에 objective [əbɒdʒektɪv] 목표 controversial [kɑntreɪvɜːʃəl / kɒn-] 논쟁의 overland [ˈoʊvərˌlænd / -lənd] 육로의 submit [səbɪt] 제출하다 harsh [hɑːʃ] 혹독한 endure [endʒʊər] 견디다 trek [trek] 길고 고된 여행 replica [réplika] 복사, 반복 mirror [mɪrər] 반영하다 navigator [nævɪɡeɪtər] 항해자 sighting [saɪtɪŋ] 목격 cognizant [kɒɡnəzənt / kɒg-] 알고 있는

LISTENING

Many Experts Are Not Convinced by the Claim 많은 전문가들이 그 주장에 납득하지 않음

1 The NGS: impartial observers X 국립 지리 협회: 공정한 감독관 X

— examiners: P's friends 검사관: 피어리의 친구들

— P: big donor 피어리: 중요한 기부자

→ took only 2 days to examine the evidence 증거를 검사하는데 단 이틀 소요

Paraphrasing Example

Peary's claim is invalid since examiners at the National Geographic Society were his fellows.

2 navigation records 항해 기록

— P: the only member skilled in navigation → no one could confirm his figures

피어리: 항해에서의 유일한 구성원 → 누구도 그의 모습을 저정 확인할 수 없었음

— 37 days: too short 37일: 너무 짧음

— Avery's journey: different from P's 에이버리의 여정: 피어리의 여정과 다름

— weather conditions// weights on sled loads 기후 조건// 썰매 짐의 무게

→ inaccurate test 부정확한 실험

Paraphrasing Example

His navigation records and Avery's inaccurate ways of repeating the journey are not persuasive in upholding Peary's argument.

3 camera: fit 6 diff lenses 카메라: 6개의 렌즈를 맞춤

— lengths of shadows vary depending on the lens 렌즈에 따라서 그림자의 길이가 달라짐

→ cannot trust photographic evidence 사진 증거는 신뢰할 수 없음

Paraphrasing Example

Using varying lenses on a camera could produce the effect of different shadow lengths on the ice.

WORD REMINDER

shaky [ʃeɪki] 불확실한 impartial [ɪmˈpɑːʃəl] 공평한 donor [dəʊnər] 기부자 lone [laʊn] 혼자의 school [skuːl] 떼지어 나아감 site [saɪt] 장소 confirm [kənˈfɜːm] 확인하다 figure [fɪɡjər / -gər] 모습 duplicate [dʒʌpləkeɪt] 두 번 되풀이하다 feat [fiːt] 위업 flawed [flɔːd] 흠이 있는 load [ləʊd] 짐 accurate [əˈkjʊrət] 정확한 manufacture [mænʃəˈfæktʃər] 제작하다 vary [ˈveəri] 바뀌다

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that many experts are not convinced that Robert E. Peary was the first person to successfully reach the North Pole. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that there are many pieces of evidence to verify the assertion.

First, Peary's claim is invalid in that examiners at the National Geographic Society were his fellows. Furthermore, he made a lot of donations to the society. Thus, the inspectors rushed through his records in only two days before determining that Peary was the first explorer at the North Pole. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that Peary's records were examined deliberately and approved by the society.

Next, the lecturer contends that Peary's navigation records are not persuasive in upholding his argument. As he was the only skilled member in the expedition, there was no one to corroborate his presence at the North Pole. Moreover, different weather conditions and the weight of the sled loads make Avery's repeated journey not exactly the same as Peary's expedition. This casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that experts were skeptical that Peary's journey took only 37 days until Avery repeated it in less time.

Finally, using varying lenses on a camera could produce the effect of different shadow lengths on the ice. Since the camera could mount six different lenses that could show dissimilar images, the photographic evidence is unreliable. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that his pictures showing the sun's position and the length of shadows led the National Geographic Society to assert that Peary truly got himself to the North Pole.

WORD REMINDER

verify [vɛrɪfaɪ] 증명하다 invalid [ɪnˈvəlɪd / -lɪd] 타당하지 않은 in that ~이므로 fellow [fɛləu] 동료 inspector [ɪnspektər] 검사관 deliberately [dɪlɪbərətli] 신중히 approve [əˈpru:v] 승인하다 persuasive [pəˈswɛsɪv] 설득력 있는 uphold [ʌphəʊld] 지지하다 corroborate [kəˈrɒbəreɪt / -rɒb-] 확증하다 presence [ˈprezns] 존재 expert [ˈɛkspərt] 전문가 skeptical [skɛptɪkəl] 회의적인 varying [ˈvɛəriŋ] 바뀌는 dissimilar [dɪsɪmələr] 다른 unreliable [ʌnrɪəɪəbl̩] 신뢰할 수 없는

TIPS for SUCCESS

부사절이 주절 앞에 올 경우: 부사절과 주절 사이에 comma(쉼표)를 반드시 붙인다.

마지막 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

"Since the camera could mount six different lenses that could show dissimilar images"라는 부사절이 주절 앞에 있으므로 comma를 붙인 후 "the photographic evidence is unreliable"를 쓴다.

부사절이 주절 뒤에 올 경우: comma가 필요 없다.

두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자

"First, Peary's claim is invalid"라는 주절과 "in that examiners at the National Geographic Society were his fellows"라는 부사절 사이에는 comma가 붙지 않는다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Environment

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Environmental issues can be solved or improved in the future. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 환경 문제는 미래에 해결되거나 개선될 수 있다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- matter of concern for many companies** 많은 기업들에게 관심의 대상
 - inventions + improvements to filtering facilities 정화 장치 발명 + 개발
 - ex) corp's in the past: didn't take seriously 예) 과거의 기업: 심각히 받아들이지 않았음
 - now: - install systems to reduce toxic waste 현재: 독성 폐기물을 감소시킨 장치를 설치
 - develop a filtering system 정화 장치 개발
- green mvnt** 환경 운동
 - more ppl are concerned about situation 더 많은 사람들이 상황에 대해 관심을 가짐
 - ex) recycling campaigns 예) 분리수거
 - food waste: ground + dried → process → fertilizer 음식물 쓰레기: 분쇄하여 건조시킬 → 과정 → 비료

INTRODUCTION

generalization: development of tech → many advantages + env'tal damage

일반화: 과학 기술의 발전 → 많은 이로움 + 환경 파괴

attention → solutions + global responses

관심 → 해결책 + 국제적 대응

thesis: agree (investment, attitudes towards env'tal concerns)

논제: 찬성 (투자, 환경 문제에 대한 사고방식)

DISAGREE

- env'tal damage → faster than restoration** 환경 파괴 → 복구보다 더 빠름
 - ex) trees: cut down 예) 나무: 벌목
 - new trees: shallow root structures 새로운 나무: 얇은 뿌리 조직
 - susceptible to erosion → natural disasters 침식에 취약 → 자연재해
- prob's w/ the attitudes that some companies + individuals have** 일부 기업 + 개인이 갖고 있는 태도의 문제
 - profit-oriented objective → worsens the effect 이윤 지향적 목표 → 결과를 악화시킬
 - ex) corp's: concerned about making revenue 예) 기업: 이득을 내는데 관심이 있음
 - meet the safety standards → no further improvement in filtering systems 안전 기준 충족 → 정화 장치의 더 이상의 개발 X

INTRODUCTION

generalization: development of tech → many advantages + env'tal damage

일반화: 과학 기술의 발전 → 많은 이로움 + 환경 파괴

attention → solutions + global responses

관심 → 해결책 + 국제적 대응

thesis: disagree (pace of destruction, attitudes towards env'tal concerns)

논제: 반대 (파괴의 속도, 환경 문제에 대한 사고방식)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

GREE

The development of technology has provided people with a lot of advantages; however, it has also caused tremendous environmental damage. As environmental concerns have provoked attention from many, there are numerous solutions and global responses that have been proposed or initiated already. Though some people contend that environmental damage is irreversible, I strongly believe that nature can be restored in the future. There are two reasons for this belief: Big corporations are investing a lot of money in the rehabilitation of the environment, and green campaigns have changed people's thinking regarding our natural surroundings.

To begin with, environmental issues have become a major matter of concern for a number of companies. This fact has led them to come up with inventions and improvements in their filtering facilities. To illustrate, most corporations in the past did not take seriously the environmental effects, such as air pollution and noxious materials, produced during manufacturing in Korea, and the results were a lot of hazardous materials and severe destruction of nature. However, as the situation came to the notice of corporations, they started to install systems to reduce toxic waste and to develop filtering systems which will eventually be able to remove all pollutants from factory emissions.

In addition, the green movement has spread worldwide. Compared to the past, many more people are concerned about the environmental situation, which could have a direct effect on generations to come. For instance, almost everyone in Korea participates in recycling campaigns. Hence, people have become habituated to sorting plastics, aluminum cans, and cardboard into recycling bins. Furthermore, food waste is ground and dried and then goes through a special process with chemicals to turn it into fertilizer. These examples show that our environmental circumstances will gradually get better.

It is true that enormous effort and time will be required to restore the earth's damaged environment, which is already causing rising sea levels, storms of increasing number and strength, and changes in the migration patterns of animals. On the other hand, there are many companies striving to improve their systems for filtering toxic materials. In addition, people are taking part in preservation campaigns and are trying to rehabilitate the environment for their descendants. For the above reasons, I firmly agree with the statement that environmental issues can be solved or improved in the future.

WORD REMINDER

tremendous [triméndəs] 굉장한 provoke [prəvóuk] 물려 일으키다 initiate [iníʃiəit] 시작하다 irreversible [irivársəbəl] 거꾸로 할 수 없는 restore [ristó:r] 복구하다 rehabilitation [ri:habílatéiʃən] 재건 filtering facilities 여과 장치 noxious [nókʃəs / nók-] 유해한 install [instól] 설치하다 emission [imíʃən] 방출 recycle [risáikl] 재활용하다 habituate [hábitʃueit] 습관이 되다 sort [sɔ:t] 분류하다 bin [bin] 큰 상자 grind [graɪnd] 갈다 fertilizer [fí:táləízər] 비료 migration [maigréiʃən] 이동 strive [straiv] 노력하다 preservation [prèzərvéiʃən] 보존 descendant [diséndənt] 자손

TIPS for SUCCESS

부정대명사(Indefinite Pronoun)

부정대명사는 any, every, some 또는 no 등의 단어로 시작하는 경우가 대부분이다. 불특정 사람이나 사물을 가리키며, 일부는 단수, 일부는 복수, 또 다른 경우는 둘 다(복수 및 단수)에 쓰일 수 있다.

단수형 부정대명사	another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either	everybody, everyone, everything, little, much, neither	nobody, no one, nothing, one, other	somebody, someone, something
복수형 부정대명사	both, several	(a) few	many	others
단/복수형 부정대명사	all, any	more, most	none	some

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

The development of technology has provided people with a lot of advantages; however, it has also caused tremendous environmental damage. As environmental concerns have provoked attention from many, there are numerous solutions and global responses that have been proposed or initiated already. Though some people contend that nature can be restored in the future, I strongly argue that the environmental destruction that has already occurred is irreversible. There are two reasons for this belief: The pace of destruction surpasses that of rehabilitation, and not everyone respects the seriousness of the issue.

To begin with, the environment is being damaged faster than it is being restored. For example, many trees every year are cut down in order to meet demand for furniture, houses, and fuel. Though new trees are planted to avoid deforestation, the newly planted trees have relatively shallow root structures that are susceptible to erosion; this situation creates numerous natural disasters, including landslides and floods.

In addition, there still are companies as well as individuals who do not take this issue seriously. The profit-oriented objective held by a number of corporations worsens the effect. To illustrate, there are many corporations that are more concerned with making revenue than preserving the environment. This attitude discourages them from improving their filtering systems as long as the amount of pollutants produced during manufacturing does not exceed safety standards. Also, because some think it is okay to be the only one not trying, the restoration of nature becomes even more difficult.

It is true that the green movement is slowly changing our natural surroundings. However, what is being done to decrease the environmental damage is far from enough to restore nature, and the earth is showing the consequences through rising sea levels, storms of increasing number and strength, and changes in the migration patterns of animals. In addition, there are many companies and individuals who do not realize the severity of the harmful effects and are not taking any action. For the above reasons, I firmly disagree with the statement that environmental issues can be solved or improved in the future.

WORD REMINDER

pace [peɪs] 속도 surpass [sə'pɑːs -pɑːs] 능가하다 respect [rɪ'spekt] 중요시하다 fuel [fjʊəl] 연료 avoid [ə'vɔɪd] 막다 deforestation [di:fɔːristɪ'ʃən] 삼림 벌채 shallow [ʃæləʊ] 얕은 susceptible [sə'septəbl̩] ~의 영향을 받기 쉬운 erosion [ɪ'rəʊʒən] 침식 disaster [dɪzə'stɑː -zʌs-] 재앙 profit [prɒfɪt / prɒf-] 이득 objective [əb'dʒɛktɪv] 목적 worsen [wɔːrsən] 악화시키다 revenue [rɪ'venjuː] 수익 discourage [dɪskə'rɪdʒ -kʌr-] 단념시키다 exceed [ɪk'siːd] 초과하다 surrounding [sə'raʊndɪŋ] 환경 realize [rɪ'ælaɪz] 깨닫다 severity [sə'veərɪti] 괴로움

TIPS for SUCCESS

병치(Parallelism)

비교급을 쓸 때는 비교 대상이 일치하도록 주의해야 한다. 첫 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

There are two reasons for this belief: The pace of destruction surpasses that of rehabilitation, ~

“the pace of destruction surpasses rehabilitation”이라고 실수를 하는 경우가 종종 있다. 여기서의 비교 대상은 파괴의 “속도”와 회복의 “속도”. 즉 두 가지의 “속도”를 비교하는 것이지 파괴의 “속도”와 “회복”을 비교하는 것이 아니라는 점을 기억하자. 그리고, 비교 대상이 복수명사일 경우 that이 아닌 those로 고쳐야 한다.

비교급을 쓸 때는 품사도 일치시켜 주어야 한다는 점을 기억해야 한다. 세 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

To illustrate, there are many corporations that are more concerned with making revenue than preserving the environment.

간혹 “~ that are more concerned with making revenue than to preserve the environment”라고 써서 실수를 하는 경우가 있는데 동명사는 동명사, 부사는 부사, 명사는 명사 등 같은 품사를 사용해야 한다는 것을 잊지 말자.

RELATED TOPICS

1. Governments should pay more attention to environmental problems than to health problems. 정부는 보건 문제보다 환경 문제에 더 많은 관심을 쏟아야 한다.

AGREE

- env'tal damage → related to health prob's 환경 파괴 → 건강 문제와 관련 있음
ex) disease from pollutants 예) 오염 물질에서 발생하는 질병
- change in ecosystem 생태계 변화
ex) global warming 예) 지구 온난화

DISAGREE

- health: directly related to humans 건강: 인간과 직접적인 연관이 있음
- many corporations already invest a lot of money on green campaigns 이미 많은 기업들이 환경 운동에 많은 돈을 투자하고 있음

2. What governments can do to improve their health systems is to clean the environment. 정부가 보건 제도를 개선하기 위해 할 수 있는 것은 환경을 깨끗이 하는 것이다.

AGREE

- sanitary: crucial in preventing diseases from spread 위생: 질병이 퍼지는 것을 예방하는데 중요함
- affects individuals to keep clean: habituation 위생을 유지하는데 있어 개인에게 영향을 끼침: 습관화

DISAGREE

- need more investment in medical research 의학 연구에 대한 더 많은 투자 필요
- other factors to improve health systems 보건 제도의 개선에는 다른 요소들도 있음
ex) physical exercise, diet 예) 운동, 식단

3. Environmental issues are so complex that individuals cannot do anything about them. 환경 문제는 너무 복잡해서 개인이 할 수 있는 것은 없다.

AGREE

- gvnt: sizable research + campaigns → greater effect 정부: 큰 연구 + 캠페인 → 더 큰 효과
- can take corresponding measures 상응하는 조치를 취할 수 있음

DISAGREE

- individual's effort: builds up → national mvnt 개인의 노력: 축적 → 국가적 운동
- daily routine that requires an individual's participation 개인의 참여를 요하는 일상 생활
ex) recycling, taking public transportation instead of driving a car 예) 분리수거, 자가용 운전 대신 대중교통 이용

4. Many people try to preserve the environment now; nevertheless, it is impossible to improve the future with the present status. 많은 사람들은 환경을 보존하기 위해 노력한다. 그럼에도 불구하고, 현재의 상태로는 미래에 개선되는 것이 불가능하다.

AGREE

- too much destructed 너무 파괴되었음
ex) Japan 예) 일본
- ongoing development + urbanization 계속되는 개발 + 도시화

DISAGREE

- technological improvement 과학 기술의 발달
- re-growth of organisms 생물의 재생장
ex) trees 예) 나무

**ACTUAL
TEST**

02

Integrated Task

Sociology: The Privatization of
Infrastructure

Independent Task

Government's Role

INTEGRATED TASK / *Sociology: The Privatization of Infrastructure*

Reading & Listening

READING

For much of the twentieth century, the American federal government, as well as various state and city governments, controlled the country's infrastructure, particularly the power, water management, and transportation industries. Yet in the past three decades, many industries in the United States have been privatized. The results have been mostly positive.

Governments have reaped enormous profits from selling various infrastructure industries and projects. For instance, in 1987, Conrail, a railroad, was sold for \$1.7 billion. In 1997, the Elks Hill Petroleum Reserve was privatized for \$3.7 billion. In many northern states, governments have sold the rights to manage their toll roads for billions of dollars. During a time when most state governments are facing budget shortfalls, these injections of cash from the private sector are much needed.

Private companies typically manage infrastructure projects better than the government. First, they are focused on turning a profit, so they eliminate inefficiencies that existed under the government-run regimes. For instance, they eliminate unnecessary departments and fire unproductive workers while rewarding and promoting productive ones. Countless studies have proven that employee productivity dramatically rises whenever government entities are privatized. Through superior management, the companies become more efficient.

Private companies are more likely to introduce new technology than government-owned companies are. One example is in Texas. There, private industry is leading the way in energy production. Several multibillion-dollar power projects, particularly ones utilizing green energy such as wind power, are either currently being implemented or are in the developmental stages. As a result, Texas, an industrial powerhouse, produces so much energy that it not only creates enough for its own companies but also exports electricity to nearby states. It is Texas' reliance on new technology that has made it possible for the state to produce so much energy.

LISTENING

02-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific claims made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오.

02-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

The Privatization of Infrastructure: Advantageous 기반 시설의 민영화: 이로운

1 gvnt: a lot of profits from selling 정부: 매각으로 많은 이득 남김

— helpful when state gvnts suffer from budget difficulties 주정부가 자금난을 겪을 때 도움이 됨

Paraphrasing Example

The privatization of infrastructure can provide financial aid for governments, particularly those going through an economic crisis.

2 better mgnt 더 나은 경영

— profit-oriented → eliminate inefficiencies 이윤 지향적 → 비효율성 제거

∴ productivity ↑ 생산성 ↑

Paraphrasing Example

Liquidation for the purpose of making revenue would fortify productivity.

3 technological improvements 과학 기술의 향상

— Texas: wind power 텍사스: 풍력

∴ a lot of E → exports electricity to nearby states 많은 에너지 → 근접해 있는 주에 전기 수출

Paraphrasing Example

We need continuous implementation of up-to-date technology as shown in the case of the successful wind power system in Texas.

WORD REMINDER

federal government 연방 정부 infrastructure [infə'strʌktʃər] 기반 시설 privatize [praɪvə'taɪz] 민영화하다 reap [ri:p] (성과, 이익 등을) 거두다 rights [raɪts] 공민권 toll [tɔ:l] 요금 shortfall [ʃɔ:tfɔ:l] 부족 injection [ɪndʒɪk'tʃən] 주입 eliminate [ɪlɪ'məneɪt] 제거하다 inefficiency [ɪnɪfɪ'si:nsi] 비능률 regime [reɪʒɪ'm ri:] 체제 productive [prə'dʌktɪv] 생산적인 entity [ɛn'tɪti] 자주 독립체 utilize [ju'taɪləɪz] 이용하다 implement [ɪm'pləmənt] 실행하다 powerhouse [paʊər'həʊs] 발전소 export [ɪk'spɔ:t] 수출하다

LISTENING

Better to Have Governments Manage Infrastructure Industries 기반 시설 사업은 정부가 관리하는 것이 더 나음

1 purpose of gvnt: NOT profit-making 정부의 목적: 이윤 목적 X

— operation: for citizens 운영: 시민을 위한

— private company: monopoly 사기업: 독점

→ may impose exorbitant rates 과도한 요금을 부과할 수 있음

Paraphrasing Example

The purpose of government is not profit-making but rather the benefit of its own citizens.

2 employment opportunities ↓ 취업 기회 ↓

ex) power company: fired 300 workers (20%) 예) 전력 회사: 300명의 노동자 해고 (20%)

→ many: still unemployed 다수: 여전히 실직된 상태

— gvnt: source of income for the workers 정부: 노동자에게 수입의 원천

Paraphrasing Example

Privatization of infrastructure would reduce employment opportunities.

3 new tech: many unexpected prob's 새로운 과학기술: 많은 예상치 못한 문제

⇒ breakdown/ poor performance 고장/ 작동이 제대로 되지 않음

Paraphrasing Example

The speedy introduction of new technology could bring about problems, including serious ones.

WORD REMINDER

waterworks [wɔ:tərwɜ:ks] 급수 시설 in control 관리하는 influx [ɪn'flʌks] 유입 utility [ju'tɪləti] 공익 설비 net [net] ~의 순익을 올리다 monopoly [mə'nɒpəli / -nɒp-] 독점 exorbitant [ɪg'zɔ:bətənt] 과도한 lay off 해고하다 income [ɪn'kʌm] 수입 innovator [ɪ'nɒvəɪtə] 혁신자 adopt [ə'dɒpt] 도입하다 plethora [plɛθərə] 과다 awful [ə'fʊl] 지독한 incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] 통합시키다

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that it is better to have governments manage infrastructure industries rather than organizations from the private sector. She supports her contention with three disadvantages to private management. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that the privatization of infrastructure would result in many benefits.

First, the purpose of government is not profit-making but rather the benefit of its own citizens. If a private company were to abuse its monopoly and impose excessive rates, it would be the citizens who suffered from the system. This fact contradicts the claim from the reading passage that the privatization of infrastructure can provide financial aid for governments, particularly those going through an economic crisis.

In addition, the lecturer contends that the privatization of infrastructure would reduce employment opportunities. As shown in the example, many workers lost their jobs at the power company after it was privatized. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that liquidation for the purpose of making revenue would fortify productivity.

Finally, the lecturer asserts that the speedy introduction of new technology could bring about problems, including serious ones. Thus the relatively unhurried adoption of innovative systems would reduce the possibilities of trouble. This is against the idea presented in the reading passage that we need the continuous implementation of up-to-date technology as shown in Texas with the successful wind power system.

WORD REMINDER

contention [kənténʃən] 주장 abuse [əbjuːz] 남용 impose [impóuz] 부과하다 excessive [iksésiv] 과도한 crisis [kráisis] 위기 liquidation [lɪkwɪdɛɪʃən] 청산 revenue [révənjuː] 수익 fortify [fɔːrtəfaɪ] 강화하다 unhurried [ʌnhá:rid, -há:r-] 신중한 innovative [ínouvətív] 혁신적인 up-to-date 최신의

TIPS for SUCCESS

타자를 치는데 익숙하지 않은 경우, 시간을 정해 놓고 컴퓨터에 에세이를 쓰는 연습을 자주 하도록 하자.

Microsoft Word에서는 보통 문장의 첫 번째 단어나, "I" 등의 일반화되어 있는 대문자, 또는 오타가 종종 자동 수정이 되기 때문에 "Word 옵션"에서 자동 입력 체계를 바꾸어 놓고 항상 스펠링이나 대문자 등을 체크하는 습관을 기르는 것이 중요하다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Government's Role

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The government should invest more money in children's education than in college students. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 정부는 대학생보다 아이들의 교육에 더 많은 돈을 투자해야 한다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

rudimentary: fundamental basis for further education 기초: 앞날의 교육에 기본이 됨

- crucial in building study habits 공부 습관을 기르는데 중요

ex) Japan: money on children's edu → improving teaching qualities + acquiring learning tools

예) 일본: 아이들 교육에 투자 → 교육의 질 + 학습 도구 개선

→ ss perform better than avrg 학생들이 평균보다 잘함

college: investments from companies 대학: 기업들로부터의 투자금

- research, scholarship, facilities 연구, 장학금, 시설

ex) cousin: won scholarship 예) 사촌: 장학금

- no need to worry about research fund: able to concentrate on studies 연구비에 대해 걱정할 필요 없음:

연구에 전념할 수 있음

INTRODUCTION

generalization: education: one of the most important factors in the development of a country

일반화: 교육: 나라의 발전에 있어서 가장 중요한 요소 중 하나

gvnt plans the use of budget very carefully

정부는 예산의 사용을 신중히 계획

thesis: agree (fundamental basis, college: investments from companies)

논제: 찬성 (근본, 대학: 기업으로부터의 투자금)

DISAGREE

college: preparation for job field 대학: 취업의 준비

- developing competency: economic growth 능력 발달: 경제적 성장

ex) gvnt increased budget on college → quality improved a lot 예) 정부가 대학 예산을 증가시켰 → 질이 상당히 향상되었음

→ many graduates work for gvnt 많은 졸업생들이 정부에서 근무

investment in children's edu: already sufficient 아이들 교육에 대한 투자: 이미 충분함

- capacity for in-depth knowledge: limited for children → waste of budget 깊이있는 지식을 얻기위한 흡수력:

아이들에게 한계되어있음 → 예산 낭비

ex) gvnt provides funds for kindergarten + elementary schools 예) 정부에서 유치원과 초등학교에 자금 지원

→ children: no need to research → save money for the future edu 아이들은 연구할 필요 없음 → 미래 교육을 위해 돈 절약

INTRODUCTION

generalization: education: one of the most important factors in the development of a country

일반화: 교육: 나라의 발전에 있어 가장 중요한 요소 중 하나

gvnt plans the use of budget very carefully

정부는 예산의 사용을 신중히 계획

thesis: disagree (develop competency, children's edu: already sufficient)

논제: 반대 (능력 개발, 아이들 교육: 이미 충분함)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

Education is one of the most important factors in the development of a country. Therefore, the government plans very carefully where and how they will use their education budget. Some people contend that the government should spend more money on college students. However, I firmly believe the government should expend more money on children's education because children's education provides young students with the foundation for further education. Moreover, college students have many other sources of funding.

First of all, the rudimentary level of schooling is the basis for more profound educational development. Since school is the place where children build their own study habits and routines, it is important that the government focus more on the early years of childhood. For instance, a lot of government funds go toward children's education in Japan. With this money, schools improve teaching quality as well as acquire learning tools such as smartboards. Thus children are exposed to various sources of education and learning methods under the guidance of well-qualified instructors. Consequently, their levels of comprehension are higher than those of typical children at their age, which opens up opportunities for in-depth training in the future.

Additionally, a number of companies support colleges with funds for students. Since companies need employees with superb educational backgrounds, they invest money in many areas, including research, scholarships, and facilities. For instance, a university my cousin is attending offers various scholarships that students can apply for. Most of those scholarships are from different corporations in Korea. Thus my cousin, who won one of the scholarships, is able to concentrate on his studies without having to worry about research funding. In that regard, college students have many opportunities to procure money from different sources other than the government.

It is a fact that college education is important in that it is a launching pad for a career. Preparing students through in-depth study and research as well as providing them with great facilities are the ultimate goals of a college. Thus, many argue that the government should invest more money in college students. However, preparing children, who develop study habits in their early years, for their further education is more crucial. Moreover, college students already get enough funds from many private companies. For these reasons, I agree with the statement that the government should invest money in children's education rather than in college students.

WORD REMINDER

budget [bʌdʒɪt] 예산 expend [ɪkspend] 소비하다 funding [fʌndɪŋ] 자금 제공 rudimentary [rʊːdəmɛntəri] 기본적인 schooling [skʊːlɪŋ] 학교 교육 profound [praʊfaʊnd] 깊은 routine [ruːtiːn] 일상의 일 acquire [əkwəɪə] 얻다 in-depth [ɪndɛpθ] 심층의 in that regard 그 점에 있어서는 procure [praʊkjʊə / prə-] 얻다 ultimate [ʌltəmit] 궁극의

TIPS for SUCCESS

당위성 형용사(가정법)

말하는 사람의 요구나 권고 등의 의견을 나타낼 때 쓰이며, 어떠한 일의 당위성 혹은 중요성을 나타내는 형용사가 that절을 동반할 경우 쓰인다. <당위성 형용사 + that절 + should + 동사원형>으로 이루어져 있으며, should는 일반적으로 생략하는 경우가 많다. 두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

Since school is the place where children build their own study habits and routines, it is important that the government focus more on the early years of childhood.

위의 문장 중 "it is important that the government focus more on ~"에서는 focus라는 동사원형 전에 should가 생략되었다. 즉, 단순히 고유명사가 쓰여더라도 should가 생략되었기 때문에 동사원형이 온다는 것을 잊지 말자. 당위성 형용사에는 natural(당연한), imperative, necessary(필요한), vital, essential, important, crucial(중요한), advisable, fit, proper(타당한), obligatory, compulsory(의무적인), right(옳은), desirable(바람직한), urgent(절박한) 등이 있다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

Education is one of the most important factors in the development of a country. Therefore, the government plans very carefully where and how they will use their education budget. Some people contend that the government should spend more money on children's education. However, I firmly believe the government should expend more money on college students because of the in-depth studies and research required of college students. Moreover, children already receive their primary education through government funding.

First of all, college is an institution where most students prepare themselves to work after graduation. Thus, the more competent they are, the more they can contribute to a company which will eventually promote the economic growth of the country. For example, since the government in Korea started spending a part of its budget on colleges, the quality of education has also improved significantly. In return, many of the outstanding graduates of those colleges have gone on to work for the government. Consequently, cultivating a competent work force would benefit the country.

Additionally, there is no need for the government to invest more money in children's education than they do now. As the capacity for in-depth knowledge is limited for children, investment in children's education can be excess spending. For example, the government provides funds for children's fundamental education such as kindergarten and elementary school. This already includes teacher training and facility improvement. Since children do not need money for major research or experiments, investing more money would only result in an overflow of funds.

It is true that children's education is important in that children develop study habits in their early years. However, great study habits come from continuous stimuli from instructors and motivation rather than from constantly changing educational programs. In that sense, the government does not need to increase its budget for children's education. The government, instead, should put more money into colleges as they act as a direct transition to the working field. For these reasons, I disagree with the statement that the government should invest money in children rather than in college students.

WORD REMINDER

primary [praɪməri / -məri] 근본적인 institution [ɪnstə'tju:ʃən] 기관, 회관 competent [kəmpe'tənt / kɔm-] 유능한 contribute [kən'tribju:t] 기여하다 promote [prə'məʊt] 촉진하다 outstanding [aʊtstændɪŋ] 우수한 cultivate [kəl'teɪvət] 양성하다 conduct [kəndʌkt / kɔn-] 수행하다 overflow [əuvə'fləʊ] 과다 up-to-date [ʌptə'deɪt] 최신의 transition [trænziʃən -sɪʃən] 전환

TIPS for SUCCESS

비교 강조(the more... the more...)

“더 ~할수록 더욱 ~하다”라는 뜻을 가지고 있으며 “The more, the better.”(많을수록 좋다.) 혹은 “The smarter, the more advantageous.”(급할수록 천천히.) 처럼 단순히 형용사만 올 수도 있고 뒤에 절을 동반할 수도 있다. 두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

Thus, the more competent they are, the more they can contribute to a company which will eventually promote the economic growth of the country.

위의 문장에서 볼 수 있듯이, the more competent라는 비교급 형용사와 they are라는 절이 the more라는 비교급 형용사와 they can contribute라는 절을 동반해서, “그들이 더욱 유능할수록, 회사에 더욱 기여할 수 있다”라고 표현되고 있다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. The government should focus more on the preservation of the natural environment than on economic development. 정부는 경제 개발보다 환경 보호에 더욱 초점을 맞추어야 한다.

AGREE

- long-term consequence → more money will be required in the future 장기적 결과 → 미래에 더 많은 돈이 들어갈 것임
ex) custom 예 관습
- env'tal damage: might cause disease 환경 파괴: 질병을 일으킬 수 있음

DISAGREE

- basic rights of ppl outweigh env'tal concerns 인간의 기본적인 권리는 환경 문제보다 우선함
- strong econ status → invest money for preservation of env't 탄탄한 경제 상태 → 환경 보호를 위해 투자

2. The government should invest more in supporting artists than in sponsoring athletes, including the Olympic team. 정부는 올림픽 팀을 포함한 운동선수들을 지원하는 것보다 예술가들을 지원하는 일에 투자를 해야 한다.

AGREE

- crimes ↓ 범죄 ↓
ex) El Sistema in Venezuela 예 베네수엘라의 El Sistema
- sponsoring athletes: large profit → enough support from corporations 운동선수 후원: 큰 이윤 → 기업들의 충분한 지원
ex) owning a pro baseball team 예 프로 야구 구단의 소유

DISAGREE

- promotes sports among citizens → helpful in maintaining health 시민들 사이에 운동을 장려 → 건강 유지에 도움
- unifies people 사람들을 단합시킴
ex) cheer for a team during the Olympic Games 예 올림픽 경기 중의 팀 응원

3. The government should support scientific research even if it has no practical use to people. 정부는 사람들에게 실용성이 없더라도 과학 연구를 지원해야 한다.

AGREE

- may be essential in the future 미래에 필요할 수 있음
ex) treatment for some cancers: requires a lot of time 예 일부 암 치료법: 많은 시간이 필요
- applying the research to other fields 다른 분야에 응용
ex) substitute for fire to heat food in outer space → invented microwave 예 우주에서 음식을 가열시킬 대용품 → 전자레인지 발명

DISAGREE

- more urgent matters to be solved 더 시급히 해결해야 할 문제들
ex) disaster at the nuclear power plant in Japan vs exploration of outer space 예 일본 원자력 발전소의 재앙 vs 우주 개발
- waste of gvnt funds 정부 예산 낭비

4. The best way to preserve energy is to increase gas and electricity charges. 에너지를 보존하는 가장 효율적인 방법은 가스 및 전기 요금을 인상하는 것이다.

AGREE

- the quickest means to get an immediate result 단시간 내에 빠른 결과를 얻기 위한 방법
- no significant investment needed for the policy 정책 수립에 많은 비용이 들지 않음

DISAGREE

- basic infrastructure: the poor will suffer 기본 인프라: 가난한 사람들이 고통 받을 것임
- alternative energy: under development 대체 에너지: 개발 단계에 있음

5. The government should not charge people for public transportation. 정부는 대중교통 요금을 부과하지 말아야 한다.

AGREE

- for env't → more ppl will use public trans'n · 환경 → 더 많은 사람들이 대중교통을 이용할 것임
- fewer cars → an effective way to conserve energy(gasoline) 차량 감소 → 에너지(휘발유)를 보존하는데 효율적인 방법

DISAGREE

- tax ↑: unfair for ppl not using public trans'n 세금 ↑: 대중교통을 사용하지 않는 사람들에게 불공평
- overcrowded: ppl will take public trans'n even when they do not need to use it 만원: 사람들이 필요하지 않아도 대중교통을 이용할 것임

**ACTUAL
TEST**

03

Integrated Task

Archaeology: Mima Mounds

Independent Task

Alone vs. Together

INTEGRATED TASK / Archaeology: Mima Mounds

Reading & Listening

READING

In several western regions of the United States, there are low-lying circular mounds. Called mima mounds, they are anywhere from three to fifty meters in diameter and stand around thirty centimeters to two meters in height. In the United States, there are three main areas and several minor areas where mima mounds are found. Despite their presence in many places, experts are not exactly sure how mima mounds were formed. There are, however, three main theories concerning their formation.

Some mima mound experts believe they were created by various Native American tribes during the past. The major and minor mima mound sites in the U.S. are all located in places where Native American tribes once flourished. These experts speculate that the mounds were created for ceremonial purposes. The tribe members might have used the mounds in various religious ceremonies, or they might have utilized them as burial mounds for deceased tribe members.

The second major theory concerning their formation centers on seismic activity. Two of the three major sites for mima mounds in the U.S. are in geologically active areas. This is also true of many minor sites. It is possible, some geologists claim, that earthquakes somehow changed the surface of the land and, in conjunction with other natural forces such as wind and water, formed mima mounds.

Additionally, there are a few experts who speculate that animals created mima mounds. They claim that gophers, which are small burrowing animals, were responsible for forming them. Simply put, the gophers built the mounds to live in. These individuals defend their argument by pointing out that many mima mounds serve as homes to gopher colonies. In their opinion, it is highly likely that gophers digging tunnels underground pushed up the soil from below and thereby created these mysterious mounds.

LISTENING

03-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, explaining how they challenge specific claims made in the reading passage.

강의의 요점이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오.

03-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Three Major Theories Regarding Formation of Mima Mounds 미마 둔덕의 형성에 관한 세 가지 주요 이론

- 1 formed by Native American tribes** 북미 원주민 부족에 의해서 형성
 - mima sites found where tribes flourished 미마 장소가 부족들이 번성했던 장소에서 발견됨
 - purpose: religious ceremonies/ burial mounds 목적: 종교적 의식/ 매장 흙더미
 - Paraphrasing Example** Mima mounds were made by Native Americans for ceremonial purposes.
- 2 formed by seismic activity** 지진 활동에 의해 형성
 - 2M + many m: in geologically active areas 2개의 대형 둔덕 + 많은 작은 둔덕: 지질학적으로 활성화된 지역에 위치함
 - Paraphrasing Example** Mima mounds are the results of geological activity such as earthquakes.
- 3 formed by animals** 동물에 의해 형성
 - gophers: built mounds to live in 땅다람쥐: 거주하기 위해 둔덕을 만들
 - digging tunnels underground → pushed up soil → formed mounds 지하에 터널을 팠 → 흙을 위로 밀어냄 → 둔덕 형성
 - Paraphrasing Example** Gophers should get credit for creating mima mounds.

WORD REMINDER

mound [maʊnd] 흙무더기, 둔덕 diameter [daɪəˈmɪtər] 지름 flourish [ˈflaʊrɪʃ / ˈflaɪrɪʃ] 번성하다 burial [bəˈrɪəl] 매장 deceased [dɪˈsiːst] 사망한 seismic [saɪzˈmɪk] 지진의 in conjunction with ~와 함께 gopher [ˈɡoʊfər] 땅다람쥐 burrow [bəˈraʊ / bɔːr-] (굴을) 파다 thereby [ðəˈbɪəbaɪ] 그 때 문에

LISTENING

Formation of Mima Mounds: No Apparent Evidence 미마 둔덕의 형성: 명확한 증거 X

- 1 no evidence of N. Americans making mounds** 북미 원주민이 둔덕을 만든 증거 X
 - excavation → no artifacts/ human remains 발굴 → 유물/ 유골 X
 - ∴ manmade X ∴ 인공 X
 - Paraphrasing Example** Mima mounds are artificially made.
- 2 mounds: found in other parts of country** 둔덕: 미국의 다른 지역에서도 발견됨
 - ground: quite stable 지면: 꽤 안정적
 - ∴ seismic activity X ∴ 지진 활동 X
 - Paraphrasing Example** Mima mounds have been spotted in various parts of the country.
- 3 no evidence of gophers making mounds** 땅다람쥐의 둔덕 형성에 관한 증거 X
 - many live in the mounds 많은 땅다람쥐들 둔덕에서 살
 - no one witnessed gophers building mima mounds 누구도 땅다람쥐가 미마 둔덕을 만드는 것을 목격한 적 없음
 - Paraphrasing Example** Gophers have nothing to do with mima mound building.

WORD REMINDER

feature [ˈfi:tʃər] 특징, 특색 prevalent [prɪˈvələnt] 널리 퍼진 archaeology [ˌɑːrkiˈɒlədʒi / -sɪ-] 고고학 excavate [ˌɛkskəˈveɪt] 발굴하다 artifact [ˈɑːrtɪfækt] 인공 유물 human remains 사람의 유해 manmade [ˈmænmeɪd] 인공의 stable [ˈstəbəl] 안정된 authority [əˈθɔːrɪti ɒθər- / əθər-] 설득력, 권위 witness [ˈwɪtnɪs] 목격자

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that the formation of the mima mounds in the United States is still unknown. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that the formation of mima mounds can fit into one of the three major theories.

First, the professor says that mima mounds were artificially made. According to the professor, there are no artifacts or human remains found during the process of excavation. This casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that mima mounds were made by Native Americans for ceremonial purposes.

On top of that, the lecturer contends that mima mounds are spotted in various parts of the country. Those lands are geologically stable; in fact, they hardly experience any earthquakes. In that sense, it seems irrational to state that mima mounds are the results of geological activity such as earthquakes.

Finally, it turns out that gophers have no relationship with mima mound building. No one is sure whether gophers actually built the mounds or whether they moved into the mounds to dwell in them. In addition, the theory stating gophers built the mounds cannot be supported since no one has seen a gopher constructing a mound. This goes against the idea mentioned in the reading passage that gophers should get credit for creating mima mounds.

WORD REMINDER

fit into ~에 딱 들어가다 artificially [ɑːrtɪfɪʃli] 인위적으로 spot [spɒt / spɒt] 발견하다 irrational [ɪræʃənəl] 불합리한 dwell [dwell] 살다, 거주하다
get credit for ~의 공로를 인정받다

TIPS for SUCCESS

reading 지문을 반박하는 표현법들을 살펴보자.

- This counters the reading passage's claim that
- This rebuts the reading passage's claim that
- This refutes the reading passage's claim that
- This casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that
- This is against the reading passage's claim that
- This disputes the reading passage's claim that
- This contradicts the reading passage's claim that

※ 강조를 하고 싶으면 clearly, strongly, apparently, explicitly, firmly 등의 강조를 나타내는 단어를 동사 앞에 쓰면 된다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Alone vs. Together

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to work alone at home than to work with others at a company. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 집에서 혼자 일하는 것이 회사에서 다른 이들과 함께 일하는 것보다 좋다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하십시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- more freedom** 보다 많은 자유
 - able to establish own rules/ system 스스로의 규칙/ 시스템을 구축할 수 있음
 - ex) frd: taking a nap → feels more rejuvenated 예) 친구: 낮잠 → 더욱 원기 회복되는 느낌 받음
 - past: drowsy + lethargic after lunch at a company 과거: 직장에서 점심식사 후에 졸림 + 나른함
- save time** 시간 절약
 - takes long to get ready + commute 준비 + 출퇴근 시간이 많이 걸림
 - ex) cousin: 1 hr prep + 40 min driving 예) 사촌: 1시간 준비 + 40분 운전
 - exhausted when getting to workplace 회사에 도착할 때쯤 지쳐 있음

INTRODUCTION

generalization: each possess own lifestyle

일반화: 개인은 다른 삶의 방식을 가지고 있음

customized way of working: feasible / ie. able to work at home

맞춤 방식의 근무: 가능 / 즉, 자택 근무 가능

thesis: agree (flexibility, saving time)

논제: 찬성 (유동성, 시간 절약)

DISAGREE

- sense of competition** 경쟁을 느낌
 - act as self-motivator/ push workers to excel 동기 부여 역할/ 직원들이 앞서가도록 밀어붙임
 - ex) cousin participated in a presentation contest at a company 예) 사촌이 회사의 발표 대회에 참가했음
 - put a lot of effort + learned a lot 많은 노력 투자 + 많이 배웠음
- employees have diff skills + abilities** 직원들은 다른 기술과 능력을 가지고 있음
 - cooperate w/ each other using knowledge + skills 지식과 기술을 사용해서 서로 협력
 - ex) frd: skilled w/ Excel/ not as skilled w/ PPT 예) 친구: 엑셀에 뛰어남/ 파워포인트에는 그리 뛰어남지 않음
 - help each other: productivity ↑ + synergistic effect 서로 도움: 생산성 ↑ + 시너지 효과

INTRODUCTION

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customized way of working: feasible / ie. able to work at home

맞춤 방식의 근무: 가능 / 즉, 자택 근무 가능

thesis: disagree (competition, cooperation)

논제: 반대 (경쟁, 협력)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

GREE

Each person has his or her own lifestyle. Some people prefer starting and finishing their day early while others choose to sleep in. With the development of technology, a "customized" way of working has now become feasible. In other words, it is no longer uncommon to see employees working in their own homes. Although some people contend that working at home has many drawbacks, I strongly believe that it is better to work alone at home rather than to work with others at a company because this approach offers more freedom for employees; in addition, it saves time for them.

Firstly, workers can have more freedom when working at home. To be specific, employees are able to establish their own rules or systems. For instance, my friend who works at home always takes a nap in the afternoon. He says he feels rejuvenated after taking a rest, which results in better outcomes. According to him, when he worked at a company, he used to feel very drowsy and lethargic after lunch. Thus, working at home allows one to customize the working environment for oneself.

Secondly, employees can save time. It often takes a lot of time to get oneself ready for work and to commute to one's workplace. To illustrate, my cousin says she has to spend more than an hour to get ready, including applying makeup and getting dressed. In addition, it takes her forty minutes to get from her house to her workplace. Consequently, by the time she gets to work, she is already exhausted. Therefore, one can save not only time but also energy by working at home.

Some argue that working with coworkers gives a person a chance to work in a competitive environment where he or she can be motivated. However, competition often creates a stressful atmosphere among workers, which could harm their health. For the reasons of flexibility and time-saving, I agree with the statement that working alone at home is better than working with others at a workplace.

WORD REMINDER

sleep in 늦잠 자다 customize [kástəmáiz] 주문에 응하여 만들다 drawback [drɔ:bæk] 결점 approach [əpróutʃ] 접근법 take a nap 낮잠을 자다
rejuvenate [rɪdʒú:vənèit] 원기를 회복하다 outcome [áutkɒlm] 결과 drowsy [draúzi] 졸리는 lethargic [liθá:rdʒik] 무기력한 commute [kəmjút] 통근하다
exhausted [igzɔ:stɪd] 지칠 대로 지친 motivate [móutəvèit] ~에게 동기를 주다 atmosphere [ætməsfɪər] 분위기 flexibility [flɛksəbɪləti] 융통성

TIPS for SUCCESS

일반적인 사람들에 관한 주어는 **people, one, individual(s), you** 등을 사용할 수 있다.

많은 학생들이 one, a person 등을 사용하는데, 현재형 동사에 s 또는 es를 붙여야 할 뿐 아니라 he/ she/ himself/ herself/ him/ her/ his 등의 성별을 일치해야 하는 불편함이 있다. 단수형으로 고치는 것이 걱정이 된다면 people을 사용하도록 하자. 현재형 동사는 언제나 원형을 사용하면 되고, they, them, themselves, their만 사용하면 된다. 첫 번째 문단의 첫 문장을 살펴보자.

Every individual has his or her own lifestyle.

위의 문장에서는 동사로 has가 오고 있고, 소유격을 나타내기 위해서는 his, her, 혹은 his or her라고 표현해야 한다. 문장을 people을 주어로 사용해서 고쳐보자.

People have their own lifestyles.

동사는 원형을 그대로 사용하면 되고, 복수형 소유대명사로써 their를 적어 주면 된다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

Each person has his or her own lifestyle. Some people prefer starting and finishing their day early while others choose to sleep in. With the development of technology, a "customized" way of working has now become feasible. In other words, it is no longer uncommon to see employees working in their own homes. Although some people contend that working at home offers many advantages, I strongly believe that it is better to work with others at a workplace rather than to work alone at home because working with coworkers provides one with a more competitive environment; in addition, it gives one a chance to cooperate with others.

Firstly, one can feel a sense of competition among other employees at work. Although many people consider competition undesirable, it can instead act as a self-motivator or push workers to excel. To illustrate, the company for which my cousin works once had a contest. Every employee was to present the result of a given task and to compete with the others; the winner's work was to become a future project at the company. Although his work was not selected for the actual project, my cousin said he put a great deal of effort into the work and learned from it. Had he not been involved in this competitive project, he might have been satisfied with the skills and knowledge he already had.

Secondly, even within a small team, not every employee has the same abilities; some are superb at a particular skill while some others are talented in different fields. Hence, workers can learn from and cooperate with each other by using their own knowledge and skills. For instance, my friend is proficient in the use of Excel but not as skilled with PowerPoint. Consequently, she helps her coworkers who are experiencing difficulties with Excel; in return, she gets help from others whenever she has trouble with PowerPoint. This results in a synergistic effect as well as better productivity within her department.

Some argue that working alone at home gives one a chance to design one's own working environment, which would provide one with more freedom. However, too much freedom may make a worker lenient toward him or herself in terms of effort and output. Working with others can help one become disciplined in a more competitive environment. Moreover, one can cooperate and share one's knowledge as well as skills with coworkers. Therefore, I disagree with the statement that working alone at home is better than working with others at a workplace.

WORD REMINDER

undesirable [ʌndɪzəɪrəbəl] 달갑지 않은 excel [ɪksəl] 능가하다 present [prɪzənt] 표현하다 a great deal of 다량의 be satisfied with ~에 만족하다 superb [sʊpərb] 훌륭한 proficient [prəfɪʃnt] 능숙한 synergistic [sɪnərdʒɪstɪk] 상승적인 productivity [prəʊdʌktɪvəti, prəd- / prɒd-] 생산성 department [dɪpɑːtmənt] 부서 lenient [lɪniənt / -njənt] 관대한 in terms of ~에 관하여 disciplined [dɪsəplɪnd] 잘 통솔된, 엄격한

TIPS for SUCCESS

if의 생략

도치의 용법 중 하나에 대해 알아보자. 문장이 <If + 주어 + were/ had + p.p./ should + 동사원형>의 형태를 취할 때, 앞의 If를 생략하고 had, should, 또는 were를 주어와 도치시킬 수 있다. 두 번째 단락의 마지막 문장을 살펴보자.

Had he not been involved in this competitive project, he might have been satisfied with the skills and knowledge he already had.

위의 문장을 풀어서 쓴다면 "If he had not been involved in this competitive project, he might have been satisfied with the skills and knowledge he already had."가 된다. 주의해야 할 점은 should, had, were만 if의 생략에 해당된다는 것이다. 지나치게 응용해서 다른 조동사들을 if의 생략에 포함시키지 않도록 하자.

RELATED TOPICS

1. Do you prefer a large party with many people or a small party with a few close friends and relatives? 당신은 많은 사람들과 함께하는 큰 파티를 선호하는가, 몇몇의 친한 친구 및 친지들과 함께하는 작은 파티를 선호하는가?

LARGE PARTY

- broader interpersonal relationships 폭넓은 대인 관계
- less attention + responsibility 더 적은 관심 + 책임

SMALL PARTY

- spending more time together 더 많은 시간을 함께 보냄
- more controlled atmosphere (harder to control many ppl) 더욱 잘제되는 분위기 (많은 사람들을 컨트롤하는 것은 더욱 어려움)

2. It is better to work alone at home by using a computer or telephone rather than to work with others at a company. 컴퓨터나 전화를 사용해서 집에서 혼자 일하는 것이 회사에서 다른 이들과 함께 일하는 것보다 낫다.

AGREE

- able to concentrate better 더욱 집중 할 수 있음
- freedom: schedule, dress code, working hours 자유: 일정, 복장 규정, 근무 시간

DISAGREE

- interpersonal relationship 대인 관계
- cooperation → efficiency | 협력 → 효율성 |

3. Most people prefer decisions made by others to those made by themselves. 대부분의 사람들은 그들 스스로 내리는 결정 보다는 타인이 내려주는 결정을 선호한다.

AGREE

- various opinions/ many indirect experiences 다양한 의견/ 다수의 간접 경험
- objective 객관적

DISAGREE

- different solutions may confuse the person 다른 해결책들이 개인을 혼란스럽게 만들 수 있음
- even a good decision may not work for a person 훌륭한 결정이라도 개인에게 맞지 않을 수 있음

4. Making others happy is a way to make oneself happy. 타인을 행복하게 만드는 것은 본인을 행복하게 만드는 것이다.

AGREE

- payback: others make you happy 보상: 다른 사람들도 당사자를 행복하게 만들어 줌
- emotion: directly delivered back to the person 감정: 본인에게 바로 다시 전달이 됨

DISAGREE

- unethical way of making others happy: guilty 비도덕적인 방법으로 다른 이들을 행복하게 만드는 것: 양심의 가책
- competition: making others happy may mean losing for oneself 경쟁: 다른 이들을 행복하게 만드는 것은 경쟁에서 진다는 의미일 수 있음

5. Using one's own knowledge and experience is better than listening to others' advice when solving a problem. 문제를 풀 때, 자신의 지식과 경험을 이용하는 것이 다른 이들의 충고를 듣는 것보다 낫다.

AGREE

- each has own way of handling difficulties 각 개인은 문제를 다루는 본인만의 방법이 있음
- easier to apply → others' advice: may be hard to understand 적용하기 쉬움 → 다른 이들의 충고는 이해하기 힘들 수 있음

DISAGREE

- one's own experience: may be too subjective 개인만의 경험: 너무 주관적일 수 있음
- indirect experiences from other ppl 다른 이들로부터의 간접 경험

A C T U A L
T E S T

04

Integrated Task

Psychology: Reasons for Sleep

Independent Task

Traveling

INTEGRATED TASK / Psychology: Reasons for Sleep

Reading & Listening

READING

Most people sleep every night and sometimes even during the day. One question that researchers in the field of medicine have often tried to answer is why people need sleep. It appears as though there are three reasons for this. The first is that sleep improves people's memory functions. Next, people sleep in order to conserve energy. And, finally, people sleep to flush the body—particularly the brain—of harmful toxins.

For several decades, scientists have conducted experiments focusing on sleep and memory functions. Through these experiments, they have learned that people who sleep regularly and for long enough—usually six or seven hours a night—have much better cognitive abilities and memory retention than those who fail to get enough sleep. Additionally, people who have more dreams, which occur during REM sleep, typically have better memories than those who get less REM sleep.

When people sleep, their bodies are restored, and their energy is replenished. Sleep allows a person's body to repair itself while simultaneously letting it conserve energy. When a person is sleeping, his or her body uses less energy; therefore, that individual has more energy upon awaking. This helps explain why some animals, such as bears, hibernate: They can survive on little stored energy for a long period of time.

Experiments conducted on humans have proven that, after prolonged periods of sleep, their brains have fewer toxins than when they were awake. By cleansing the brain of toxins, people can think more clearly. Moreover, after getting sufficient sleep, they feel more refreshed upon waking. This permits people to engage in everyday functions with a clear mind. Contrarily, the less sleep a person gets, the more toxins remain in that individual's brain. As a result, the person is both fuzzy headed and less productive.

LISTENING

04-01



Question Summarize the points made in the passage, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 의의

를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오.

04-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Reasons for Sleeping 수면의 이유

1 improve memory functions 기억력 향상

- ppl sleeping regularly + for long enough 규칙적으로 + 충분히 수면을 취한 사람들
→ better cognitive abilities + memory retention 더 나은 인식 + 기억력 유지

Paraphrasing Example People with enough sleep periods and with more dreams had better cognitive and memory skills compared to those without them.

2 body: restored/ E: replenished 신체: 회복/ 에너지: 보충

- body: repair + conserve E 신체: 회복 + 에너지 유지
- use less E while sleeping (hibernation) 수면 시 적은 에너지 사용 (동면)

Paraphrasing Example Our bodies are rejuvenated during sleep because our energy is supplemented during that time.

3 brains: fewer toxins after sleeping 뇌: 수면 후 더 적은 양의 독소를 가짐

- sufficient sleep → feeling more refreshed 충분한 수면 → 더욱 상쾌한 기분

Paraphrasing Example Our brains get rid of toxins during sleep, a process that helps people feel more energetic after they wake up.

WORD REMINDER

improve [impru:v] 개선하다 function [fʌŋkʃən] 기능 conserve [kənsərv] 보존하다 flush [flʌʃ] 씻어 내리다 cognitive [kɔgnətiv / kɔg-] 인식의 retention [rɪtɛnʃən] 유지 typically [tɪpɪkəli] 전형적으로 restore [rɪstɔ:r] 회복시키다 replenish [riplɛnɪʃ] 보충하다 repair [rɪpɛərəbəl] 회복하다 simultaneously [sɪmɔltɛniəsli] 동시에 awake [əweɪk] 깨어나다 hibernate [haɪbərneɪt] 동면하다 prolonged [prəlɔŋgd -lɔŋd] 오래 고는 cleanse [klenz] 정화하다 sufficient [səfɪʃnt] 충분한 refresh [rɪfrɛʃər] 상쾌하게 하다 engage in ~에 참여하다 remain [rɪmeɪn] 남다 fuzzy headed 머리가 멍한 productive [prɒdʌktɪv] 생산적인

LISTENING

Why People Sleep → Uncertain 사람들이 왜 잠을 자는지 → 불확실함

1 REM sleep doesn't improve memory REM 수면은 기억력을 향상시키지 않음

- ppl w/ little/ no REM → still had good memories 적은 양의 REM 또는 REM 수면 X → 여전히 좋은 기억력 유지

Paraphrasing Example There is no correlation between REM sleep and memory improvement.

2 improving bodily conditions: doubtful 신체 건강 상태 향상: 의심스러움

- living things get E from food 생명체는 음식으로부터 에너지를 얻음
- ppl eat immediately after waking up 사람들은 일어나자마자 식사

Paraphrasing Example It is inaccurate to say that our energy is restored while we sleep.

3 diff amount of toxins// diff amount of absorption 다른 양의 독소// 다른 양의 흡수

- exp't → no sleep → sleep for a longer per. of time → toxin lev ↓ 실험 → 수면 X → 장시간의 수면 → 독소 수치 ↓

→ not conducted under a normal sleep pattern 정상적인 수면 패턴 하에 진행 X

∴ inconclusive ∴ 결론 X

Paraphrasing Example The amount of toxins that people are exposed to and that our bodies take in is different for every individual.

WORD REMINDER

uncertainty [ʌnsəʊtənti] 불확실성 expert [ɛkspə:t] 전문가 subject [sʌbdʒɪkt] 피실험자 contradictory [kɒntrədɪktɔri / kɒn-] 모순된 essential [ɪsɛnʃəl] 필수적인 retention [rɪtɛnʃən] 유지 bodily condition 몸 상태 injured [ɪndʒəd] 부상한 immediately [ɪmɪdiətli] 즉각 as far as ~ be concerned ~에게 관한 한 remove [rɪmu:v] 제거하다 expose [ɪkspəʊz] 노출시키다 absorb [əbsɔ:rb -zɔ:rb] 흡수하다 be deprived of ~을 빼앗기다 afterward [əftəwərd] 그 후에 inconclusive [ɪnkɒklʊsɪv] 결정적이지 않음

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that it is unclear why people sleep. She makes three statements regarding the reasons for sleep. These assertions directly contradict the claim in the reading passage that there are definite reasons why people need sleep.

First, the professor asserts that there is no correlation between REM sleep and memory improvement. Those who had little or no REM sleep did not show any difference in terms of memory in that they retained good memories. This refutes the reading passage's contention that people with enough sleep periods and with more dreams had better cognitive and memory skills compared to those without them.

Secondly, she emphasizes that it is inaccurate to say that our energy is restored while we sleep. Living organisms gain energy by ingesting food, a statement that is proved by the fact that they eat immediately upon waking up. This rebuts the idea presented in the reading passage that our bodies are rejuvenated during sleep because our energy is supplemented during that time.

Lastly, the amount of toxins that people are exposed to and that our bodies take in is different for every individual. In addition, the experiment was conducted under a rare sleep pattern. Hence, nobody is certain about whether sleep allows the elimination of toxins, and the theory requires more research. This challenges the reading passage's argument that our brains get rid of toxins during sleep, a process that helps people feel more energetic after they wake up.

WORD REMINDER

regarding [rɪˈɡɑːrdɪŋ] ~에 관해서 definite [dɪˈfɪnɪt] 명확한 correlation [kɔːrəleɪʃən, kɔːr- / kɔːr-] 상관관계 improvement [ɪmˈpruːvmənt] 향상
in terms of ~에 관하여 in that ~이므로 retain [rɪˈteɪn] 계속 유지하다 emphasize [ɛmˈfəsəɪz] 강조하다 ingest [ɪndʒɛst] 섭취하다 rejuvenate [rɪdʒuːvənɪt] 원기 회복하다
supplement [sʌplɪmənt] 보충하다 rare [rɛər] 드문, 희박한 elimination [ɪlɪmənɪˈeɪʃən] 제거 get rid of 제거하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

upon / on + 동사 ing

<upon (on) + ~ing>는 “~하자마자”라고 해석이 되며 시간적 의미를 나타낼 때 쓰인다. 세 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

Living organisms gain energy by ingesting food, a statement that is proved by the fact that they eat immediately upon waking up.

위의 문장에서 upon waking up은 “일어나자마자”라는 뜻을 가지고 있으며 앞의 immediately가 “일어나자마자 바로”라는 강조를 하기 위해 쓰였다.

cf. 이와 비슷한 표현들로는 <in + ~ing> (~하는데 있어: Test 15 참고)와 <by + ~ing> (~함으로써: Test 24 참고) 등이 있다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / *Traveling*

Question Which do you prefer: traveling overseas with a tour guide or traveling alone?
Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 여행 가이드와 여행을 하는 것과 홀로 여행하는 것
중 어느 것을 선호하는가? 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

TRAVELING ALONE

freedom 자유

- able to travel at one's own pace 본인의 속도에 맞춰서 여행을 할 수 있음
- ex) France: interested in artworks 예) 프랑스: 작품에 흥미를 가짐
- changed the plan 계획 변경

direct experience 직접 경험

- interacting w/ local people// taking public transportation 현지인들과 교류// 대중교통 이용
- ex) frd: traveled to Hong Kong 예) 친구: 홍콩 여행
- famous restaurant among local people → experienced authentic tastes 현지인들 사이의 유명한 식당 → 진정한 맛을 경험

INTRODUCTION

generalization: traveling: a common habit

일반화: 여행: 평범한 관습

two types of traveling: alone vs w/ a tour guide

두 가지의 여행 방법: 홀로 vs 여행 가이드와 함께

thesis: alone (freedom, direct experience)

논제: 홀로 (자유, 직접 경험)

TRAVELING WITH A TOUR GUIDE

more organized 보다 체계적임

- take travelers to famous places// time saving 관광객들을 유명 장소로 데려감// 시간 절약
- ex) France: renowned museums 예) 프랑스: 유명한 박물관
- took shortest routes 가장 가까운 경로

safety 안전함

- familiar w/ the place + culture including language, people, customs 장소 + 문화(언어, 사람들, 관습)에 대해 잘 알고 있음
- ex) frd: traveled Thailand 예) 친구: 태국 여행
- snake bite → prompt assistance of the guide → able to get treatment quickly 뱀에 물림 → 가이드의 신속한 도움 → 빨리 치료를 받을 수 있음

INTRODUCTION

generalization: traveling: a common habit

일반화: 여행: 평범한 관습

two types of traveling: alone vs w/ a tour guide

두 가지의 여행 방법: 홀로 vs 여행 가이드와 함께

thesis: w/ a tour guide (more organized, safe)

논제: 여행 가이드와 함께 (보다 체계적, 안전)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

TRAVELING ALONE

As our lifestyles have improved over the years, it is not uncommon to see people traveling extensively overseas nowadays. The two most popular types of traveling are traveling with a tour guide and traveling alone, which has become feasible with the help of books and mass media. Though some prefer traveling with a tour guide, I strongly prefer traveling alone because one can enjoy more freedom that way. Moreover, one can experience a culture more closely in person.

For one, there is a lot of freedom when traveling alone. In other words, one can travel at his own pace without having to worry about others' schedules. For instance, when I made a journey to France, I got very interested in the artworks at the Orsay museum. Thus, even though I originally had planned to visit Versailles in the afternoon, I changed my agenda; instead, I stayed in the museum for the whole day and appreciated the works of great artists.

Furthermore, when traveling alone, one can experience a culture more closely. By interacting with local people and taking public transportation, one can gain first-hand experience. To illustrate, when my friend was traveling in Hong Kong, she asked a local person for a recommendation for a famous dim sum place. Though the restaurant was not as fancy as others popular among travelers, it was full of local people; furthermore, she could also enjoy the authentic taste of dim sum. Had she traveled with a tour guide, she would not have experienced such an excellent restaurant.

Some say traveling with a tour guide would make a trip safer and more organized. However, making mistakes while traveling adds fun to a journey. Traveling alone gives one a chance to step aside from a daily routine. Thus one can relax and enjoy one's freedom. In addition, there are more opportunities to experience the culture directly. For these reasons, I prefer traveling overseas alone to traveling with a tour guide.

WORD REMINDER

extensively [ɪkstɛnsɪvli] 널리 in person 본인이 직접 pace [peɪs] 속도 agenda [ədʒɛndə] 계획, 일정 appreciate [əprɪʃi'eɪt] 감상하다 ask for ~를 부탁하다 local [ləʊkəl] (특정한) 지방의 dim sum [dɪm-sʌm] 딤섬 authentic [ɔːθɛntɪk] 진정한 routine [ruːtɪn] 관에 박힌 일

TIPS for SUCCESS

Double Negative(이중 부정)

이중 부정은 강한 긍정, 즉 강조를 할 때 쓰이며 부정을 나타내는 단어 앞에 not을 붙여서 두 번의 부정으로 결국 긍정문을 만드는 것이다. 첫 문단의 문장을 살펴보자.

As our lifestyles have improved over the years, it is not uncommon to see people traveling extensively overseas nowadays.

(수년간 우리의 생활 방식이 향상됨에 따라, 근래에 사람들이 해외로 여행을 많이 하는 것을 보는 것은 드문 일이 아니다.)

이래의 문장은 위 문장의 이중 부정을 단순히 긍정의 단어를 사용하여 바꾼 것이다.

As lifestyles have improved over the years, it is common to see people traveling overseas a lot nowadays.

(수년간 생활 방식이 향상됨에 따라, 근래엔 사람들이 해외로 여행을 많이 하는 것을 보는 것은 흔한 일이다.)

즉, 맨 위의 문장은 “그만큼 흔한 일(common practice)”이 되었다는 점을 강조하기 위해 쓰였다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

TRAVELING WITH A TOUR GUIDE

As our lifestyles have improved over the years, it is not uncommon to see people traveling extensively overseas nowadays. The two most popular types of traveling are traveling with a tour guide and traveling alone, which has become feasible with the help of books and mass media. Though some prefer traveling alone, I strongly prefer traveling with a tour guide because it is more organized and safer.

For one, since guides know important sites and locations, they can take travelers to the most famous places at the right times. For example, I once had a chance to travel to France with a tour guide. The trip was excellent in that the guide showed me all the renowned art museums I wished to visit. Moreover, I was able to save time with the help of the guide. Because he was familiar with the locations, the guide always took me from place to place via the shortest routes. Conversely, if I had traveled alone, I might have wasted time roaming around from one end of the region to the other.

On top of that, guides are people who are comfortable with particular places. Consequently, travelers do not have to worry about language or local behavior, especially in cases of emergency. For instance, when my friend took a trip to Thailand, she was bitten by a snake. However, with the prompt assistance of the guide, she was able to find a hospital and get treatment quickly. Therefore, for safety and in case of emergencies, having a tour guide would help one feel secure while traveling.

Some say traveling alone provides a chance to meet new people and experience a culture in person. However, as most travelers are unfamiliar with the culture of a different country, they could encounter dangers while traveling. Hence, for a safer, more organized trip, I prefer traveling overseas with a tour guide to traveling alone.

WORD REMINDER

renowned [rɪˈnaʊnd] 유명한 via [viːə / viːə] ~을 거쳐 route [ruːt / raʊt] 길 roam [roum] 배회하다 local behavior 현지 관습
in case of ~의 경우에는 prompt [prəmpt / prɒmpt] 신속한 assistance [əˈsɪstəns] 도움 encounter [enˈkaʊntər] 마주치다

TIPS for SUCCESS

"만약 ~했더라면, ~했을 것이다"와 같은 가정법에서 흔히 쓰이는 표현들을 살펴보자.

주어 + would (not) have p.p.	~했을 (하지 않았을) 것이다
주어 + should (not) have p.p.	~했어야 (하지 않았어야) 했다
주어 + could (not) have p.p.	~할 수 있었을 (하지 못했을) 것이다
주어 + might (not) have p.p.	~했을지도 (하지 않았을지도) 모른다

두 번째 단락의 끝부분을 살펴보자.

Conversely, if I had traveled alone, I might have wasted time roaming around from one end of the region to the other.

(반대로, 만약 홀로 여행을 했더라면, 나는 그 지역의 한쪽 끝에서 다른 쪽 끝으로 배회하느라 시간을 낭비했을지도 모른다.)

RELATED TOPICS

1. Traveling in one's own country provides more benefits than traveling abroad. 국내 여행은 해외 여행보다 더 많은 혜택을 준다.

AGREE

- familiarity + comfort 친숙함 + 편안함
ex) custom 예) 관습
- no language barrier - 언어 장벽 X

DISAGREE

- new culture + experience 새로운 문화 + 경험
- develop adaptation skill 적응 능력을 키움

2. Staying in one city or town for one's entire life is better than moving to other places. 한 곳의 도시나 마을에서 여생을 보내는 것이 다른 곳을 돌아다니는 것 보다 낫다.

AGREE

- stability + comfort 안정성 + 편안함
- saving time/ money 시간/ 돈 절약

DISAGREE

- diverse experiences 다양한 경험
- meeting new ppl; able to form broader interpersonal relationships 새로운 사람들과의 만남: 대인 관계를 넓힐 수 있음

3. When traveling abroad, it is important to follow the local customs even if they are different from that of one's own country. 해외 여행을 할 때, 자국의 관습과 다르더라도 현지 관습을 따르는 것이 중요하다.

AGREE

- direct experience of new culture 새로운 문화에 대한 직접적인 경험
- respect toward the country + citizens that one is traveling 여행지 + 시민들에 대한 존중

DISAGREE

- religious matters 종교 문제
ex) Muslims: Ramadan 예) 이슬람교도: 라마단
- health-related routine for oneself 개인의 건강과 관련된 일상 생활
ex) wearing a hijab while jogging 조깅할 때 히잡을 두르는 것

ACTUAL
T E S T

05

Integrated Task

Forestry: Prescribed Burns

Independent Task

Hobbies

INTEGRATED TASK / Forestry: Prescribed Burns

Reading & Listening

READING

Forestry officials in the United States once sought to prevent even small forest fires from breaking out. But, in recent decades, many forestry services have enacted policies permitting controlled burnings, also called prescribed burns. In a controlled burn, parts of a forest are allowed to burn, but care is taken to ensure that the fire does not spread too much. While prescribed burns are popular nowadays, there is mounting evidence that they do more harm than good.

One of the greatest negative effects of a prescribed burn is its impact on a region's wildlife. Prescribed burns frequently directly cause the deaths of forest denizens such as deer, bears, squirrels, and rabbits. Additionally, the fires destroy the homes of most animals that survive. Having lost their habitats, these animals must move to new areas. This negatively affects the wildlife native to those areas since more animals are forced to compete for a finite supply of food.

Prescribed burns in national parks do not just take a day or two. They often last for days at a time. These burns therefore produce large amounts of air pollution in the form of smoke from burning trees and other vegetation. This smoke is extremely thick and full of ash. It is not only hazardous to those nearby who breathe it, but it can also flow through the atmosphere, where it decreases the air quality in areas far from the burning region.

Many forestry officials claim that prescribed burns are necessary since they prevent large-scale forest fires. Yet forest fires often simply bypass the burned areas and spread to other places instead. In some cases, prescribed burns have gotten out of control and transformed into major forest fires. Thus, forestry officials themselves have been the cause of widespread destruction in some forested areas.

LISTENING

05-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 요점들에 대해 어떻게 의문을 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하시오.

05-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Prescribed Burns: More Harm than Good 처방화입: 이득보다는 해를 더 끼침

1 direct cause of deaths of forest animals 숲 속 동물들 죽음의 직접적인 원인

- destroy homes of animals 동물들의 보금자리 파괴
- moving to a new area → competition for food 새로운 곳으로 이주 → 식량에 대한 경쟁

Paraphrasing Example Forest animals die from prescribed burns, and even if they manage to survive, they have a hard time because of the competition for food in their new territory.

2 causes air pollution 공해 유발

- PB: takes days → smoke → air pollution 처방화입: 수일이 걸림 → 연기 → 공해

Paraphrasing Example Since many prescribed burnings take several days, smoke coming from the burning causes air pollution.

3 spreads to other areas 다른 곳으로 번짐

- getting out of control → major forest fires 속수무책 → 큰 산불

Paraphrasing Example Prescribed burns can change into major forest fires by spreading unexpectedly.

WORD REMINDER

forestry official 삼림 관리자 prevent [prɪ'vent] 예방하다 break out 발생하다 enact [en'ækt] 규정하다 controlled [kən'trəʊld] 관리된 prescribed [prɪ'skráɪbd] 규정된 spread [sprɛd] 퍼지다 mount [maʊnt] 높다 wildlife [waɪldlaɪf] 야생 생물 denizen [dɛ'nɪzən] 동식물 finite [fáɪnɪt] 한정된 vegetation [vɛdʒət'eɪʃən] 식물 hazardous [hæ'zərdəs] 위험한 atmosphere [æ'tməsfɪər] 공기 bypass [baɪ'pɑ:s / -pɑ:s] 우회하다

LISTENING

Prescribed Burns: Prevent Major Forest Fires 처방화입: 큰 산불 예방

1 animals: fast enough to escape from the burns 동물: 산불에서 도망가기에 충분히 빠름

- Yellowstone National Park: no prob w/ animals finding new homes 옐로우스톤 국립 공원: 동물들이 새로운 보금자리를 찾는 것에 문제 X
- ∴ enormous size of forest ∴ 숲의 거대한 크기

Paraphrasing Example In spite of the concerns some people have, only a few animals die from the burns.

2 PB: prevents larger fires 처방화입: 더 큰 산불을 예방

- larger fires → more smoke 큰 산불 → 더 많은 연기
- ∴ less harmful ∴ 덜 해로움

Paraphrasing Example There has been a misunderstanding about the environmental damage of prescribed burns.

3 very carefully monitored 매우 신중하게 감시됨

- forestry officials: cautious 삼림 관리인: 주의 깊음
- no PB until conditions are right 조건이 맞을 때까지 일위적 산불 X

Paraphrasing Example Prescribed burns are deliberately carried out.

WORD REMINDER

authority [ə'θɔ:ri'ti ə'ðɔ:r- / ə'ðɔ:r-] 당국 put out 끄다 arsonist [ɑ:sənɪst] 방화범 take place (사건 등이) 일어나다 opponent [ə'pəʊnənt] 반대자 unfounded [ʌnfəʊndɪd] 근거 없는 flee [fli:] 달아나다 displaced [dɪs'pleɪst] 추방된 encounter [enkəʊntər] 마주치다 enormous [ɪn'sɔ:rnəs] 거대한 release [rɪ'li:s] 방출하다 rare [rɛər] 드문 precaution [pri:kəʊʃən] 예방 조치 ensure [enʃʊər] 확실하게 하다 flame [fleɪm] 화염 raging [reɪdʒɪŋ] 맹렬한 inferno [ɪnfə'ɜ:nəʊ] 지옥 slim [slɪm] 매우 적은

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer contends that prescribed burns prevent larger forest fires. This directly contradicts the reading passage's claim that there are more disadvantages than advantages.

First, in spite of the concerns some people have, only a few animals die from the burns; there is enough time for animals to escape. Moreover, the professor cites the example of Yellowstone National Park, where animals have no difficulties finding new habitats because of the park's huge size. This refutes the reading passage's claim that forest animals die from prescribed burns and that even if they manage to survive, they have a hard time because of the competition for food in their new territory.

On top of that, the lecturer says there has been a misunderstanding about the environmental damage of prescribed burns. It is true that prescribed burns produce smoke; however, the amount of smoke is much less than the amount of smoke generated during major forest fires. This rebuts the reading passage's claim that since many prescribed burns take several days, smoke coming from the burning causes air pollution.

Finally, prescribed burns are deliberately carried out. The forest officials put a lot of thought and efforts into the burns before they intentionally set a forest on fire; accordingly, it is less feasible that the forest officials would conduct the burns if conditions are not suitable. This contradicts the idea mentioned in the reading passage that prescribed burns can change into major forest fires by spreading unexpectedly.

WORD REMINDER

concern [kənsɜːn] 관심사 cite [saɪ] 언급하다 territory [tɛrətɔːri / -təri] 영토 misunderstanding [misʌndərstændɪŋ] 오해 generate 발생시키다 deliberately [dɪlɪbəɪtli] 신중하게 carry out 실행하다 set on fire ~에 불을 지르다 feasible [fɪːzəbəl] 가능한 conduct [kəndʌkt / kɒn-] 수행하다 suitable [sɪtəbəl] 적절한 unexpectedly [ʌnikspɛktədli] 돌연히

TIPS for SUCCESS

부사절접속사 I

부사절은 시간, 원인, 또는 장소 등에 대한 보다 자세한 정보를 제공해 줌으로써 읽는 사람의 이해를 돕는 절이다. 접속사의 종류에 대해서 알아보자.

시간	원인	결과	장소
after (~ 후에)	as (~ 때문에)	so ~ that (너무 ~해서 ~하다)	where (~하는 곳에)
as (~하면서)	because (~ 때문에)		wherever (~하는 곳마다)
as long as (~하는 동안)	in that (~라는 점에서)	such ~ that (너무 ~해서 ~하다)	
as soon as (~하자마자)	now that (이제 ~하니까)		
before (~ 전에)	since (~ 때문에)		
by the time (~할 때)			
since (~한 이래로)			
until / till (~할 때까지)			
when (~할 때)			
whenever (~할 때마다)			
while (~ 동안)			

cf. for는 원인을 나타낼 때 쓰이지만 종속접속사가 아닌 등위접속사이다. (TEST 17참고)

INDEPENDENT TASK / Hobbies

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should take time off from work to relax with hobbies or physical activities that are very different from what they do at work. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 사람들은 일에서 벗어나 직장에서 하는 일과 상당히 다른 취미나 운동을 하며 쉬어야 한다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- socialize w/ ppl who have different occupations** 다른 직업을 가진 사람들과 어울림
ex) cousin (scientist): rock climbing every weekend 예) 사촌 (과학자): 매 주말마다 암벽등반
→ release stress (being away from office + meeting ppl w/ various backgrounds) 스트레스 해소
(사무실에서 X + 다양한 배경을 가진 사람들과 만남)
- gain diverse experiences** 다양한 경험을 얻음
ex) frd (archaeologist) → workplace: suburban areas 예) 친구 (고고학자) → 일터: 교외
→ started learning flamenco dance 플라멩코 춤을 배우기 시작
→ new skill + experience of Spanish culture 새로운 능력 + 스페인 문화 경험

INTRODUCTION

generalization: most ppl experience stress from work

일반화: 대부분의 사람들이 일에서 스트레스를 겪음

take time off + relax w/ hobbies/ physical activities

시간을 내서 취미/ 운동을 하며 쉬

thesis: agree (meeting w/ new ppl, experiencing diverse fields)

논제: 찬성 (새로운 사람들과의 만남, 다양한 분야 경험)

DISAGREE

- jobs: based on interests** 직업: 관심사에 바탕을 둠
- higher chance to enjoy activities related to work 일과 관련된 활동을 즐길 가능성 ↑
ex) 95% of workers at Nature Conserv'n Society 예) 환경 보호 단체의 95%의 직원
→ unwilling to enjoy hobbies harmful to env't 환경에 해로운 취미를 즐기는 것을 꺼림
→ participate in activities related to green campaigns 환경 보호 운동과 연관된 활동에 참여
- save time + money in learning a new activity** 새로운 활동을 배우는데 시간 + 돈 절약
- more opportunities to enjoy a pastime 취미를 즐길 수 있는 더 많은 기회
ex) travel agent: more chances to take a trip at a discount price 예) 여행사 직원: 할인된 가격으로 여행을 할 수 있는 더 많은 기회
→ musical inst: no talent → stress → waste of time + money 악기: 소질 X → 스트레스 → 시간 + 돈 낭비

INTRODUCTION

generalization: most ppl experience stress from work

일반화: 대부분의 사람들이 일에서 스트레스를 겪음

take time off + relax w/ hobbies/ physical activities

시간을 내서 취미/ 운동을 하며 쉬

thesis: disagree (jobs: related to interests, saving time + money)

논제: 반대 (직업: 관심사와 연관 있음, 시간 + 돈 절약)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

Though there is a difference in degree, most people experience stress as a result of their work. Accordingly, they take some time off from work and relax with hobbies or physical activities. Some contend that people should enjoy hobbies or physical activities that are similar to what they do at work. However, I disagree with this idea because by trying new things, people get chances to meet others with different backgrounds. Moreover, they can experience diverse fields.

First off, when people do hobbies or physical activities that are related to their jobs, they tend to meet others with similar backgrounds. On the other hand, they can socialize with people who have different occupations. For example, my cousin, who is a scientist, takes part in rock climbing every weekend. He says that he can release stress not only by being away from his office and doing physical activity but also by meeting people with various jobs.

Secondly, by doing an activity that is dissimilar to one's job, one can gain diverse experiences. To illustrate, my friend works as an archaeologist, and her workplace is mostly in suburban areas where she and her coworkers unearth artifacts or remains. However, she has started to learn flamenco dance; by learning it, my friend has both gained a new skill and had chances to experience Spanish culture, including the food. Had her hobbies been centered around her job, she would not have had such opportunities.

It is true that by doing a hobby that is similar to one's work, one does not have to take the risk of trying a hobby which one later discovers to be not so fascinating, a situation which could cause stress and waste time and money. Conversely, challenges often open up a new world for people in which they find opportunities to meet people with different occupations. Furthermore, one can enjoy diverse experiences by choosing an activity that is unrelated to one's job. For these two reasons, I firmly agree with the statement that people should take time off from work to relax with hobbies or physical activities that are very different from what they do at work.

WORD REMINDER

diverse [divərs] dai-l dāivərs] 다양한 field [fi:ld] 분야 occupation [ɔkʌpə'eɪʃn / ʔ] 직업 release [rili:s] 방출하다 various [vɛəriəs] 다양한 archaeologist [ɑ:rkɪɔlədʒist / -ʔl-] 고고학자 workplace [wɔ:rkpleis] 일터 suburban [səbʌrbən] 교외의 unearth [ʌnə:θ] 발굴하다 artifact [ɑ:rtəfækt] 인공 유물 remain [rimeɪn] 유물 fascinating [fæsnə'eɪtɪŋ] 매우 재미있는 challenge [tʃælɪndʒ] 도전

TIPS for SUCCESS

쉼표(comma)

수많은 쉼표에 관한 용법 중 하나는 절과 절을 나누는 것이다. 단어, 구, 절을 동등하게 잇는 역할의 등위접속사(and, but, so, for, yet, or, as well as, nor)가 절이 아닌, 단어나 구를 연결해 줄 경우 쉼표를 쓰지 않지만, 절 즉, 접속사 다음 주어부터 다시 쓸 경우에는 반드시 쉼표를 붙인다. 세 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

To illustrate, my friend works as an archaeologist, and her workplace is mostly in suburban areas.

위의 문장에서 "my friend works as an archaeologist"라는 절과 "her workplace is mostly in suburban areas"라는 절을 등위접속사 and가 연결해 주고 있기 때문에 앞에 쉼표를 붙인다. 세 번째 단락의 문장 하나를 더 살펴보자.

My friend has both gained a new skill and had chances to experience Spanish culture.

반면, 위의 문장에서는 주어인 My friend가 and 뒤에 생략되면서 "gained a new skill"이라는 구와 "chances to experience Spanish culture"라는 구가 연결되고 있으므로 쉼표를 붙이지 않는다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

Though there is a difference in degree, most people experience stress as a result of their work. Accordingly, they take some time off from work and relax with hobbies or physical activities. Some contend that people should enjoy hobbies or physical activities that are very different from what they do at work. However, I disagree with this idea because people tend to take jobs that are related to their interests. Moreover, doing activities similar to their work saves time and money.

First off, most people choose their major or job based on their field of interest. Thus, there is a higher chance of them enjoying activities that have a close relationship to their work. To illustrate, more than 95 percent of people working at the Nature Conservation Society have stated that they are unwilling to play golf or other kinds of hobbies that would harm the natural environment. Instead, many of them participate in activities, including acting in plays and creating paintings, which deal with campaigns to protect nature.

Secondly, if a hobby is related to a person's job, he can save time and money by learning a new activity. On the other hand, if the activity he has chosen does not suit his aptitudes, he will waste time, which will result in stress. In addition, since he is familiar with the field, he may find more frequent opportunities to enjoy his pastime. For example, travel agents who like to travel around the world encounter lots of chances to take trips at discount prices. Conversely, if a travel agent tries to learn a musical instrument and later finds out he is not talented at it, he will have wasted time and money, not to mention the stress he would have endured.

It is true that meeting new people by enjoying an activity that is dissimilar to one's work provides a chance to broaden one's interpersonal relationships. Nevertheless, there are other opportunities such as parties where one may socialize with people from different backgrounds. Since most people's jobs are related to their interests, they would enjoy activities that are similar to their jobs. Furthermore, doing hobbies that have a close relationship to their work would save time and money. For these two reasons, I firmly disagree with the statement that people should take time off from work to relax with hobbies or physical activities that are very different from what they do at work.

WORD REMINDER

degree [di'grɪ:] 정도 tend to ~하는 경향이 있다 unwilling [ʌnwɪlɪŋ] 마음 내키지 않는 participate [pɑːtɪsɪpə'teɪt] 참여하다 deal with ~를 다루다
aptitude [æptɪtʊd] -tɪtʃʊd] 적성 familiar [fə'mɪljər] 익숙한 frequent [frɪ:kwənt] 빈번한 pastime [pæstəɪm] 취미 travel agent 여행사 직
원 encounter [enkəʊntər] 마주치다 mention [menʃn] 언급하다 endure [endʒər] 견디다 dissimilar [dɪsɪmələr] 다른 broaden [brɔːdn] 넓
히다 interpersonal relationship 대인 관계 socialize [səʊʃəlaɪz] 어울리다

TIPS for SUCCESS

퍼센트가 나올 경우 단순히 숫자가 오면 단수동사를 쓰지만, 퍼센트 다음 복수명사가 올 경우 복수동사를 쓴다. 두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

To illustrate, more than 95 percent of people working at the Nature Conservation Society have stated that they are unwilling to play golf or other kinds of hobbies that would harm the natural environment.

위의 문장에서 만약 95 percent만 쓰였다면 has가 오는 것이 맞다. 하지만 95 percent 다음 people이라는 복수명사가 왔기 때문에 여기에서는 have가 쓰였다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. Twenty years later, people will have more time for leisure. 20년 후, 사람들은 여가를 보낼 시간이 더 많아질 것이다.

AGREE

- work: automated 일: 자동화됨
- ppl will put more value on enjoying life → less stress
사람들은 삶을 즐기는 것에 더 많은 가치를 둘 것임 → 스트레스 ↓

DISAGREE

- busier w/ work 일로 더 바빠질 것임
- values may change 가치가 바뀔 수 있음
ex) more time for family gathering 예) 가족 모임에 더 많은 시간을 소비

2. It is better to spend money on things that will last long than on things that will provide short-term fun. 단기간의 즐거움보다 오래 지속될 수 있는 것에 돈을 쓰는 것이 더 낫다.

AGREE

- more useful/ practical 더 유용/ 실용적
ex) buying a camera 예) 카메라 구입
- more meaningful/ valuable 더욱 의미가 있음/ 가치 있음
ex) present: remembers the person who gave it 예) 선물: 준 사람을 기억함

DISAGREE

- release stress 스트레스 해소
ex) traveling 예) 여행
- better way to celebrate special moments 특별한 순간을 축하하는 더 좋은 방법
ex) birthday party 예) 생일 파티

3. Jobs with a lot of vacation time are better than jobs with high salaries. 더 많은 휴가를 주는 직업이 더 많은 연봉을 주는 직업보다 좋다.

AGREE

- less stressful 스트레스를 덜 받음
- able to concentrate on work better → higher chance of promotion → higher salary 일에 더 집중할 수 있음 → 승진의 기회 ↑ → 더 높은 연봉

DISAGREE

- save more money → prepare for the future → feel secure 더 많은 돈을 저축 → 미래에 대한 준비 → 안정감
- feel more accomplishment 더 많은 성취감을 느낌

A C T U A L
T E S T

06

Integrated Task

Anthropology: The Amazon River
Basin

Independent Task

Society

INTEGRATED TASK / *Anthropology: The Amazon River Basin*

Reading & Listening

READING

The Amazon River basin in South America contains the greatest diversity of life on Earth. Ironically, it has never been an ideal place for large groups of humans to live. In fact, historically, only small groups have managed to survive in the unforgiving rainforest that encompasses the entire area.

The Amazon Rainforest contains abundant plant and animal life yet is incapable of supporting sizable human populations. One reason for this is the poor quality of the soil, which is acidic in nature. Therefore, while farmers can raise crops such as corn and beans for one or two seasons, after that, the soil becomes so depleted that nothing else will grow in it. Even today, when more advanced farming methods are available, not enough food can be grown to support a large number of people in the Amazon.

In the past, there was a lack of sources of protein, which humans need to survive, in the Amazon. Food animals such as cows and sheep only appeared in South America when the Europeans imported them in the 1500s. Even after being introduced to the land, there were never big herds of animals because the poor soil and jungle-covered land could not produce sufficient food to support them.

Three great civilizations once lived in the Americas: the Mayas, Incas, and Aztecs. None of them resided in the Amazon. Additionally, the people in all three civilizations constructed stone buildings. Stone was the primary building material for their palaces and temples, which humans in ancient cultures virtually always constructed. Yet there is little stone that can be used for construction anywhere in the Amazon. Likewise, no palaces and temples have been discovered or unearthed by archaeologists, which makes it unlikely that any human settlements of considerable size ever existed there.

LISTENING

06-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to specifically explain how they answer the problems raised in the reading passage. 강의의 요점이 지문에서 제기된 문제에 대해 어떻게 답하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오.

06-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

No Large Human Population Could Live in the Amazon 아마존에서는 많은 인구가 거주할 수 없었음

1 not enough food 불충분한 식량

- poor quality of soil 질이 낮은 토양
- advanced farming methods → still not enough food 개선된 농법 → 여전히 불충분한 식량

Paraphrasing Example The poor quality of soil would have made it difficult for enough vegetation to grow to supply a large group of humans with food.

2 lack of sources of protein 단백질 공급원의 결핍

- poor soil + jungle-covered land = sufficient food for animals X 질이 낮은 토양 + 밀림으로 덮인 땅 = 동물들에게 필요한 충분한 식량 X

Paraphrasing Example It is difficult for humans to ingest enough protein from animals.

3 not enough stones to construct bldgs 건물을 짓기에 불충분한 돌

- no palace/ temple found 궁전/ 사원 발견 안 됨

Paraphrasing Example The low availability of stones makes it difficult to construct buildings.

WORD REMINDER

basin [béisən] 유역 unforgiving [ʌnfə'gɪvɪŋ] 험한 encompass [ɪnkʌmpəs] 둘러싸다 acidic [æsɪdɪk] 산성 물질을 포함한 deplete [diplɪt] 고갈시키다 sufficient [səfɪsənt] 충분한 reside [rɪsaɪd] 거주하다 virtually [vɜːrtʃʊəli] 사실상 temple [tɛmpəl] 사원 unearth [ʌnˈɜːθ] 발견하다

LISTENING

Possibility of the Existence of a Sizable Civilization 큰 문명의 존재 가능성

1 plenty of vegetation 풍부한 식물

- ex) nuts, berries, citrus fruits 예) 땅콩, 베리, 감귤류
- parts of Amazon: quite fertile 아마존의 일부: 꽤 비옥함
- volcanic eruption → ash (benefit to soil) 화산 폭발 → 재 (토양에 이득)

Paraphrasing Example Plenty of vegetation would have offered enough food for large human settlements.

2 many animals → protein 많은 동물 → 단백질

- Amazon River: rich in fish → protein 아마존 강: 물고기 풍부 → 단백질
- rainforest: birds, reptiles, mammals 다우림: 새, 파충류, 포유류
- ∴ diverse diet ∴ 다양한 식량

Paraphrasing Example Many animals in the area can provide humans with protein.

3 very little stone// abundant amount of wood 약간의 돌// 많은 양의 나무

- hot + humid weather: destroyed bldgs 고온 + 습한 날씨: 건물 파괴
- jungle: overtook the rest 밀림: 나머지를 다 차지
- impossible to find bldgs 건물을 찾는 것은 불가능함

Paraphrasing Example Though there is little stone, the availability of a lot of wood makes it possible for a large human population to dwell in the Amazon.

WORD REMINDER

sparse [spɜːs] 희박한 edible [édəbəl] 식용 가능한 citrus fruit 감귤류 fertile [fɜːrtl / -tɪl] 비옥한 copious [kópiəs] 풍부한 teem with ~로 풍부하다 diet [daɪət] 일상의 음식을 humid [hjúːmɪd] 습기 있는 overtake [əʊvə'teɪk] 앞지르다 practically [præktɪkəli] 사실상

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer contends that there is a possibility that a sizable ancient civilization in the Amazon once existed. With three pieces of evidence, the lecture directly contradicts the reading passage's claim that no large human population could have resided in the area.

First, plenty of vegetation, including nuts, berries, and citrus fruits, would have offered enough food for large human settlements. Though the majority of the soil is acidic, parts of the Amazon are quite fertile, which makes farming feasible. In addition, ash from volcanic eruptions adds nutrients to the soil. This refutes the reading passage's claim that the poor quality of soil would have made it difficult for enough vegetation to grow to supply a large group of humans with food.

In addition, the lecturer says that many animals in the area can provide humans with protein. The Amazon River holds a lot of fish that can support protein for humans. Moreover, there are a great number of birds, reptiles, and mammals; resultantly, the diversity of animals is adequate to supply food for a sizable group of humans. This argument casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that poor soil and jungle-covered land cannot provide food animals with the necessary amount of food and that hence it is difficult for humans to ingest enough protein from animals.

Finally, though there is little stone, the availability of a lot of wood makes it possible for a large human population to dwell in the Amazon. According to the professor, no buildings have been found because of the hot and humid weather and the density of the vegetation in the jungle. This refutes the idea mentioned in the reading passage that the lack of palaces or temples proves that no huge civilization dwelled in the Amazon.

WORD REMINDER

sizable [saɪzəbəl] 상당한 크기의 settlement [sɛtlmənt] 정착 supply [səplai] 공급하다 adequate [ədɪkwɪt, ɛdə-] 충분한 ingest [ɪndʒɛst] 섭취하다 dwell [dwel] 살다 density [dwɛl] 밀도

TIPS for SUCCESS

부사절접속사 II

부사절접속사의 종류를 더 알아 보자.

대조	비교 / 방법	조건	목적
although (비록 ~할지라도)	as (~ 만큼)	as long as (~하는 한)	lest (~하지 않도록)
even if (비록 ~일지라도)	than (~ 보다)	if (~라면)	in order that (~하도록)
even though (~하는데도)	as (~처럼)	in case (~하는 경우에)	so that (~가 되도록)
though (~에도 불구하고)		once (일단 ~하면)	
while (~하는 반면에)		provided (만일 ~라면)	
whereas (~하는 반면에)		providing (만일 ~라면)	
whether (~이든지 아니든지)		unless (~하지 않으면)	

provided와 providing을 과거형 동사 또는 형용사 등으로 잘못 해석하는 학생들이 종종 있는데 부사절접속사로도 쓰일 수 있다는 점을 유의하자. provided나 providing 앞에 독립절이 나오는 경우 부사절접속사로 쓰였음을 예상해 볼 수 있다. in order that과 so that 다음에는 <주어 + can / could / may / might / will / would ~> 형태가 온다. (부사절과 주절의 순서에 따른 심포 위치에 대해서는 TEST 14 참고)

INDEPENDENT TASK / Society

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Since society has become busy and crowded, people should not expect politeness from one another. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 사회가 바빠지고 복잡해졌기 때문에, 사람들은 서로에게서 예의를 기대하면 안 된다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

■ society: demanding 사회: 많은 것을 요구함

∴ individualized: can't afford to pay attention to others 개인화: 다른 이들에게 신경을 쓸 여유가 없음

ex) ppl in the past: eye contact → greeting 예) 과거의 사람들: 시선을 마주침 → 인사

→ now: no salutations w/ strangers 오늘날: 낯선 사람들과의 인사 X

■ tolerance to rudeness 무례함에 대한 관용

— not reacting to situations that have only a minor impact on ourselves 우리 자신에게 큰 영향이 없는 상황에는 대응 X

ex) workers exhausted from work: unwilling to give their seats to others 예) 회사에서 지친 직장인들: 다른 이들에게 자리 양보하기를 꺼림

→ ppl understand the fatigue → rarely criticize them 사람들은 피곤함을 이해함 → 그들을 비난하는 경우는 거의 없음

INTRODUCTION

generalization: enormous # of ppl residing in metropolitan areas

일반화: 많은 사람들이 대도시에서 거주

most have experienced to physically bother/ be bothered by others

대부분의 사람들은 피해를 주거나 다른 이들로 인해 피해를 입은 경험이 있음

thesis: agree (individualism, change of the threshold)

논제: 찬성 (개인주의, 역치의 변화)

DISAGREE

■ knowing many ppl → important in today's society 다른 이들을 아는 것 → 오늘날의 사회에서 중요함

∴ good manners → crucial in socializing w/ others 훌륭한 매너 → 다른 이들과 어울리는데 중요함

ex) 90% of workers: can't tolerate a coworker w/ inappropriate way of speaking/ behaving

예) 90%의 직장인: 부적절한 발언/ 태도를 가진 동료들과 참을 수 없음

→ unwilling to work w/ the person in a group task 단체 업무를 함께 하는 것을 꺼림

■ courtesy: saves time 예의: 시간 절약

— being rude: wastes time + creates discomfort 무례함: 시간 낭비 + 불편함 초래

ex) the Japanese standing in long lines 예) 길게 줄을 서있었던 일본인들

→ respect toward others 타인에 대한 존중

INTRODUCTION

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thesis: disagree (interpersonal relationships, negative consequences)

논제: 반대 (대인 관계, 부정적인 결과)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

GREE

There are always an enormous number of people residing in metropolitan areas, and most people there have experienced at least a few times when they were tapped on the arm by others or when they tapped others with no intention of offending them. Some contend that people should expect to be polite to one another even though society has become busy and crowded. However, I firmly disagree with this idea for the following reasons: Individualism makes people less sensitive to a lack of politeness, and the threshold for reacting to rudeness has changed.

First, today's society is very demanding; thus, people have become individualized and cannot afford to pay as much attention to others. In fact, though it seems that we live in such a compact world, everyone is isolated from one another. For example, people in the past used to greet each other when they made eye contact on the street. On the other hand, not many people these days exchange salutations with strangers.

Secondly, as people are exposed to others who unintentionally cause inconveniences repeatedly, they have built up tolerance toward disrespect, resulting in people's not reacting to situations that have only a minor impact on them. For example, it is common to see workers nowadays not yielding seats to the elderly on public transportation. This consequence arises because the workers are exhausted from work and are unwilling to give their seats to others; rarely do people criticize them since they understand the fatigue that working people feel.

It is true that having courtesy and manners toward others creates harmony among people. Conversely, certain circumstances make it inevitable for people to tolerate impudence from others. Individuals tend to be selfish and do not care for others in a busy society. Furthermore, people have developed a tolerance for insolence. For these reasons, I agree with the statement that since the world has become busy and crowded, people should not expect politeness from one another.

WORD REMINDER

individualism [indəvɪdʒuəlɪzəm] 개인주의 threshold [θrɛʃhəʊld] 한계점, 역(자극)에 대해 반응하기 시작하는 분계점 demanding [dɪməndɪŋ] -má:nd-] 큰 노력을 요하는 can afford to ~할 여유가 있다 compact [kəmˈpækt] 밀집한 greet [gri:t] ~에게 인사하다 salutation [sæljuˈteɪʃn] 인사 expose [ɪksˈpəʊz] 노출시키다 repeatedly [riːpiːtɪdli] 되풀이하여 disrespect [dɪsɪˈspɛkt] 무례 impact [ɪmpækt] 영향 yield [jɪld] 양보하다 the elderly 중장년층 public transportation 대중 교통 consequence [kɒnsɪkwəns / kɒnsɪkwəns] 결과 arise [əˈraɪz] 일어나다 exhausted [ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd] 지칠 대로 지친 unwilling [ʌnwɪlɪŋ] 마음 내키지 않는 criticize [kɪtɪsaɪz] 비난하다 fatigue [fəˈtɪːɡ] 피로 courtesy [kɔːrtəsi] 예의 impudence [ɪmpjʊdəns] 경솔, 경망 selfish [sɛlfɪʃ] 이기적인

TIPS for SUCCESS

문제에 주의하자.

"People should not expect to be polite ~"에서 이미 부정문이 쓰였기 때문에 그에 대한 찬성인지 혹은 예의를 갖추어야 한다는 긍정을 하기 위해 전체 진술을 반대해야 하는지 잘 판단하자. 즉, 이 글에서는 찬성을 할 경우 서로에게서 예의를 기대하면 안 된다는 내용의 글이 나와야 하고, 반대를 할 경우 서로가 예의를 지켜야 한다는 내용이 글이 나와야 한다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

There are always an enormous number of people residing in metropolitan areas, and most people there have probably experienced at least a few times when they were tapped on the arm by others or when they tapped others with no intention of offending them. Some contend that people should not expect to be courteous to one another since society has become busy and crowded. However, I firmly disagree with this idea for the following reasons: Interpersonal relationships have become extremely important nowadays, and rudeness toward others may delay certain types of work.

First, knowing many people in different fields is a major factor in today's society. As our lifestyles have improved over the years, having good manners has become crucial in socializing with others. To illustrate, studies have shown that 90 percent of workers cannot tolerate a coworker with an inappropriate way of speaking or behaving and are reluctant to work with the person on a group task, suggesting that people who are insolent will experience difficulty forming close relationships with others.

Secondly, showing courtesy to each other in crowded circumstances saves time. Being rude to others not only wastes time but also creates discomfort among people. For instance, the actions of the Japanese who stood in long lines to obtain water after the March 2011 earthquake came from respect toward others, and those actions have startled people around the world. It is obvious that had people tried to cut in line, it would have taken longer for them to get water, and it could have even caused violences.

It is true that there are inevitable situations in which people cause inconvenience to others. Nevertheless, people try to avoid the circumstances because etiquette is essential in socializing with other people. Furthermore, showing respect to each other will help us solve problems more effectively. For these reasons, I disagree with the statement that since the world has become busy and crowded, people should not expect politeness from one another.

WORD REMINDER

enormous [inɔːrməs] 엄청난 reside [rɪsáɪd] 거주하다 metropolitan [mɛtrəpólɪtən / -pól-] 대도시의 tap [tæp] 가볍게 두드리다 intention [ɪntɛnʃən] 의도 offend [əfénd] ~의 감정을 상하게 하다 courteous [kârtias / kôr-] 예의 바른 interpersonal relationship 대인 관계 delay [diléi] 늦추다 factor [fáktər] 요소 crucial [krú:ʃl] 중요한 socialize [sóʃaláɪz] 어울리다 tolerate [tálərəɪt / tól-] 참다 inappropriate [ɪnəpróupriit] 부적당한 reluctant [rɪlákʰtənt] 마음 내키지 않는 insolent [ɪnsələnt] 무례함 circumstance [sôrkəmstâns / -stəns] 상황 discomfort [diskámfərt] 불편 respect [rɪspékt] 존중 startle [stá:rtl] 깜짝 놀라게 하다 inevitable [ínévítəbəl] 피할 수 없는 inconvenience [ɪnkənvinjəns] 불편 avoid [əvóid] 피하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

에세이를 쓸 때는 같은 표현이나 단어를 계속 쓰는 것 보다는 동의어를 적절히 사용하여 단어의 다양성을 보여주는 것이 중요하다. 위의 에세이에서 "무례함"의 뜻을 가진 rudeness, impudence, insolence, ill-mannered behavior, disrespect, impertinence 등의 단어를 서로 바꾸어서 쓸 수 있다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. It is important to know circumstances around the world even if they have only minor effects on one's routine life. 자신의 일상 생활에 영향을 거의 끼치지 않는다고 할지라도 국제 정세를 아는 것은 중요하다.

AGREE

- may affect future life 미래의 삶에 영향을 줄 수 있음
ex) env'tal issues around the world 예) 세계의 환경 문제
- Interrelated 서로 연관되어 있음
ex) the world's economy is rarely independent 예) 세계의 경제는 독립적이지 않음

DISAGREE

- too much stress: enough w/ the ones directly affecting our daily lives 과도한 스트레스 이미 우리의 삶에 직접적인 영향을 미치는 것들이 충분함
- more efficient to spend time and effort on domestic issues that one can have impact on 직접 영향을 줄 수 있는 사안에 대해 시간과 노력을 기울이는 것이 더 효과적임

2. Society should impose a toll on busy streets during rush hour. 사회는 러시아워 동안 혼잡한 도로에 통행료를 징수해야 한다.

AGREE

- promotes public trans'n 대중교통 장려
- decongest traffic jam 교통 체증을 분산

DISAGREE

- unfair for workers 직장인들에게 불공평
- financial burden for many 다수에게 재정적 부담

3. Land should be used for farms, housing, or other developments that would help humans rather than as places for endangered animals. 토지는 멸종 위기의 동물들을 위한 공간이 아닌, 농장, 주택, 또는 사람을 도울 개발 부지로 사용되어야 한다.

AGREE

- many ppl w/out homes 집이 없는 많은 사람들
- supply of food: important 식량 공급: 중요함

DISAGREE

- preservation of species → educational 종의 보존 → 교육적
- extinction of species → destruction of ecosystem in the future 멸종 → 미래의 생태계 파괴

ACTUAL TEST

07

Integrated Task

History: The Origin of the
Etruscans

Independent Task

Media

INTEGRATED TASK / History: The Origin of the Etruscans

Reading & Listening

READING

Prior to the rise of the Roman Republic in the sixth century B.C., the Italian Peninsula was dominated by the Etruscan people. For centuries, the Etruscans' origins have been shrouded in mystery. Yet there is evidence—from both ancient and modern sources—that the Etruscans came from an area in what is the modern-day nation of Turkey.

The first evidence linking the Etruscans to ancient Turkey is found in the writings of Herodotus, the man considered “The Father of History.” Herodotus lived in the fifth century B.C., and his most famous work is *The Histories*. In one section of it, he notes that the Etruscans emigrated from Lydia, which was located in western Turkey. Herodotus wrote that there was a famine in Lydia which lasted for eighteen years. Because of the famine, half of Lydia's population was sent out of the country. They sailed from the port of Smyrna and eventually landed at Umbria, a region in Italy.

Linguists have supported Herodotus' claims by noticing some similarities between ancient Etruscan and another language found in an inscription on Lemnos, a Greek island near Lydia. Etruscan has never been translated, so its origins are unknown. Perhaps the people of Lydia made the inscription on their way to Umbria. Over time, it is possible that their language evolved and changed into Etruscan.

Finally, studies on the DNA of four ancient breeds of cows in Tuscany, Italy, have revealed that they are similar to some cows from Turkey. Only the cows in Tuscany, which was the primary region in which the Etruscans lived, had any similarities to the cows in Turkey. No other cows in Italy were related at all. Thus some conclude that both the Etruscans and their cows arrived in Italy by ships they sailed from Turkey.

LISTENING

07-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific claims made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하시오.

07-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

The Etruscans Are from Turkey 에투르리아인은 터키로부터 왔음

1 writings by Herodotus 헤로도토스의 저서

- The Histories → famine in Lydia sent half of population to Umbria The Histories → 리디아의 기아가 인구의 반을 움브리아로 보냈음

Paraphrasing Example In The Histories, the renowned historian Herodotus states that famine forced the people of Lydia to migrate to Umbria.

2 similarities in language in an inscription 비문의 언어의 유사점

- language by people of Lydia → evolved + changed into Etruscan 리디아의 사람들에게 의한 언어 → 진화 + 에투르리아 언어로 바뀌

Paraphrasing Example The language found on the inscription proves that the language of Lydia evolved into Etruscan.

3 DNA similarities of cows 소 DNA의 유사점

- cows in Tuscany + cows in Turkey 토스카나의 소 + 터키의 소

Paraphrasing Example The genetic resemblance between cows in the two places suggests that the cows were brought to Tuscany by people from Turkey.

WORD REMINDER

prior to ~에 앞서 peninsula [pinɪnjələ -sje-] 반도 dominate [dɒmənɛɪt / dɒm-] 지배하다 origin [ɒrɪdʒɪnəl ɔra- / ɔri-] 기원 발단 shroud [ʃraʊd] 숨기다 mystery [mɪstəri] 수수께끼 source [sɔrs] 근거 link [lɪŋk] 연결하다 emigrate [éməgrɛɪt] 이주하다 famine [fæmɪn] 기근 linguist [lɪŋgwɪst] 언어학자 inscription [ɪnskɪpʃən] 명(銘) translate [trænzleɪt] 해석하다 evolve [ɪvɒlv / ɪvɔlv] 진화하다 breed [brɪd] 품종 reveal [rɪvi:l] 나타내다 primary [praɪməri / -məri] 주요한 genetic [dʒɪnɛtɪk] 유전자의

LISTENING

The Origin of the Etruscans: Doubtful 에투르리아인의 기원: 의문

1 Herodotus: historian but also a fabricator 헤로도토스: 역사가이지만 조작자이기도 함

- wrote stories about monsters 괴물에 관한 이야기들을 집필
- ∴ not always reliable 언제나 믿을만 하지는 않음

Paraphrasing Example Though Herodotus remains a renowned and very important figure in the field of history, his stories are not always valid.

2 inscription on Lemnos: not sure of its origin 림노스에 새겨진 글자: 기원이 불확실함

- ppl from Lydia left it 리디아의 사람들이 남긴 것
- Etruscan sailors left it (engaged in maritime trade on the Mediterranean) 에투르리아 선원들이 남긴 것 (지중해에서 무역에 종사하였음)

Paraphrasing Example There are two possible origins for the language.

3 DNA evidence: true DNA 증거: 사실

- cows: imported from Asia Minor by a merchant 소: 상인에 의해 소아시아로부터 수입

Paraphrasing Example Despite reliable evidence of genetic similarity between the DNA of Turkish and Tuscan cows, how the cows got to Tuscany is questionable.

WORD REMINDER

front-page [frʌntpeɪdʒ] 제1면 article [ɑːrtɪkl] 기사 clear up (문제, 의문 등을) 풀다 poke [pouk] (구멍을) 내다 cite [saɪt] 언급하다 authority [əθɒrɪtɪl əθɔr- / əθɔr-] 권위자 definitely [dɛfənɪtli] 확실히 invaluable [ɪnvəljʊəbəl] 매우 귀중한 fabricate [fæbrɪkɛɪt] 꾸며내다 supposedly [səpəʊzɪdli] 아마도 reliable [rɪləiəbəl] 믿을 수 있는 bear [beər steɪt] 나타내다 the other way around 역으로 engage in 종사하다 import [ɪmpɔːrt] 수입하다 merchant [mɜːtʃənt] 상인 refugee [rɛfʊdʒɪt] 피난자 adapt [ædæpt] 적응하다

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that he doubts the theory on the origin of the Etruscans which was outlined in the reading passage. This directly contradicts the claim made in the reading that three pieces of evidence support the theory that the Etruscans originated in Turkey.

First, though Herodotus remains a renowned and very important figure in the field of history, his stories are not always valid. He even wrote about monsters as if they actually existed. This fact casts doubt on his assertion from *The Histories*, restated in the reading passage, that famine forced the people of Lydia to migrate to Umbria.

Furthermore, the lecturer contends that there are two possible origins for the language. One possibility is that people from Lydia left the inscription, and the other is that Etruscan sailors could have left it as the Etruscans were involved in trade on the Mediterranean. This rebuts the reading passage's claim that the language found in the inscription proves that language of Lydia evolved into Etruscan.

Finally, the lecturer asserts that despite reliable evidence of genetic similarities between the DNA of Turkish and Tuscan cows, how the cows got to Tuscany is questionable. It is true that there are similarities in the DNA. However, it is highly likely that the cows were introduced to Turkey by an Etruscan merchant rather than the other way around. This challenges the idea presented in the reading passage that the genetic resemblance between cows in the two places that the cows were brought to Tuscany by people from Turkey.

WORD REMINDER

doubtful [daʊtʃəl] 의심스러운 remain [rɪˈmeɪn] 남다 renowned [rɪˈnəʊnd] 유명한 figure [ˈfɪɡər / -gər] 인물 field [fi:ld] 분야 valid [væˈlɪd] 타당한 as if 마치 ~인 것처럼 restate [rɪˈsteɪt] 다시 말하다 famine [ˈfæmɪn] 기근 migrate [ˈmɪɡreɪt] 이주하다 involve in ~에 관여하게 만들다 despite [dɪˈspaɪt] ~에도 불구하고 introduce [ˈɪntrədʒʊːs] 들여오다 the other way around 반대로 resemblance [rɪˈzeɪmbləns] 유사점

TIPS for SUCCESS

약자(Abbreviation)

형식을 갖춘 에세이를 쓸 때 줄임말은 기금적 삼가는 것이 좋다. “등등”의 의미를 가지고 있는 etc.(et cetera)를 쓰는 학생들이 많은데 such as나 including을 나열된 단어들 앞에 써서 일부의 예를 나타낸다는 뜻을 전달하는 것이 더 좋다. 즉, “There are many similarities such as DNA, origin, language, etc.”는 피하는 것이 좋다. 대신 “There are many similarities such as DNA, origin, and language.”에서 볼 수 있듯이, such as는 모든 것이 아닌 일부의 예를 나타내는 표현이므로 2~3개를 나열한 후 마지막 단어 전에 and나 or을 쓰면 된다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Media

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People learn more by watching television than by reading books. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 사람들은 책을 읽는 것보다 텔레비전을 시청함으로써 더 많이 배운다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

— saving time 시간 절약

— summarize: vast amount of info 요점 정리: 상당한 분량의 정보

ex) cousin: only a month to learn philosophers of 17th c 예) 사촌: 단 한 달 동안 17세기 철학자들에 대해 배워야 했음
→ able to manage learning by watching on TV TV를 시청함으로써 배울 수 있었음

— visual effects 시각적 효과

— able to understand better 좀 더 잘 이해할 수 있음

ex) frd: couldn't understand an experiment → watched a prof's demonstration on TV 예) 친구: 실험 이해 못했음 → TV에서 교수의 실험을 시청
→ could perform one on his own 스스로 실험을 할 수 있게 되었음

INTRODUCTION

generalization: many ways of learning

일반화: 배움의 여러 가지 방식

attending class/ using mass media/ reading books

수업 참여/ 대중 매체 사용/ 독서

thesis: agree (visual effects, saving time)

논제: 찬성 (시각적 효과, 시간 절약)

DISAGREE

— greater details 더 깊은 세부 사항

— in-depth knowledge 심도 있는 지식

ex) cousin: volcanoes on TV (general info) 예) 사촌: TV에서 화산 시청 (일반적인 정보)
→ could fully understand after reading books 독서 후 완전히 이해할 수 있었음

— many skills (analyze, imagine, interpret) 많은 능력 (분석, 상상, 해석)

— TV: interp'n can be different TV: 해석이 달라질 수 있음

ex) dolphins at Sea World 예) Sea World의 돌고래
→ TV: biased TV: 편견
→ books: keep species// inform ppl 책: 종 보존// 사람들에게 전달

INTRODUCTION

generalization: many ways of learning

일반화: 배움의 여러 가지 방식

attending class/ using mass media/ reading books

수업 참여/ 대중 매체 사용/ 독서

thesis: disagree (details, skills)

논제: 반대 (세부사항, 능력)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

There are many ways to learn: Some learn by attending class; some learn by using the mass media, including television; and others learn by reading books. Though each method has disadvantages as well as advantages, I strongly believe that learning by watching TV is the most effective of all. There are two reasons for this belief: Learning by watching TV saves time, and visual lessons can help people understand better.

To begin with, people can save time acquiring knowledge by watching television because TV usually offers a summary of topics in such areas as history, astronomy, and geology. This lets people gain a vast amount of information in a short period of time. To illustrate, my cousin had to study the great philosophers of the seventeenth century. Though she was given only a month to fulfill the assignment, she managed to do so. This achievement was possible through her viewing of TV programs which provided her with a summary of the matter at hand. Had she tried to study these philosophers by reading books, it would have taken much longer.

In addition, television provides visual effects that aid people in gaining information more effectively. In other words, viewers can grasp difficult concepts better when they see them illustrated in sequential images. For instance, my friend had a hard time understanding an experiment. However, he could grasp the process without much of a struggle when he learned it through a TV program in which a professor demonstrated the procedure. Hence, my friend could follow the directions and could in fact conduct the experiment on his own after watching the instructor performing it.

It is true that people can get numerous details by reading a book; nevertheless, it would take too long for those who wish to gain comprehensive information in various fields. In this sense, viewers can save time while getting a vast amount of knowledge by watching TV. Furthermore, television assists viewers in grasping a given subject more effectively. For the above reasons, I firmly agree with the statement that learning by watching TV is better than learning by reading books.

WORD REMINDER

mass media 대중 전달 매체 acquire [əkwáɪər] 얻다 fulfill [fʊlɪl] 수행하다 achievement [ətʃɪvmənt] 성취 at hand 가까이 illustrate [ɪləstræt] 설명하다 sequential [sɪkwɛnʃəl] 연속적인 grasp [græsp / grɑ:sp] 이해하다 struggle [strʌgl] 애쓰다 demonstrate [dɛmənstræt] 실제로 해 보이다 procedure [prəsi:dʒər] 순서 conduct [kándʌkt / kɒn-] 이행하다 comprehensive [kəmprihɛnsɪv / kəm-] 포괄적인 in this sense 이러한 점에서 assist [əsɪst] 돕다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Semicolon(;) |

절과 절 사이를 마침표로 끊기에는 두 절의 내용이 연관되어 있거나, 쉼표로 끊기에는 두 절의 무게가 다소 다른 경우 사용한다. 뒤의 절은 앞 절의 내용에 대해 보충 설명을 해주기도 하고, 앞 내용을 반박 혹은 바꾸기도 하며, 앞 내용의 원인에 대한 결과를 제시해 주기도 한다.

네 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

It is true that people can get numerous details by reading a book; nevertheless, it would take too long for those who wish to gain comprehensive information in various fields.

두 절은 독서에 관해 반대되는 내용을 담고 있으며 접속부사인 nevertheless로 연결되어 있다. 접속사의 생략이 가능하고, 두 절의 관계를 좀 더 명확히 표현하고자 할 때에는 위의 문장에서처럼 부사절접속사(TEST 5, 6 참고)나 등위접속사(TEST 5 참고) 등을 사용할 수 있다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

There are many ways to learn: Some learn by attending class; some learn by using the mass media, including television; and others learn by reading books. Though each method has disadvantages as well as advantages, I strongly believe that learning by reading books is the most effective of all. There are two reasons for this belief: Books provide more detailed information, and by reading books, people can gain such skills as analysis and interpretation.

To begin with, books provide readers with rich insights and details. In other words, readers can get in-depth knowledge through books. To illustrate, my cousin watched a television program about volcanoes of the world. While she learned general information about volcanoes, she was not able to gain specific knowledge about them. Subsequently, she found books on the topic and was able to more fully understand volcanoes. This example illustrates that even though it takes more time to read a book than to watch TV, reading is a more effective way of learning.

In addition, people learn skills in analysis and interpretation by reading books. To be specific, television programs are frequently based on books. Thus, the film's interpretation of events can be quite different depending on a producer's point of view. On the other hand, when a person reads a book, he can analyze, imagine, or interpret on his own. For instance, when I watched a show on TV about dolphins at Sea World, it seemed as if the dolphins in captivity were spending their entire lives preparing to perform well in the shows. However, as I read about them in books, I realized that Sea World was trying to preserve the species and to inform people about the preservation of the animals. Had I only watched the dolphins on TV, I would have been biased against Sea World.

It is true that TV can help viewers comprehend better by providing them with images. However, many books contain pictures that can aid readers' understanding of concepts. Books offer readers greater details. Furthermore, readers get a chance to develop their skills in imagination, analysis, and interpretation. For the above reasons, I firmly disagree with the statement that learning by watching TV is better than learning by reading a book.

WORD REMINDER

analysis [əˈnæləsɪs] 분석 interpretation [ɪntərˈprætʃiən] 해석 insight [ɪnsaɪt] 통찰력 in-depth [ɪndépt] 심층의 subsequently [sʌbsɪkwəntli] 그 후에 illustrate [ɪləstreɪt] 설명하다 producer [prədʒʊsər] 제작자 point of view 관점, 입장 captivity [kæptɪvəti] 포로 perform [pərˈfɔ:m] 상연하다 species [spɪˈʃi(:)z] 종 preservation [prəzərvéɪʃən] 보존, 보호 comprehend [kəmˈprihénd / kəmˈpr-] 이해하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Semicolon(;) II

세미콜론은 또한, 나열하고자 하는 항목들이 중간에 심표를 가지고 있거나, 숫자를 포함해 혼란을 초래할 수 있을 때 사용한다. 다음의 문장을 살펴보자. 참고로, 나열된 항목들 사이에 세미콜론이 포함되어 있을 경우 나열하기 전 나열의 의미를 나타내 주는 콜론(:)을 쓴다.

중간에 심표가 있을 때) I've been to the following places in the States: Palo Alto, California; Manhattan, New York; and Saint Louis, Missouri.

숫자를 포함할 때) The call numbers for those books are: 45,000; 32,805; 1,102; and 529.

나열하고자 하는 항목들이 절일 경우, 너무 길어지면 이해가 어렵거나 무종지문(run-on sentence)에 빠질 염려가 있기 때문에 세미콜론을 사용한다. 다음 첫 단락의 문장을 보자.

There are many ways of learning: Some people learn by attending class; some learn by using the mass media, including TV; and others learn by reading books.

마찬가지로 포괄의 의미를 담고 있는 절이 나온 후 콜론을 쓰고, 그 뒤로 절을 나열한다. 절과 절 사이의 세미콜론은 일반 문장에서의 심표 역할을 한다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. TV has more negative influences than positive influences on children. TV는 어린이들에게 긍정적인 영향보다는 부정적인 영향을 더 끼친다.

AGREE

- violence/ coarse language → imitating 폭력/ 거친 언어 → 모방
- addictive 중독성 있음

DISAGREE

- informative: getting broad knowledge in a relatively short period of time 정보 제공: 폭넓은 지식을 비교적 짧은 시간 안에 습득
- entertainment: releasing stress 기분 전환: 스트레스 해소

2. Advertisements are responsible for unhealthy eating habits. 광고는 건강하지 못한 식습관에 대해 책임이 있다.

AGREE

- exaggerated: only advantages are advertised 과장됨: 장점만 광고됨
- children: immature → unable to control themselves from buying junk food 어린이들: 미숙함 → 불량 식품을 사는 것로부터 자신을 절제하지 못함

DISAGREE

- informs consumers of various products through ads 광고를 통해서 소비자에게 다양한 제품을 알려줌
- directions, ingredients, side effects: properly indicated 방법, 성분, 부작용: 올바르게 표기되어있음

3. Movies are worth watching as long as they teach us something about real life. 삶에 대해 가르쳐 주는 한, 영화는 볼 가치가 있다.

AGREE

- teach people lessons 사람들에게 교훈을 줌
- opportunities for discussion 토론의 기회를 줌

DISAGREE

- for entertainment purpose 기분 전환의 목적
ex) comedy: worth watching even if it doesn't teach about life 예) 코미디: 삶에 대해서 가르쳐 주지 않더라도 볼 가치가 충분함
- composite art: other elements to be considered as art 종합 예술: 예술로 고려되기 위해서는 다른 요소들도 필요함
ex) visual effects, music 예) 시각적 효과, 음악

4. Reading a book for the second time is more interesting. 책은 두 번째 읽을 때 더욱 흥미롭다.

AGREE

- more details 더 자세한 내용
- reader: able to enjoy amusing or inspiring parts of the book again 독자: 책의 흥미롭거나 감동적인 부분을 다시 즐길 수 있음

DISAGREE

- getting bored → no expectations since one already knows the conclusion 지루해 짐 → 결말을 이미 알기 때문에 기대감 X
- simple information → no need to review 간단한 정보의 경우 → 복습할 필요 X

5. Most advertisements exaggerate about the products they promote. 대부분의 광고들은 광고되는 제품들을 과장하고 있다.

AGREE

- purpose: to get a lot of profit 목적: 많은 이득 창출
- only advantages are displayed 이점만 보여짐

DISAGREE

- proper regulations from organizations 단체로부터의 올바른 규정
- informative 정보 제공
ex) new products/ trends 예) 새로운 제품/ 유행

**ACTUAL
TEST**

08

Integrated Task

Zoology: Marsupials

Independent Task

Students' Role

INTEGRATED TASK / *Zoology: Marsupials*

Reading & Listening

READING

Marsupials are a group of animals that are considered mammals. The kangaroo is the most well-known marsupial. They mainly live in Australia; however, some species are found in New Guinea, South America, and North America. Fossil evidence, however, shows that marsupials once lived virtually everywhere on the planet. Yet because marsupials had trouble adapting to their environments, they died out in most of those places.

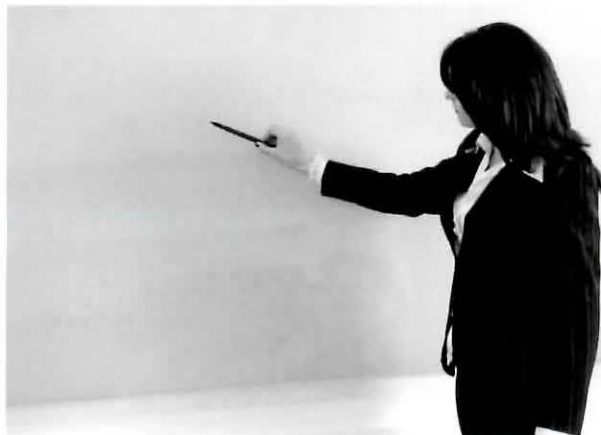
Marsupials differ from other mammals in that they do not have placentas, and thus mothers do not carry their babies to term. Instead, baby marsupials are born before they are fully developed. Upon being born, a baby marsupial crawls inside a pouch in its mother's body, where it remains until it matures. Unfortunately, being born prematurely means that most marsupials have undeveloped immune systems. This makes them more susceptible to infections and premature death, which happens with great frequency.

Marsupials have a low metabolic rate in comparison with other mammals. To control their body temperatures, mammals must eat food to give them energy. But the low metabolic rate of marsupials means that they have trouble maintaining warmth in their bodies when the temperature becomes cold. As a result, they mostly died out in colder lands and are now primarily found in places with warmer environments such as Australia and South America.

In addition, marsupials are absent from many lands nowadays because they were simply outcompeted by mammals. Animals in the same ecosystems typically vie with one another for their food and habitats. Marsupials, weakened by their immune systems and inability to cope with cold weather, were pushed out of many places by mammals, which proved to be far stronger. As a result, marsupials today only live in a few areas around the world.

LISTENING

08-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 의의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하시오.

08-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Marsupials Died out in Most Places due to Their Inability to Adapt to Their Environments 유대 동물들은 환경 적응의 어려움 때문에 대부분의 지역에서 사라졌음

1 m: born before fully developed 유대 동물들: 완전히 성숙되지 않은 상태에서 태어남

∴ undeveloped immune system 덜 발달된 면역 체계

→ susceptible to infections + premature death 감염 + 조기 사망에 취약함

Paraphrasing Example A marsupial's premature birth often results in infection and premature death.

2 low metabolic rate 낮은 신진대사율

→ trouble maintaining warmth in body 몸의 온기를 유지하는데 문제가 있음

→ die out in colder lands (≠ Australia, S. America) 추운 지역에서 사라졌음 (≠ 호주, 남아)

Paraphrasing Example Their low metabolic rate can account for their disappearance in most places.

3 outcompeted by mammals 포유 동물들에 의해 압도당했음

→ animals: vie for food + habitats 동물: 식량 + 서식지를 위한 경쟁

→ m: weaker immune system + inability to cope w/ coldness 유대류: 약한 면역 체계 + 추위를 견딜 수 있는 능력 X

Paraphrasing Example The rule of the survival of the fittest eliminated marsupials from where mammals now live.

WORD REMINDER

marsupial [mɑ:rsʊpiəl / -sjʊ-] 유대류의 포유 동물 species [spi:ʃi(:)z] 종(種) virtually [vɜ:rtʃuəli] 사실상 die out 차차 소멸하다 placenta [plə'sente] 태반 term [tɜ:m] 출산 예정일 crawl [kro:ɪ] 기어가기 pouch [paʊtʃ] 작은 주머니 immune system 면역 체계 infection [infekʃən] 감염 metabolic rate 신진대사율 outcompete [aʊtkəmpɪt] 지다 ecosystem [i:ksəʊsɪstəm] 생태계 vie [vai] 경쟁하다 cope with ~에 대처하다

LISTENING

Each Species Has Its Optimal Habitat 각각의 종에게는 자신만의 최적의 서식지가 있음

1 no placentas 태반 X

→ placental mammals: carry babies until they are mature enough → mothers: vulnerable 태반을

가진 포유 동물: 충분히 성숙할 때까지 새끼를 거니고 다님 → 어미: 취약

→ marsupials: develop in pouch 유대 동물: 주머니에서 성장

→ protected by mothers + strengthen immune systems 어미로부터 보호를 받음 + 면역 체계 강화

→ strong + healthy 강하고 건강해질

Paraphrasing Example Marsupials have the advantage of not having placentas.

2 create energy from food they eat slowly 천천히 섭취하는 음식으로부터 에너지를 얻음

→ adapt to harsh env't 혹독한 환경에 적응

ex) Austr: dry → hard to find food 예) 호주: 건조함 → 먹이를 찾기 어려움

→ marsupials: endure for long periods w/out food 유대 동물: 식량없이 장기간 견딜

→ regulate temperatures better than mammals 포유 동물들보다 체온 조절을 잘함

Paraphrasing Example Their habit of slowly ingesting food and converting it to energy afterward has enabled marsupials to withstand severe conditions.

3 fossil evidence 화석 증거

→ mammals lived in Austr → couldn't handle harsh env't 호주에 살았던 포유 동물 → 혹독한 환경을 견딜 수 없었음

→ marsupials: outcompeted mammals 유대 동물들: 포유 동물들을 압도

Paraphrasing Example By examining fossils, it has been proven that a huge number of mammals lived in Australia in the past.

WORD REMINDER

zoologist [zəʊlɒdʒɪst] 동물학자 notion [nəʊʃən] 개념 thrive [θraɪv] 번성하다 vulnerable [vʌlnərəbəl] 취약한 opossum [əpəsəm] 주머니쥐 harsh [hɑ:ʃ] 혹독한 regulate [rɛgjəleɪt] 조절하다 overheat [əʊvə'hi:t] 과열시키다 vanish [vænɪʃ] 사라지다 suited for ~에 적당함

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that each species has its most optimal place for a habitat. Thus, marsupials are not weaker than mammals. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that marsupials vanished in most places due to their inability to adjust to their harsh surroundings.

First, marsupials have the advantage of not having placentas. Since placental mammals carry babies for a relatively long period of time, the mothers are susceptible. Conversely, marsupials carry their young in a pouch immediately after birth so that security and health from breastfeeding are guaranteed. This fact contradicts the reading passage's claim that a marsupial's premature birth often results in infection and death.

On top of that, the lecturer contends that their habit of slowly ingesting food and converting it to energy afterward has enabled marsupials to withstand severe conditions. This helps them endure for long periods of time without food, an advantage in Australia, where it is arid and difficult to forage for food. Moreover, their ability to control their body temperature is better than that of mammals. This fact casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that their low metabolic rate can account for their disappearance in most places.

Finally, by examining fossils, it has been proven that a huge number of mammals lived in Australia in the past. However, they could not overcome the severe environment and had to move out of the land. This refutes the reading passage's claim that the rule of the survival of the fittest eliminated marsupials from where mammals now live.

WORD REMINDER

optimal [ˈɒptɪməl / ˈɒpt-] 최적의 habitat [ˈhæbətæt] 서식지 adjust to ~에 맞추다 surrounding [səˈraʊndɪŋ] 환경 breastfeeding [ˈbreɪstfɪːdɪŋ] 모유 수유 ingest [ɪndʒɛst] 섭취하다 withstand [wɪðstændl wið-] 견디어 내다 severe [sɪˈvɪər] 가혹한 endure [ɛndjʊər] 견디다 forage for ~을 찾아 다니다 account for 설명하다 overcome [ˈɒvərkʌm] 극복하다 the survival of the fittest 적자 생존 eliminate [ɪlɪmənɛɪt] 제거하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

“the reading passage's claim that ~”과 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 표현들

the reading passage's assertion/ contention/ argument/ that ~

the points made in the reading passage that ~

the ideas presented in the reading passage that ~

INDEPENDENT TASK / Students' Role

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Students should have a part-time job while they are attending college. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 학생들은 대학에 다니는 동안 아르바이트를 해야 한다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하십시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

working experience 일의 경험

— preparing for the future 미래에 대한 준비

ex) uncle: majored in chemistry → worked at a pharmaceutical company 예) 삼촌: 화학 전공 → 제약 회사에서 근무

→ realized he was better at marketing products 제품 홍보에 더 능력이 있다는 것을 깨달았음

developing responsibility/ commitment 책임감 / 헌신 형성

— dealing w/ co-workers + accomplishing given tasks 동료들 상대 + 주어진 일 성취

ex) exam: tired → still had to go to work 예) 시험: 피곤 → 여전히 일을 하러 가야 했음

→ learned to manage time more effectively 시간을 보다 효율적으로 관리하는 것을 배움

INTRODUCTION

generalization: many have a part-time job while studying

일반화: 많은 학생들이 공부하며 아르바이트를 함

various reasons: tuition, experience, entertainment

여러 가지 이유: 학비, 경험, 여가

thesis: agree (preparation for the future, responsibility)

논제: 찬성 (미래를 위한 준비, 책임감)

DISAGREE

studying: basic part of student life 공부: 학생의 기본

— try to get deeper knowledge 더 깊은 지식을 쌓기 위한 노력

ex) frd w/ scholarship → pt job → lost scholarship 예) 장학금 받던 친구 → 아르바이트 → 장학금 중단

→ wasting time// not helpful for future career 시간 낭비// 미래 경력에 도움 X

most pt jobs: not related to major 대부분의 아르바이트: 전공과 무관

— not helpful in future job 미래 직업에 도움 X

ex) cousin majoring in archaeology → coffee shop ∴ space availability + time 예) 고고학 전공 사촌 → 커피숍 ∴ 자리 유효성 + 시간

→ only learned basic responsibilities 기본적 책임감만 배움

INTRODUCTION

generalization: many have a part-time job while studying

일반화: 많은 학생들이 공부하며 아르바이트를 함

various reasons: tuition, experience, entertainment

여러 가지 이유: 학비, 경험, 여가

thesis: disagree (fundamental part of student life, no relationship btw job + major)

논제: 반대 (학생의 기본적인 부분, 직업과 전공의 연관성 X)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

Nowadays, many students have a part-time job while studying at school. There are various reasons why they work part time: They may need money to pay for tuition fees, want to gain some working experience, or simply wish to work to earn money for entertainment. Though some say students should concentrate on studying, I strongly believe they should do part-time work while attending college because the working experience will better prepare students for the future; in addition, the experience will give students an invaluable lesson in responsibility.

First of all, students can prepare for the future by working and cooperating with others. To be specific, working at a company would provide students with a great opportunity to figure out what they are good at or need improvement on. To illustrate, my uncle was majoring in chemistry, and he had a part-time job at a pharmaceutical company as a researcher. Later, he realized he was better at marketing products using the knowledge he had gained in college than sitting in a lab experimenting. As a result, he changed his major to marketing. Had he not had a chance to get real experience in the field, he would have gone astray on the way to reaching his ultimate career.

Moreover, students can develop responsibility and commitment by having a part-time job. A work environment has more stringent rules and procedures than college in that there are many employees and assigned tasks which are expected to be done within a certain period of time. For instance, one of my friends had a part-time job during his last semester, and he worked for a company which was an hour away from his dormitory. One day, he was tired from cramming for his midterm exams; nevertheless, he had no choice but to make the hour-long commute even though he was exhausted. He said he learned to be more disciplined and to more effectively manage his time on a daily basis.

Some insist that studying is a basic part of student life. It is true that building in-depth knowledge is crucial for students, and, in a sense, university might be the last stage for many of them to develop their skills. On the other hand, a lack of experience or responsibility would make them confused when they enter the real world, and they might have a hard time adapting themselves to work. Therefore, I believe a part-time job would help them make the transition into the society, and I assert that students should get a part-time job while studying at university.

WORD REMINDER

invaluable [ɪnvəljʊəbəl] 소중한 figure out 알아내다 pharmaceutical company 제약 회사 have gone astray 길을 잃다 ultimate [ʌltəmit] 궁극의 commitment [kəmɪtmənt] 의무, 책임 stringent [stɪndʒənt] 엄격한 procedure [prəsiːdʒər] 순서, 절차 cram [kræm] 벼락공부를 하다 commute [kəmjuːt] 통근[통학] 하다 disciplined [dɪsəplɪnd] 잘 통솔된 in-depth [ɪndɛpθ] 심층의 crucial [krʊːʃl] 중대한 in a sense 어떤 점으로
는 transition [trænziʃən] 변화, 변천

TIPS for SUCCESS

and, but, so로 시작되는 문장을 쓰는 습관은 좋지 않다.

바꿔 쓸 수 있는 단어를 살펴보자.

and	but	so
in addition	however	thus
furthermore	nevertheless	consequently
moreover	conversely	therefore
on top of that	on the other hand	as a result
also	though	hence

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

Nowadays, many students have a part-time job while studying at school. There are various reasons why they work part time: They may need money to pay for tuition fees, want to gain some working experience, or simply wish to work to earn money for entertainment. Though some say it is crucial for students to have a job, I strongly believe they should concentrate on studying because studying is a fundamental part of student life; in addition, part-time jobs are not always related to a student's major.

First of all, students attend college in order to gain knowledge. As no one can learn everything there is to learn during his lifetime, he should strive to get a more complete and deeper understanding of a discipline. A part-time job would not only take away one's study time but also keep one from concentrating. For instance, a friend of mine who had a scholarship one year could not keep it the following year because she was too distracted by her part-time work and could not concentrate on her studies as much as she used to. It would have been better for both her future career and keeping her source of funding had she focused on her studies instead of her part-time job.

Moreover, most part-time jobs that students have are not related to their majors. In other words, they would not be able to apply to their careers what they have learned at school. To illustrate, my cousin had a part-time job in her sophomore year at university. Since she was majoring in archaeology, the jobs she was looking for were either very limited or offered only to those looking for full-time positions. Consequently, she worked at a coffee shop and learned basic responsibilities, which she could easily have learned in her future workplace after graduation.

Some argue that a part-time job is a good transition into society. It is true that building responsibilities and working with others are important in preparing for a future career. However, as mentioned above, students can develop social skills and a sense of responsibility when they enter the actual job field. Obtaining in-depth knowledge is the fundamental reason for being in college. Also, many part-time jobs have nothing to do with students' majors. Therefore, I assert that students should concentrate on studying while attending college.

WORD REMINDER

fundamental [fʌndəməntl] 기본적인 strive [straiv] 노력하다 discipline [disəplin] 학과, 학문의 분야 scholarship [skə'ləʃɪp / skɔl-] 장학금
distracted [dɪstræktɪd] 마음이 산란한 source [sɔːrs] 근원 sophomore [sə'fɔːmɔːr / sɔf-] 2학년생 archaeology [ɑːrkiələdʒi / -ɔl-] 고고학
obtain [əbteɪn] 얻다 primary [praɪməri / -məri] 근본적인

TIPS for SUCCESS

두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보면 유용하게 쓰일 수 있는 표현들을 알아보자.

not only A but also B: A뿐만 아니라 B도

Hence, a part-time job would **not only** take away one's studying time **but also** keep one from concentrating.

take A away from B: B로부터 A를 제거하다

Hence, a part-time job would not only **take away** one's studying time but also keep one **from** concentrating.

keep A from B: B로부터 A를 삼가다

Hence, a part-time job would not only take away one's studying time but also **keep** one **from** concentrating.

※ keep + 목적어 + 동사 ing는 "~를 계속 ~하게 하다"라는 뜻을 가지고 있으므로 위의 keep A from B와 혼동하지 않게 조심하자.

RELATED TOPICS

1. It is more important for students to understand ideas and concepts than to learn facts.

학생들에게 있어, 의견과 개념을 이해하는 것은 사실을 배우는 것보다 중요하다.

AGREE

- fact: requires memory skills only → able to learn facts on one's own 사실: 암기 능력만 필요함 → 사실에 관한 것은 스스로 배울 수 있음
- able to develop one's own ideas 본인의 아이디어를 발전시킬 수 있음

DISAGREE

- most ideas and concepts should be based on facts 대부분의 의견과 개념은 사실에 바탕을 두고 있음
- could result in misunderstanding → facts should be taught first 오해를 초래할 수 있음 → 사실에 관한 것을 먼저 가르쳐야 함

2. High school graduates should take a year off before entering a university. 고등학교 졸업생들은 대학을 가기 전 일 년을 쉬어야 한다.

AGREE

- need time to think about one's ultimate goal 본인의 궁극적 목표란 생각할 시간 필요
- gain diverse perspectives through experiences 경험을 통해 다양한 견해란 쌓음
ex) working, traveling 예) 아르바이트, 여행

DISAGREE

- able to take some time off during summer + winter breaks 여름, 겨울 방학 동안 시간을 낼 수 있음
- importance of continuity → could affect one's pace and habit of studying 지속성 중요 → 공부하는 속도와 습관에 영향을 미칠 수 있음

3. In order to succeed, it is more important to get along with others well at school than to study hard. 성공하기 위해서는 공부하는 것 보다 학교에서 다른 이들과 잘 지내는 것이 더 중요하다.

AGREE

- social skills 사회성
- forming personality + communication skills 성격 + 의사소통 능력 형성

DISAGREE

- study: basic part of student life 공부: 학생의 기본적인 부분
- many jobs require in-depth knowledge 다수의 직업은 심도 있는 지식을 필요로 함

4. The most important factor in succeeding in life is to get a higher education. 인생에서 성공하는 데 있어 가장 중요한 요소는 고등 교육을 받는 것이다.

AGREE

- gaining in-depth knowledge w/ people who share the same interests → interpersonal relationship 같은 흥미를 가진 사람들과 함께 심도 있는 지식을 공유하는 것 → 대인 관계
- many opportunities 많은 기회
ex) internship 예) 인턴십

DISAGREE

- some jobs: learning in the actual working field is essential 일부 직업: 실제 작업 환경에서 배우는 것이 필요
ex) fishing 예) 어업
- developing one's talent is more important in some cases 어떤 경우에는 본인의 재능을 발달시키는 것이 더욱 중요함
ex) Steve Jobs 예) 스티브 잡스

5. It is better to take the most difficult course in university even if one does not get good grades. 좋은 성적을 받지 못하더라도 대학에서 가장 어려운 수업을 듣는 것이 좋다.

AGREE

- learn to deal with difficulties 어려움에 대처하는 것을 배움
- challenge: opportunity to test one's own learning capacity 도전: 본인의 배움에 대한 능력을 시험할 수 있는 기회

DISAGREE

- grade: important when getting a job 성적: 취업할 때 중요함
- most difficult course does not necessarily mean the best course if it does not suit one's aptitude 본인의 적성에 맞지 않는다면 가장 어려운 수업이 가장 좋은 수업이라고 할 수 없음

**ACTUAL
TEST**

09

Integrated Task

Anthropology: The Origin of Native Americans

Independent Task

Monetary Value

INTEGRATED TASK / *Anthropology: The Origin of Native Americans*

Reading & Listening

READING

When the Europeans arrived in the New World, they discovered that it was already populated with numerous tribes. Most experts have come to believe that these people's ancestors arrived in the Americas by crossing an ice bridge that connected Siberia in Asia with a part of North America. Over time, they spread out across North and South America. But there is now evidence suggesting that the Native Americans actually came from Europe, not Asia.

Around 13,000 years ago, there was a tribe in the Americas that archaeologists refer to as the Clovis people. The distinctive stone spear points they used have been found in several places across North America. Interestingly, these spear points are similar to those of a European people called the Solutreans. They lived in parts of France around 19,000 to 15,000 years ago. Some archaeologists believe that the Clovis people's spear points are based on Solutrean ones. They suggest that the Clovis people are either descendants of the Solutreans or were at least in contact with them.

Another similarity between early Americans and the Solutreans is their physical resemblance. Some ancient human remains exhumed in the Americas are similar in appearance with some Solutrean remains found in Europe. In particular, the shapes of the skulls are almost identical, which suggests a common ancestry between the two.

The Solutreans could have visited the Americas by sailing across the Atlantic Ocean. It would have been a difficult journey for them to accomplish, but they could have constructed ships strong enough to take them across the ocean. In just a matter of weeks, the Solutreans could have departed Europe and arrived in the Americas to start their new lives.

LISTENING

09-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific arguments made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하시오.

09-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Native Americans Are Descendants of the Solutreans 미대륙 원주민은 슬류트레인들의 후손임

1 distinctive stone spear points 특유의 석창 끝

→ similar spear points → connection between the two 비슷한 창 끝 → 둘 사이의 관계

Paraphrasing Example The distinctive stone spear points prove that the two groups of people share a common ancestry.

2 physical resemblance 신체적 유사함

→ shapes of skulls: almost identical 두개골의 모양: 거의 동일

Paraphrasing Example The physical similarities add validity to the assertion.

3 the Solutreans: built ships 슬류트레인: 배를 건조

→ sailed across the Atlantic → arrived in the Americas 대서양을 건너 항해 → 미대륙 도착

Paraphrasing Example The Solutreans probably built ships and sailed to the Americas by crossing the Atlantic.

WORD REMINDER

populate [pɒpjəleɪt / pɒp-] 거주시키다 ancestor [ˈænsəstərɪ -səs-] 조상 archaeologist [ˈɑːrkiələdʒɪst / -sɪ-] 고고학자 distinctive [dɪstɪŋktɪv] 구별이 있는 spear [spiə] 창 descendant [dɪsɛndənt] 자손 resemblance [rɪzɛmbləns] 유사 remain [rɪmeɪn] 유해 exhumate [ɪgzʊmeɪt] 발굴하다 skull [skɒl] 두개골 identical [aɪdɛntɪkəl] 동일한

LISTENING

The Theory on the Origin of NA: Erroneous 미대륙 원주민의 기원에 대한 이론: 잘못되었음

1 same spear points: mere coincidence 동일한 창 끝: 단순한 우연의 일치

→ the Solutreans had died out thousands of yrs before the Clovis arose 슬류트레인은 클로비스인이 생기기 수천 년 전에 사라졌음

→ no connection between the two 둘 사이의 관계 X

Paraphrasing Example Though the two groups of people had similar spear points, they would not have shared any relationship.

2 identical features of skulls: not enough to be evidence 두개골의 유사한 특징: 증거로서 불충분함

→ similarities in skull shapes of ppl from all around the world 전세계 사람들의 두개골 모양의 유사성

Paraphrasing Example It would be hasty to conclude a common ancestry only by looking at identical features in skull shapes.

3 the Solutreans sailing across the ocean: impossible 슬류트레인의 대양을 건너 항해: 불가능

→ no one could make such ships back then 그 시대에 그러한 배를 만들 수 있는 사람 X

→ Atlantic: rough weather 대서양: 거칠기 후

Paraphrasing Example The contention saying that the Solutreans made it to the Americas by navigating across the Atlantic is irrational.

WORD REMINDER

nomad [nɒməd] 유목민 herd [hɜːd] 가축의 떼, 무리 subsequently [sʌbsɪkwəntli] 그 후에 erroneous [ɪrɒniəs] 잘못된 unearth [ʌnˈɜːθ] 발굴하다 die out 차차 소멸하다 mere [mɪə] 단지 ~에 불과한 coincidence [kɒɪnsɪdəns] 일치 prehistoric [prɪˈhɪstɔːrɪk -tʃr- / -tɪr-] 선사적

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that the theory that the Solutreans were the ancestors of Native Americans is unreliable. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that the notion that Native Americans are from Asia has been proved erroneous and that instead they are from Europe.

First, though the two groups of people had similar spear points, they would not have shared any relationship. This assertion can be further supported by the fact that the appearance of the Clovis people and the demise of the Solutreans are thousands of years apart. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that the distinctive stone spear points prove that the two groups of people share a common ancestry.

Second, the lecturer contends that it would be hasty to conclude a common ancestry only by looking at identical features in skull shapes. According to the professor, there may be many similarities in skull figures between people who have no relationship with each other. Consequently, the features of a skull would not be enough to serve as evidence. This rebuts the reading passage's claim that the physical similarities add validity to the assertion that they had common antecedents.

The contention saying that the Solutreans made it to the Americas by navigating across the Atlantic is irrational. To be specific, no one could make a ship with such capabilities during that time, and the rough weather in the Atlantic would not have allowed anyone to cross the ocean. This contradicts the idea presented in the reading passage that the Solutreans probably built ships and sailed to the Americas by crossing the Atlantic.

WORD REMINDER

notion [nóʊʃn] 개념 respectively [rɪspɛktɪvli] 각각 demise [dɪmáɪz] 소멸 ancestry [ˈænsɛstri -səs-] (집합적) 조상 hasty [héisti] 성급한 figure [fɪgʃər / -gər] 형상 validity [vəlɪdətɪ] 타당성 antecedent [ˌæntəsɪːdənt] 선조 navigate [nævəgeɪt] 항해하다 irrational [ɪrɪʃənəl] 불합리한

TIPS for SUCCESS

통합형 에세이를 쓸 때의 적절한 시간 분배:

통합형 에세이는 독립형 에세이에 비해 짧은 시간(20분)이 주어진다. 하지만, 독립형 에세이에서는 아이디어와 그에 해당되는 예를 생각해야 하는 반면, 통합형 에세이는 이미 주어진 내용을 바탕으로 정리를 하듯 에세이를 쓰는 것이기 때문에 독립형에 비해 정리하는 시간이 짧게 걸린다. 리스닝을 다 들은 후 내용을 정리하는 것은 내용을 기억하는 일을 힘들게 할 뿐 아니라, 시간도 많이 낭비하게 만들기 때문에, 교수의 강의를 들으면서 동시에 노트를 적는 것이 중요하다. 최대한 빨리 정리를 한 후 에세이를 시작하여 독립형 에세이처럼 마지막 5분은 proofreading을 하는 것이 좋다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Monetary Value

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to spend money for vacation and travel than to save it for the future. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 돈은 미래를 위해 저축하는 것보다 휴가를 보내며 여행하는데 사용하는 것이 더 낫다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

free from stress 스트레스 X

- beautiful scenery + special moments 아름다운 경관 + 특별한 순간
- ex) pressure of new task → trip to a few villages 예) 새로운 일의 압박 → 몇몇 마을로 여행
→ food + hot springs + env't → felt rejuvenated 음식 + 온천 + 환경 → 다시 원기 회복을 한 느낌

broaden perspectives 견해를 넓힘

- learn new customs + expand new scope of thinking 새로운 관습을 배움 + 견해를 넓힘
- ex) cousin: diff country each yr 예) 사촌: 해마다 다른 나라
→ new culture + unfamiliar customs → learn to understand + respect others 새로운 문화 + 익숙치 않은 관습 → 다른 이들을 이해하고 존중하는 것을 배움

INTRODUCTION

generalization: lifestyle: improved → how to spend money: evolved in various ways

일반화: 삶의 방식: 향상 → 돈의 소비: 여러 가지 방법으로 진화

traveling, learning, saving

여행, 배움, 저축

thesis: agree (release stress, broaden perspectives)

논제: 찬성 (스트레스 해소, 견해를 넓힘)

DISAGREE

long-term goals (buying house, paying for tuition) 장기 목표 (주택 구입, 학비 지불)

- more meaningful 더 의미가 있음
- ex) save money to buy house 예) 집을 사기 위해 저축
→ spend money on vac'n → longer to buy house 휴가 비용으로 지출 → 집을 사는데 더 오래 걸림

unanticipated sit'ns 예기치 못한 상황

- financially stable + prepared 재정적으로 안정 + 준비됨
- ex) frd: accident/ hospitalized 예) 친구: 사고/ 입원
→ could get operation w/ the money saved 저축한 돈으로 수술을 받을 수 있었음

INTRODUCTION

generalization: lifestyle: improved → how to spend money: evolved in various ways

일반화: 삶의 방식: 향상 → 돈의 소비: 여러 가지 방법으로 진화

traveling, learning, saving

여행, 배움, 저축

thesis: disagree (long-term goals, financial security)

논제: 반대 (장기 목표, 재정적 안정)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

As lifestyles have improved over the years, the question of how to spend one's money has evolved in various ways. Some people spend money on traveling, some spend it on exploring a new hobby, and others save it for the future. Although it is always wise to save money for the future or for unexpected circumstances, I strongly believe one should spend it on vacations and travel because one can release stress while taking a trip. Moreover, one can broaden one's perspective by traveling.

Firstly, traveling helps one relieve stress from hard days at work. With the breathtaking scenery and special moments that a journey can provide, a person can get away from his or her daily routine. For instance, last summer, I was feeling anxious from the pressure of a new task given to me at work. Hence, I decided to go on a trip to a few small villages in Korea. During the trip, I enjoyed traditional food and hot springs in towns full of fresh air and wonderful landscapes. As a result, I felt rejuvenated and was able to successfully initiate the new project.

Second, one can learn and broaden one's perspectives while traveling in other places. By meeting different people and having diverse experiences, one can learn new customs and explore the unknown. To illustrate, my cousin travels to a different country on vacation each year. Every time she visits a new place, she experiences a new culture and tries to grasp the unfamiliar customs of the region. It opens up her mind and builds understanding of others. Had she not learned such skills, she could have had difficulty dealing with certain types of people or situations.

It is true that saving money for the future makes ones feel secure. However, gaining invaluable memories and experiences is just as crucial. Through taking a journey, a person can escape from stressful work and motivate oneself to work harder. In addition, one can learn from direct experiences and widen his range of thinking. For the above reasons, I firmly agree with the statement that it is better to spend money for vacation and travel than to save it for the future.

WORD REMINDER

evolve [ivɔlv / ivɔlv] 진화시키다 wise [waiz] 현명한 unexpected [ʌnikspɛktɪd] 예기치 못한 circumstance [sɑrkəmstæns / -stəns] 상황
release [rili:s] 방출하다 broaden [brɔ:dn] 넓히다 perspective [pɜ:spɛktɪv] 견해 relieve [rili:v] 완화하다 breathtaking [bréθtɪkɪŋ] 숨막히는
daily routine 평범한 일상 anxious [æŋkɪəs] 걱정하는 pressure [prɛʃər] 압박 hot spring 온천 landscape [lændskɛp] 경치 rejuvenate [ridʒu:vənɪt] 원기를 회복하다 initiate [ɪnɪʃɪɪt] 시작하다 custom [kʌstəm] 관습 unknown [ʌnnəʊn] 미지의 grasp [græsp / grɑ:sp] 이해하다 invaluable [ɪnvəluəbəl] 매우 귀중한 crucial [krú:ʃl] 중요한 motivate [móutəvɪt] ~에게 동기를 주다

TIPS for SUCCESS

독립형 에세이를 쓸 때의 적절한 시간 분배:

5분: brainstorming

20분: writing

5분: proofreading

마지막의 5분간 proofreading을 할 때에는 내용을 보며 논리상의 문제나 빈약한 예 등의 이유로 에세이를 다시 고치다가는 자칫 시간에 쫓겨 incomplete essay를 제출할 수 있다. 시간의 여유가 별로 없을 때에는 내용보다는 문법(주어-동사 일치, 스펠링, 대문자, 시제 등)을 위주로 체크하자. 본인이 쓴 에세이라고 생각하고 볼 때는 완벽해 보이고 실수가 눈에 띄지 않는 경우가 대부분이기 때문에, 타인의 에세이를 검토한다는 생각으로 보는 것이 도움이 될 수 있다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

As lifestyles have improved over the years, the question of how to spend one's money has evolved in various ways. Some people spend money on traveling, some spend it on exploring a new hobby, and others save it for the future. Although traveling gives one invaluable experiences, I strongly believe one should save money for the future because money can support the long-term goals people strive for. Moreover, saving always makes one feel financially secure even in cases of emergency.

Firstly, there are many fundamental goals one needs to pursue—buying a house or paying for tuition. It is true that traveling is exciting; however, saving money for the future is more meaningful. For instance, instead of spending money on a vacation, I save it in order to buy my own house in the future. While the money spent on traveling is gone after a vacation, a house will remain as long as I keep it. Moreover, if I spend money on a trip, it will take much longer until I can purchase a house.

Second, one should always save money for unanticipated situations, including emergencies. That way, one can feel financially stable and prepared. For example, my friend had a car accident and was hospitalized for two weeks. Though he needed a lot of money for a big operation, he could have the operation without having to worry about the money required thanks to his habit of saving. Had he not saved the money, he would have had to borrow it from other people or a financial institution, which could have delayed the surgery.

It is true that traveling helps one feel rejuvenated after coming back to work. On the other hand, a person cannot solely follow his or her desire to enjoy life because there are many unexpected circumstances. It is important that one try hard to accomplish long-term goals. In addition, it is always wise to save money for emergencies. In this way, one can feel reassured in terms of finance. For the above reasons, I firmly disagree with the statement that it is better to spend money for vacation and travel than to save it for the future.

WORD REMINDER

strive [straiv] 노력하다 financially [finænʃiəl faɪ-] 재정적으로 in cases of ~의 경우에는 fundamental [fʌndəməntl] 기본적인 pursue [pərsuː / -sjúː] 추구하다 meaningful [miːniŋfəl] 의미 있는 remain [rɪmeɪn] 남다 unanticipated [ʌnæntɪsɪpɛtɪd] 예기치 않은 stable [stéɪbəl] 안정된 hospitalize [hɒspɪtəlaɪz / hɒs-] 입원시키다 operation [ɒpə'reɪʃən] 수술 thanks to ~의 덕택으로 borrow [bɒɪ(:)roul báɪr-] 빌리다 financial institution 금융 기관 delay [dɪleɪ] 지체시키다 surgery [sɜːrdʒəri] 수술 solely [sóulli] 혼자서 accomplish [əkʌmplɪʃ] ʌkɔ́m- 성취하다 reassure [riːəʃúə] 안심시키다

TIPS for SUCCESS

Cohesion(결합력)

문장과 문장 사이의 결합력을 위해 접속사, signal word, 또는 transition phrase를 적절히 사용하는 것이 좋으며 moreover, in other words, to be specific 등을 다양하게 사용할 수 있다. 그리고 fortunately, perhaps, for the most part, under these circumstances 등의 표현들 역시 이전의 문장과 다음 문장을 자연스럽게 연결해 주며 문장들 사이의 결합력을 높여 준다. 또한, 시간을 나타내 주는 표현들로는 then, later, next 등이 있다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. People would be happier if they had fewer possessions. 사람들은 소유물이 거의 없을 때 더욱 행복해 질 것이다.

AGREE

- greed ↓: pressure ↓ 욕심 ↓: 압박 ↓
- less stress of keeping them (security) 재산을 지켜야 하는 스트레스가 적음 (보안)

DISAGREE

- more possession: convenient + comfortable 더 많은 소유물: 편리 + 편안함
ex) electronic devices 예) 전자 기기
- accomplishment 성취감

2. People often buy products not because they really need them but because others have them. 사람들은 종종 필요에 의해서가 아닌, 타인이 가지고 있다는 이유로 물건을 산다.

AGREE

- people often judge others according to what they have 사람들은 종종 다른 이들을 소유하고 있는 것에 따라 판단함
- trend: often a topic of conversation → socialize w/ other ppl 유행: 종종 대화의 주제 → 사람들과 어울림

DISAGREE

- reason for others having products: b/c they need them 다른 이들이 물건을 소유하는 이유: 필요하기 때문
- rationality: most ppl know how to manage their budgets 합리성: 대부분의 사람들은 예산을 관리하는 법을 알고 있음

3. Most businesspeople are motivated only by a desire to make money. 대부분의 사업가들은 오직 돈을 벌려는 바람에 의해서만 자극을 받는다.

AGREE

- objective of business: making money 사업의 목적: 이윤 창출
- accomplishment/ recognition: through profits 성취/ 인정: 이윤을 통해서 보여짐

DISAGREE

- participate in campaigns + donations 캠페인 + 기부 참여
- accomplishment: more important than making profits 성취: 이윤 창출보다 더욱 중요함
ex) many CEOs w/ tremendously low salaries 예) 상당히 적은 연봉을 받는 다수의 최고 경영인들

4. Athletes do not deserve as much money as they earn nowadays. 운동선수들은 지금처럼 돈을 벌 만한 가치를 가지고 있지 않다.

AGREE

- other employees putting in a similar amount of effort: huge salary difference 비슷한 노력을 하는 다른 직장인들: 막대한 연봉 차이
- chance of injury/ downfall of abilities → waste of salary 부상이나 실력 저하의 가능성 → 연봉 낭비

DISAGREE

- make a lot of profits for sponsors 후원자에게 많은 이득을 남겨 줌
ex) advertisement in the Super Bowl 예) 슈퍼볼의 광고
- risk of injury/ death 부상/ 죽음의 위험

5. It is rare to see people with enough money and no work being happy. 충분한 돈이 있지만 일이 없는 사람들은 행복한 경우가 드물다.

AGREE

- no goal/ no accomplishment 목표/ 성취감 X
- no chance of feeling responsibility + cooperation in workplace 일터에서의 책임감 + 협동심을 느낄 기회 X

DISAGREE

- able to enjoy hobbies 취미생활을 즐길 수 있음
ex) traveling 예) 여행
- no stress from work 일의 스트레스 X

**ACTUAL
TEST**

10

Integrated Task

Archaeology: The Construction of
the Pyramids

Independent Task

Problem Solving

INTEGRATED TASK / Archaeology: The Construction of the Pyramids

Reading & Listening

READING

The question of how the ancient Egyptians built the pyramids has long baffled historians and archaeologists. Each pyramid is comprised of massive stone blocks. In some cases, a single pyramid may contain millions of them. Yet the Egyptians somehow managed to move and hold these blocks in place without modern equipment. The answer to how they accomplished this feat seems to lie in three aspects of engineering: ramps, cranes, and concrete.

First, the Egyptians employed earthen ramps around the pyramids to move the stones to higher levels. As construction proceeded, the ramps were built higher. Each block was rolled on logs or dragged up by teams of men and animals. Then, the blocks were pushed into place. The Egyptians used either a single long, high ramp built on one side or a series of shorter ramps on both sides that wound their way to the top.

Second, the Egyptians used cranes with ropes and pulleys to move some stones into hard-to-reach positions. These devices were made of wood and used leather straps to hold the blocks. Then, workers pulled on long ropes to lift and subsequently lower the blocks into place. The usage of cranes explains how the Egyptians could lift enormous stone blocks—some weighing as much as sixty tons—into place in some internal chambers.

Finally, it is likely that the Egyptians possessed some form of concrete. Made of limestone and other materials, the concrete was used to fill the spaces between the blocks. This strengthened the overall structure and permitted the pyramids to be built to great heights. Without the use of concrete, it is likely that the pyramids would have collapsed upon themselves due to their enormous weight.

LISTENING

10-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 의의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오.

10-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

The Egyptians Used Three Aspects of Engineering in Building the Pyramids 이집트인들은 피라미드의 건설에 공학의 세 가지 측면을 사용했음

1 earthen ramps 흙으로 만들어진 경사로

- stone block: rolled on logs/ dragged by men + animals → pushed into place 돌덩어리: 사람과 동물에 의해 통나무 위에서 굴러감/ 끌어올려짐 → 제자리로 이동시킴

Paraphrasing Example Egyptians could carry stone blocks to higher places with the use of earthen ramps.

2 cranes w/ ropes + pulleys 밧줄 + 도르레가 있는 기중기

- made of wood/ used leather straps 나무로 만들어 짐승/ 가죽 끈을 사용했음
→ Egyptians could lift huge stone blocks 이집트인들은 거대한 돌덩어리들을 들어올릴 수 있었음

Paraphrasing Example Cranes allowed the Egyptians to lift huge stone blocks.

3 concrete 콘크리트

- used to fill spaces btw blocks 돌덩어리들 사이의 공간을 매우기 위해 사용되었음
→ strengthen overall structure 전체적인 구조를 강화시킴
∴ pyramids: could be built at greater heights 피라미드: 더 높게 지어질 수 있었음

Paraphrasing Example Concrete was used by the Egyptians to fill in the cracks of the pyramids.

WORD REMINDER

baffle [bæfəl] 좌절시키다 comprise of ~을 구성하다 feat [fi:t] 위업 aspect [æspekt] 관점 ramp [ræmp] 경사로 crane [krein] 기중기 proceed [prə'si:d] 나아가다 log [lɒ(:)g] log 통나무 drag [dræg] 끌다 wound [waʊnd, waʊnd] 나선상으로 나아가다 pulley [pʊli] 도르레 device [dɪvaɪs] 장치 strap [stræp] 가죽끈 usage [ˈʊsɪdʒ -ɪdʒ] 사용 internal [ɪntə:nl] 내부의 chamber [tʃeɪmbə] 방 limestone [laɪmstəʊn] 석회암 collapse [kəleɪps] 무너지다

LISTENING

None of the Theories Concerning the Great Pyramid of Giza Is Satisfying 기자의 대피라미드에 관한 이론들은 어떤 것도 만족스럽지 않음

1 no evidence for ramps 경사로에 관한 증거 X

- pyramids: too tall to construct ramps 피라미드: 경사로를 건설하기에는 너무 높음
→ ramps would've collapsed due to the heaviness 무게 때문에 경사로는 무너졌을 것임

Paraphrasing Example The use of ramps in the construction of the pyramids cannot be proven.

2 cranes: irrational 기중기: 불합리함

- no cranes/ record found 크레인/ 기록 발견 X
- wood: scarce 나무: 드물었음

Paraphrasing Example Another theory concerning the use of cranes is also unrealistic.

3 concrete: not from Egyptians 콘크리트: 이집트인으로부터 온 것이 아님

- Egyptians: no knowledge of using it 이집트인: 콘크리트의 사용에 관한 지식 X
- Romans used it for repairing 보수를 위해 로마 사람들이 사용

Paraphrasing Example Though concrete has been found, the people who actually used it were different from those who were known for using it.

WORD REMINDER

estimate [ɛstəmeɪt] 추정하다 satisfactory [sætɪsfæktəri] 만족스러운 plausible [pləʊzəbəl] 그럴듯한 reach [pi:ʒəbəl] ~에 도달하다 scarce [skeəʃ] 드문 gap [gæp] 갈라짐 occupy [ˈɒkjəpaɪ] 차지하다 repair [rɪˈpeərəbəl] 수리하다 utilize [juːtəlaɪz] 이용하다

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that none of the theories concerning the Great Pyramid of Giza seems *reliable*. This assertion directly refutes the reading passage's claim that the Egyptians could move and hold stone blocks in place successfully by using three aspects of engineering.

First, the use of ramps in the construction of the pyramids cannot be proven. According to the lecturer, it would have been impossible to build ramps since the pyramids were so high. A ramp tall enough to reach the top of the Great Pyramid would have collapsed under its own weight. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that Egyptians could carry stone blocks to higher places with the use of earthen ramps.

On top of that, the lecturer contends that another theory concerning the use of cranes is also unrealistic. Neither any actual cranes nor any record of their use has been found in Egypt. Furthermore, wood, which would have been used for making cranes, was scarce in the time when the pyramids were built. This casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that cranes allowed the Egyptians to lift huge stone blocks.

Finally, though concrete has been found, the people who actually used it were different from those who were known for using it. It has been verified that the Egyptians had no knowledge of the use of concrete. Since the Romans had control over Egypt, they probably used concrete to fix the pyramids. This goes against the idea presented in the reading passage that concrete was used by the Egyptians to fill in the cracks of the pyramids and that it allowed the Egyptians to construct pyramids at greater heights.

WORD REMINDER

reliable [rɪˈlaɪəbəl] 믿을 수 있는 engineering [ˌendʒənɪərɪŋ] 공학 earthen [ˈɜːθən] 흙으로 만든 verify [vɛrɪfaɪ] 증명하다 have control over ~을 관리하고 있다 crack [kræk] 갈라진 금

TIPS for SUCCESS

통합형 에세이: 형식

통합형 에세이는 질문에 나와있듯이, 강의의 내용이 어떻게 지문의 내용과 연관되었는지에 대해 간략히 정리하는 것이다. 지문이 화면에 뜬 후 강의를 듣는 동안 지문이 사라지는데, 강의가 끝나면 쓰는 시간이 주어지는 동안 지문이 다시 뜨기 때문에 지문의 노트테이킹에서는 중요한 단어들만 써도 된다. 강의와 지문의 연관성을 첫 번째 단락에, 세부적인 요점들을 각각의 세 단락에 걸쳐 쓰는 것이 보통이다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Problem Solving

Question Which do you prefer: resolving a problem through emails and text messages or resolving it through phone calls and voice mails? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 이메일이나 문자를 보내는 것과 전화 통화나 음성 메시지를 이용하는 것 중 어떤 것을 선호하는가? 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

EMAILS / TEXT MESSAGES

- organize thoughts in logical ways** 논리적인 방식으로 생각을 정리
 - many tend to ramble when upset 많은 이들은 언짢으면 두서없이 말하는 경향이 있음
 - ex) tour guide: unenthusiastic 예) 여행 가이드: 열성 X
 - email to a mnger → got an apology + compensation 책임자에게 이메일 → 사과와 보상을 받았음
- control temper** 감정을 조절
 - direct verbal expression → may hurt other's feelings/ create misunderstandings 직접적인 구두 표현 → 다른 이의 기분을 상하게 할 수 있음/ 오해를 일으킬 수 있음
 - ex) frd: upset at classmate 예) 친구: 급우에게 기분이 상했음
 - revised text msgs bf sending 전송 전에 문자 메시지를 수정

INTRODUCTION

generalization: many interacting w/ one another → problems: inevitable

일반화: 많은 사람들이 서로 교류 → 문제: 불가피

many ways to express unpleasant feelings

불쾌한 기분을 표현하는 많은 방법

thesis: prefer emails and text msgs (time to organize thoughts, impolite/ coarse language X)

논제: 이메일과 문자 메시지 선호 (생각을 정리할 시간, 무례하거나 거친 언어 X)

PHONE CALLS / VOICE MAILS

- direct manner: more effective** 직접적인 방식: 더욱 효과적임
 - many phonetic expressions 많은 음성 표현
 - ex) furious at a clerk: stressed words I wanted to emphasize 예) 직원에게 화남: 강조하고 싶었던 단어에 강세표
 - msg + mood: delivered sufficiently 취지 + 감정: 충분히 전달 되었음
- a lack of intonations + tones → further misunderstanding** 억양 + 음조 X → 더 큰 오해 가능
 - circumstance may get worse 상황이 더 악화될 수 있음
 - ex) frd: lab partner didn't show up for meeting 예) 친구: 실험 동료가 회의에 나타나지 않았음
 - sent msg saying he had fun while waiting 기다리는 동안 재미있다는 메시지를 보냈음
 - lab partner: didn't feel guilty afterwards 실험 동료: 후에 죄책감을 느끼지 않았음

INTRODUCTION

generalization: many interacting w/ one another → problems: inevitable

일반화: 많은 사람들이 서로 교류 → 문제: 불가피

many ways to express unpleasant feelings

불쾌한 기분을 표현하는 많은 방법

thesis: prefer phone calls and voice mails (direct way, further misunderstanding X)

논제: 전화 통화와 음성 메시지 선호 (직접적인 방법, 더 큰 오해 X)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

EMAILS / TEXT MESSAGES

As there are many people interacting with one another in modern society, it is inevitable that problems between people may occur. There are many ways of expressing unpleasant feelings: One can show one's emotions by writing a letter, speaking to someone in person, or talking on the phone. Some contend that one should resolve a problem through phone calls or voice mails. However, I strongly believe writing an email or text message is a more effective way. This approach allows one to organize one's thoughts better. Moreover, one can prevent oneself from using impolite or coarse language.

First of all, when writing an email or text message, a person can organize his or her thoughts in more logical ways. In many cases, people tend to ramble when they are upset. Hence, it is important to be able to explain what one truly wishes to say. For instance, I went on a trip to Brazil and was very disappointed by the tour guide's unenthusiastic attitude. Thus, I wrote an email to the manager of the travel agency explaining in a sequential manner what had happened. Thanks to the organized writing, I was able to get an apology and compensation from the agency.

Additionally, writing an email or text message lets one control one's temper more effectively. Since a direct verbal expression of one's anger may hurt someone's feelings or create further misunderstanding, it is desirable that a person have a chance to look at what he or she has written. For example, my friend was once upset at a classmate and decided to send a text message. At the moment he was writing the message, his rage directly showed in the sentences. However, before he sent the message, he revised the words that might hurt the classmate's feelings.

It is true that phone calls or voice mails are more efficient in delivering one's emotions. On the other hand, the direct verbalization could worsen a situation and would not be of any help in resolving a problem. By writing an email or text message, one can be more logical in presenting one's upset feelings. Furthermore, writing down the message would allow one to control his temper and to have time to revise the content before sending it. For the above reasons, I prefer resolving a problem through emails or text messages to resolving it through phone calls or voice mails.

WORD REMINDER

interact [ɪntərækt / ɪntərækt] 상호 작용하다 inevitable [ɪnɛvɪtəbəl] 피할 수 없는 unpleasant [ʌnplɛzənt] 불쾌한 in person 본인이 직접 resolve [rɪzɔlv / -zɔlv] 해결하다 effective [ɪfektɪv] 효율적인 approach [əprəʊtʃ] 접근법 prevent from ~로 부터 막다 impolite [ɪmpəlaɪt] 무례한 coarse [kɔ:rs] 거친 logical [lɒdʒɪkəl / lɒdʒ-] 논리적인 ramble [ræmbəl] 두서없이 말하다 upset [ʌpsɛt] 언짢은 unenthusiastic [ʌnɪnθú:ziæstɪk] 열성이 없는 attitude [ætɪtʃʊ:d] 태도 travel agency 여행사 sequential [sɪkwɛnʃəl] 순차적인 apology [əpɒlədʒiəl əpɒl-] 사과 compensation [kɒmpənsɛɪʃən / kɒm-] 보상 temper [tɛmpər] 화, 기분 further [fɜ:ðər] 그 이상의 misunderstanding [mɪsʌndərstændɪŋ] 오해 desirable [dɪzəɪərəbəl] 바람직한 rage [reɪdʒ] 분노 verbalize [vɜ:rbəlaɪz] 언어화하다 present [prézent] 나타내다 revise [rɪvaɪz] 수정하다 content [kəntént] 내용

TIPS for SUCCESS

과거 완료(Past Perfect)

과거 완료는 과거의 특정 시점부터 또 다른 시점까지의 일을 설명할 때도 쓰이지만, 과거의 어떠한 일이 일어나기에 앞서 발생했던 일을 설명할 때에도 쓰인다. 두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

Thus, I wrote an email to the manager of the travel agency explaining in a sequential manner what had happened.

위의 문장에서, 여행 중의 상황이었던 what had happened는 여행 후에 일어난 I wrote an email을 시간상 앞서기 때문에 과거 완료가 쓰였다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

PHONE CALLS / VOICE MAILS

As there are many people interacting with one another in modern society, it is inevitable that problems between people may occur. There are many ways of expressing unpleasant feelings: One can show one's emotions by writing a letter, speaking to someone in person, or talking on the phone. Some contend that one should resolve a problem through emails or text messages. However, I strongly believe making a phone call or leaving a voice mail is a more effective method. This approach allows the caller to express his or her emotions directly. Moreover, it avoids any of the misunderstandings that emails or text messages can pose.

First of all, talking to a person on the phone or leaving a voice mail is an effective means to express one's anger in a rather direct manner. As there are many phonetic expressions, a person can show his unpleasant mood by using different stress or exclamations. For instance, when I was furious at a clerk in a shop, I stressed every important word that I wanted to emphasize. Consequently, I found that the message and emotion I wanted to express were delivered sufficiently. If I had sent an email, it would not have carried the feelings I wanted to express.

Additionally, a lack of intonations and tones of a voice may cause further misunderstanding between people. This could make an issue even worse. To illustrate, my friend's lab partner did not show up for a meeting; instead, she sent him a message after an hour only to say she could not make it. My friend sent a message back with a sarcastic twist, saying that he had a lot of fun while waiting. Though he wrote it in a sarcastic manner, his lab partner took it literally and did not feel guilty.

It is true that writing emails or text messages allows one to organize one's thoughts better. However, it is important that one truly express one's feelings rather than hiding one's emotions and being overly polite. Phone calls or voice mails allow one to display one's thoughts more directly. Furthermore, they keep one from causing further misunderstanding and making the situation worse. For the above reasons, I prefer resolving a problem through phone calls or voice mails to resolving it through emails or text messages.

WORD REMINDER

avoid [əvɔɪd] 예방하다 pose [pouz] 내포하다 means [mi:nz] 수단 phonetic [fəʊnɛtɪk] 음성의 exclamation [ɛkskləmə'ɛɪʃən] 감탄사 furious [fɪ'ʊəriəs] 격노한 clerk [klɜ:k / klɔ:rk] 점원 emphasize [ɛmfə'saɪz] 강조하다 sufficiently [sə'fɪʃntli] 충분히 lack [læk] 결핍 intonation [ɪntənə'siʊn] 억양 show up 나타나 sarcastic twist 비꼬는 말 literally [lɪ'terəli] 글자 뜻대로 overly [oʊvərli] 지나치게

TIPS for SUCCESS

독립형 에세이: 형식

흔히 설명문 형태의 에세이(expository essay)는 서론, 본론1, 본론2, 본론3, 결론으로 구성되어 있다. 본인도 처음 토글을 가르쳤을 때는, 학교에서 배웠던 위의 방법을 고집했으나, 30분밖에 주어지지 않는 토글 시험에서는 서론, 본론1, 본론2, 결론의 형식으로도 본인의 생각을 충분히 표현할 수 있다. brainstorming을 할 때, 의견을 논리적으로 펼칠 수 있는 두 가지의 요소를 생각해 내서 두 단락의 본론을 써보도록 하자.

RELATED TOPICS

1. Most people can solve important problems by their own or with their families. 대부분의 사람들은 중요한 문제를 스스로 또는 그들의 가족들과 해결할 수 있다.

AGREE

- most prob's: centered around the individual (small scale) 대부분의 문제: 개인을 중심으로 일어남 (작은 규모)
- govt: processing → takes too long (a lot of documents required) 정부: 처리 과정 → 너무 오래 걸림 (많은 서류 필요)

DISAGREE

- some prob's require a lot of funding 일부 문제는 많은 자금이 필요함
- prob's regarding crime 범죄에 관한 문제들

2. When you need to complain about a product or poor service, which way do you prefer: complaining in person or complaining in writing? 제품이나 좋지 않은 서비스에 대해 불만을 제기할 때, 직접 불만을 제기하는 것과 글로써 불만을 제기하는 방법 중 어떤 방식을 선호하는가?

IN PERSON

- immediate response 즉시 반응이옴
- able to express one's emotion in a direct way 자신의 감정을 직접적으로 표현할 수 있음
- ex) facial expression 얼굴 표정

IN WRITING

- more organized 더욱 체계적임
- able to save the mails for reference 참조용으로 메일을 보관해 놓을 수 있음

3. Friends should talk with each other even when there is a small problem. 사소한 문제가 있을 때라도 친구 사이라면 서로 이야기를 나누어야 한다.

AGREE

- avoid misunderstanding 오해를 예방
- for improvement 발전을 위함

DISAGREE

- may hurt feelings 기분을 상하게 할 수 있음
- friends should be able to understand each other 친구는 서로를 이해할 수 있어야 함

**ACTUAL
TEST**

11

Integrated Task

Food Technology: Food Irradiation

Independent Task

Past vs. Present

INTEGRATED TASK / *Food Technology: Food Irradiation*

Reading & Listening

READING

Food irradiation is the process by which certain types of food are subjected to low doses of radiation to render any microorganisms in the food harmless and to improve the food's shelf life. Among the foods that are commonly irradiated are root tubers such as potatoes, tropical fruits like mangoes and papayas, and meat products, including poultry and fish. There is a perception among many in the public that irradiating food products is unsafe and harmful, yet both notions are incorrect.

Firstly, the products are exposed to low amounts of radiation, which is completely harmless to humans. The radiation is, however, strong enough to damage the DNA of any microorganisms in or on the food. This prevents the microorganisms from causing the food to spoil or from harming those who eat it. In addition, virtually 100% of the bacteria on the food are destroyed in the irradiation process, and so are other pathogens such as viruses and fungi.

Another advantage of irradiation is that it slows the process by which food spoils. This allows foods such as tropical fruits to be shipped great distances from where they are grown to markets all over the world. Resultantly, farmers in Southeast Asian countries can sell fresh produce to consumers in the United States and Europe. Irradiation also gives food a greater shelf life once it reaches supermarkets. Thus food neither rots nor spoils if it is not sold promptly.

Finally, foods suffer hardly any losses in their nutritional value when they are exposed to radiation. In fact, the change is negligible. So while the microorganisms, bacteria, and other pathogens are eliminated, the foods retain the same amounts of vitamins and minerals. The end result of irradiation is food products that are safer, longer lasting, and high in nutrition.

LISTENING

11-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 요점들에 대해 어떻게 의문을 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하시오.

11-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Food Irradiation: Helpful in Storing Food for a Longer Period of Time 식품 방사선 처리: 음식을 장기 보관하는데 도움을 줌

1 effective in killing bacteria 박테리아를 죽이는데 효율적

→ harmless to humans 인간에게 무해함

→ damage DNA of microorganisms → prevent food spoilage 미생물의 DNA 파괴 → 음식의 부패 방지

Paraphrasing Example

Food irradiation is an efficient means of sterilizing pathogens.

2 slows the process of food spoilage 음식의 부패 과정을 늦춤

→ tropical fruits: shipped great distances 열대 과일: 장거리까지 운송됨

Paraphrasing Example

Food irradiation makes the long-distance delivery of food possible because it delays the process of deterioration.

3 almost no loss in nutritional value 영양소 파괴 거의 X

→ change: negligible 변화: 대수롭지 않음

→ bacteria: eliminated// vitamins + minerals: remain the same 박테리아: 제거됨// 비타민 + 무기질: 그대로 유지됨

Paraphrasing Example

Nutritional losses are rarely found in irradiated food since the vitamins and minerals remain the same while bacteria are removed

WORD REMINDER

irradiation [irɪˈdeɪʃən] 방사 dose [doʊs] 복용량 radiation [reɪˈdiːʃən] 방사선 render [rɛndər] ~을 ~하게 하다 microorganism [maɪkroʊˈɔːrgənɪzəm] 미생물 shelf life 저장 기간 root tuber 덩이뿌리 poultry [ˈpɒltri] 가금 perception [pəˈsɛpʃən] 인지 notion [nəʊʃən] 개념 expose [ɪkspəʊz] 노출시키다 pathogen [ˈpæθədʒən] 병원균 fungus [ˈfʌŋɡəs] 진균류 spoil [spɔɪl] 상하다 resultantly [rɪzɪltəntli] 결과적으로 consumer [kənˈsʊmə] 소비자 negligible [ˈnɛɡlɪdʒəbəl] 하찮은 eliminate [ɪlɪmənɪt] 제거하다 retain [rɪˈteɪn] 계속 유지하다 mineral [ˈmɪnərəl] 무기질

LISTENING

Food Irradiation: May Cause Harmful Effects on Human Body 식품 방사선 처리: 몸에 해로운 영향을 일으킬 수 있음

1 impossible to know if all the bacteria are killed 모든 박테리아가 죽었는지는 알 수 없음

→ 1% survived → super resistant to irradiation 살아남은 1% → 방사선에 극도의 저항력 생김

→ reproduce more pathogens w/ similar resistance 비슷한 저항력을 가진 더 많은 병원균 번식시킬

∴ harm > good 해로운 > 이로운

Paraphrasing Example

Food irradiation may not get rid of all the bacteria present.

2 might cause the ripening process to halt 익는 과정을 중단시킬 수 있음

ex) irradiated bananas: stop ripening 예) 방사선 처리된 바나나: 익는 것 중단

→ do not taste good// lack vitamins + minerals 맛이 좋지 않음// 비타민과 무기질 결핍

Paraphrasing Example

It may prevent food from ripening.

3 nutritional losses: possible 영양소 파괴: 가능함

→ storing food for a longer period of time 식품 장기간 보관

→ reduces nutritional value 영양 가치를 감소시킴

ex) fresh milk: better than milk on the shelf for longer 예) 신선한 우유: 오래 보관된 우유보다 나음

Paraphrasing Example

It is possible that nutritional value may be lost during the process of irradiation.

WORD REMINDER

widespread [waɪdˈsprɛd] 널리 보급된 admit [ədˈmɪt əd-] 인정하다 supposed [səˈpəʊzd] 생각되고 있던 resistant [rɪzɪˈstənt] 저항하는 reproduce [rɪˈprɒdʒʊs] 번식하다 strain [streɪn] 변종 antibody [ˌæntɪˈbɒdɪ] 항체 definitely [dɛfəˈnɪtli] 확실히 halt [hɔːlt] 중지하다 ship [ʃɪp] 수송하다 reach [ri:tʃ] 도착하다 lack [læk] 결핍 mention [ˈmɛnʃən] 언급하다 conduct [kənˈdʌkt / kɒn-] 이행하다

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that food irradiation may have a harmful impact on the human body. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that irradiation is an effective means to allow the storage of food for a longer period of time.

First, food irradiation may not get rid of all the bacteria present. The surviving pathogens will become resistant to radiation and will pass along a similar resistance to their offspring. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that food irradiation is an efficient way of sterilizing pathogens since it kills bacteria, the main culprit behind food spoilage.

On top of that, the lecturer contends that food irradiation may prevent food from ripening. She gives an example of green bananas that are subject to irradiation. The ripening process for those bananas stops, resulting in a lack of vitamins and minerals as well as an unsatisfying taste. This rebuts the reading passage's claim that irradiation makes the long-distance delivery of food possible because it delays the process of deterioration.

Finally, it is possible that nutritional value may be lost during the process of irradiation. Though the expiration period for food may be extended, it is likely that the nutrients would be destroyed. Hence, it is much better to drink fresh milk than to drink irradiated milk that is kept for a longer period of time. This challenges the idea presented in the reading passage that nutritional losses are rarely found in irradiated food since the vitamins and minerals remain the same while bacteria are successfully removed.

WORD REMINDER

get rid of ~을 제거하다 pass long 전해주다 offspring [ɔː(ɪ)sprɪŋ ū-] 자손 efficient [ɪfɪʃənt] 효과가 있는 sterilize [stérəlaɪz] 멸균하다 culprit [kʌlˈlprɪt] 원인 spoilage [spɔɪlɪdʒ] 부패 prevent from ~로부터 막다 deterioration [dɪtɪəriəreɪʃən] 악화 expiration [ɛkspəreɪʃən] 만료, 소멸 extend [ɪksténd] 늘이다 remove [rɪmúv] 제거하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

통합형 에세이: 서론과 결론

통합형에서 서론에 자신의 의견을 쓰는 학생들이 있다. 통합형은 지문과 듣기의 요점을 정리하는 문제이므로, 서론에서는 전체적인 main idea를 언급하여 강의가 지문에 어떠한 연관성을 가지고 있는지를 설명해 주면 된다. 따라서 글자수가 많지 않는 것은 이상한 현상이 아니다. 결론의 경우, 쓰는 것도 무관하지만, 결국 서론과 같은 내용이 들어가게 되므로 결론을 쓸 시간을 차라리 본론의 문단들을 더 자세히 쓰는데 사용하는 것이 효과적일 수 있다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Past vs. Present

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People in the past ate healthier food than people today. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 과거의 사람들은 오늘날 사람들에 비해 건강식을 섭취했다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하십시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- transgenic food & irradiation process** 유전자 변형 식품 및 방사선 처리
 - transgenic food 유전자 변형 식품
 - hasten growth of crops + slow the food deterioration process 농작물의 성장 촉진 + 음식의 부패 지연
 - irradiation process 방사선 처리
 - slow ripening → the nutritional value ↓ 익는 속도를 늦춤 → 영양 가치 ↓
- env't: unpolluted in the past** 환경: 과거에 오염되지 않았음
 - ∴ food was safer for ppl to ingest 음식은 섭취하기에 안전했음
 - ex) oil spill → fish ate pollutants 예) 기름 유출: 물고기들이 오염 물질 섭취
 - toxic + harmful as a food source 음식 자원으로 유독 + 해로움

INTRODUCTION

generalization: improvement in agriculture + culinary art

일반화: 농업과 요리법의 발달

well-being trend: influence in food industry

웰빙 유행: 음식 산업에 영향을 끼침

thesis: agree (many changes in food, unpolluted env't in the past)

논제: 찬성 (음식의 많은 변화, 과거의 오염되지 않았던 환경)

DISAGREE

- preservation method in the past: inferior** 과거의 보관법: 열악했음
 - food: unavailable/ often spoiled 음식: 구할 수 없음/ 종종 상해 있음
 - ex) blueberries: not available due to storage prob despite effectiveness 예) 블루베리: 효과에도 불구하고 보관 문제로 구할 수 없음
 - today: easy access 오늘날: 쉽게 구할 수 있음
- many ppl in the past: unaware of healthy food** 과거의 많은 사람들: 건강식에 대해 신경 쓰지 않았음
 - satisfied just to be able to eat 먹을 수 있다는 것에 만족했음
 - ex) grandmother: lived through a war 예) 할머니: 전쟁을 겪으셨음
 - a healthy diet: extravagance 건강식: 사치
 - mother: more concerned about nutritional values 어머니: 영양에 대해 신경을 많이 쓰심

INTRODUCTION

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thesis: disagree (preservation method/ rising concern towards nutrition)

논제: 반대 (보관법/ 영양 섭취에 대해 높아진 관심)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

With the improvement of agricultural technology and the culinary arts, food has changed a lot over the years. In addition, the recent well-being trend has affected the food industry. Some contend that people eat healthier food today. However, I strongly believe the food that people had in the past was much healthier than the food eaten today. This is because we now have transgenic foods, which can be extremely harmful to humans. Furthermore, the unpolluted environment of the past yielded healthier crops.

Agricultural technology has brought about a number of changes in the crops we eat. For one thing, today many people are likely to ingest transgenic food. Two reasons for the use of transgenic crops are to hasten growth of crops and to slow the food deterioration process. Second, in order to slow ripening, some foods such as apples go through an irradiation process, which may reduce the nutritional value. The long-term effects of these technologies are not yet certain.

Moreover, in the past, the environment was unpolluted. Thus, the environment in which crops, cattle, and other organisms are raised was not harmful compared to that of today, making food in the past safer for people to ingest. To illustrate, tremendous oil spills in the sea have caused a lot of fish to eat pollutants. As a result, many have died, and those that have managed to survive become toxic and harmful as a food source. Though there are a lot of efforts to remedy the damage, there is no guarantee that people in the future will be able to eat fish as fresh as they were in the past.

It is true that improved technology has broadened the availability of food, and people are able to enjoy a variety of foods regardless of the weather conditions that specific foods require. However, technology has also produced transgenic and irradiated foods. In addition, the environment today is too polluted to yield fresh crops and other products as well as in the past. For the above reasons, I firmly agree that people in the past ate healthier food than those today.

WORD REMINDER

culinary arts 요리 trend [trend] 유행 industry [ˈɪndəstri] 산업 transgenic [trænzdʒenɪk] 아식 유전자의 yield [ji:ld] (농작물을) 산출하다 bring about 야기하다 ingest [ɪndʒɛst] 섭취하다 hasten [ˈhæsn] 서두르다 deterioration [dɪtɪəriəreɪʃən] 악화 ripen [dɪtɪəriəreɪʃən] 익다 irradiation [ɪrɪˈdeɪʃən] 방사 nutritional [njuːtriʃənəl] 영양분의 cattle [kætl] 가축 raise [reɪz] 기르다 tremendous [trɪmɛndəs] 거대한 spill [spɪl] 유출 toxic [tɒksɪk / tɒk-] 유독한 source [sɔːrs] 자원 remedy [rɛmɛdi] 복구하다 broaden [brɔːdn] 넓히다

TIPS for SUCCESS

독립형 에세이: 서론

서론은 역사각형을 떠올리며 쓰는 것이 좋다. 일단 주제의 키워드를 생각해보자.

food

세계의 상황이나 일반적인 삶의 방식, 과거의 삶 등의 큰 단위를 생각해보자.

improvement in agriculture + culinary arts

농업과 요리에서 조금 더 좁혀갈 수 있는 단어를 떠올려보자. 일단, 어떤 의견에 대해 설득력을 펼칠 것인지를 나타내주는 thesis statement를 써 보자.

well-being trends: influence on food

정확히 어떤 의견에 대해 설득력을 펼칠 것인지를 thesis statement를 통해서 써 보자.

I agree with the idea that people in the past ate healthier food than those today.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

With the improvement of agricultural technology and the culinary arts, food has changed a lot over the years. In addition, the recent well-being trend has affected the food industry. Some contend that people ate healthier food in the past. However, I strongly believe that the food that people ingest today is much healthier than the food eaten in the past. This is because preservation methods for keeping food fresh have improved a great deal. Furthermore, people are more exposed to information regarding healthy diets.

First of all, the preservation methods of the past were comparatively inferior to those of today; thus, even if the food itself was fresh when cultivated, it was often spoiled by the time it was delivered to a kitchen. Therefore, food was either unavailable or not fresh. For instance, people in Korea have long been aware of the effectiveness of blueberries on brain functions. However, importing them fresh was infeasible due to the lack of technology back then. Today, thanks to improvements in the means of preservation, people have easy access to blueberries.

Moreover, a few decades ago, not many people were cautious in terms of eating healthy diets, especially in countries going through wars or economic difficulties. Rather, most people were satisfied just to be able to eat. To illustrate, my grandmother, who lived through a war, says she had no choice but to eat whatever she could obtain. Apparently, a healthy diet was an extravagance. Conversely, my mother is concerned with the nutritional values of the food that our family eats since the media as well as books provide us with endless information on how food has a direct influence on the health.

It is true that environmental damage has caused food deterioration, and one consequence is the advent of new diseases. However, improvements in medical technology have aided researchers in finding countermeasures. In addition, preservation methods and concerns regarding diet have exposed people to healthy food. For the above reasons, I firmly disagree that people in the past ate healthier food than those today.

WORD REMINDER

preservation [prɪzərvetʃən] 보존 expose [ɪks'pəʊz] 노출시키다 comparatively [kəm'pærətɪvli] 비교적 inferior [ɪnfɪəriər] 열등한 cultivate [kʌltə'veɪt] 경작하다 spoil [spɔɪl] 상하다 import [ɪm'pɔ:t] 수입하다 lack [læk] 결핍 cautious [kəʊʃəs] 조심성 있는 in terms of ~에 관하여 live through (전쟁 등을) 겪고 지내다 obtain [əb'teɪn] 얻다 apparently [ə'pi:ərəntli ap'ɛər-] 분명히 extravagance [ɪk'strævəgəns] 사치 consequence [kɒnsɪkwəns / kɒnsɪkwəns] 결과 advent [əd'ventl -vənt] 출현 aid [eɪd] 돕다 countermeasure [kaʊntə'mɛʒər] 대응책

TIPS for SUCCESS

능동태 vs. 수동태(Active vs. Passive)

능동태의 문장에서 목적어가 주어보다 중요해 질 때 수동태를 쓴다. 따라서 문장의 “주어 + 동사 + 목적어”에서 주어와 목적어의 위치가 바뀌며 동사는 “be동사 + 과거분사”의 형식을 취하게 된다. 두 번째 단락의 문장의 일부를 살펴보자.

People delivered the food to a kitchen.

(사람들이 음식을 주방까지 배달했다.)

위의 문장에서 “사람들”이라는 주어는 “음식”에 비해 중요성이 떨어진다. 따라서, 수동태로 고쳐보면 다음과 같다.

The food was delivered to a kitchen by people.

(음식은 사람들에게 의해 주방까지 배달되었다.)

위의 문장에서 가장 중요한 “음식”은 주어가 되었고, by people은 목적어가 되었으며 이 때 목적어는 생략 가능하다.

※ 단지 문장을 화려하게 만들기 위해, 혹은 글자수를 늘리기 위해 수동태를 사용하는 것은 피하도록 하자.

RELATED TOPICS

1. People were more polite and friendlier in the past than they are nowadays. 오늘날보다 과거의 사람들이 더욱 예의 바르고 친절했다.

AGREE

- fewer ppl → less crowded → many ppl knew each other 인구가 적었음 → 덜 복잡 → 많은 사람들이 서로 알았음
- today: individualized → no care for others 오늘날: 개인주의화 → 타인에 대한 배려 X

DISAGREE

- interpersonal relationships → important 인간 관계 → 중요
- education of manner at school 학교에서의 예절 교육

2. It was much easier to succeed in the past than it is now. 오늘날보다 과거에 성공하기가 훨씬 쉬웠다.

AGREE

- less competitive 경쟁이 덜했음
- fewer inventions + findings: ppl had a lot to discover 적은 양의 발명품 + 발견: 사람들은 발견할 것이 많았음

DISAGREE

- more jobs 더 많은 직업
- easy access to various sources + opportunities 다양한 자료와 기회에 대한 접근이 용이

3. Literacy has become more important now than it was in the past. 오늘날 읽고 쓰는 능력은 과거보다 중요해 졌다.

AGREE

- most contracts: documented 대부분의 계약 문서화되어 있음
- avrg education lev ↑ 평균 교육 수준 ↑

DISAGREE

- voice recognition system 음성 인식 방식
- more modes and methods of communication 의사소통의 다른 방식 + 방법
ex) video clips, interactive interface 예) 동영상, 인터랙티브 인터페이스

4. It is necessary to understand the past in order to solve problems in the future as well as the present. 현재 뿐 아니라 미래의 문제를 풀기 위해서는 과거를 이해하는 것이 필요하다.

AGREE

- learn from the past: avoid making same mistakes 과거에서 배움: 같은 실수 X
- able to predict the future by looking at consequences of the past 과거의 결과를 봄으로써 미래를 예측할 수 있음

DISAGREE

- different situations/ conditions 다른 상황/ 조건
- solving procedures require today's tech 문제를 해결하는 과정은 오늘날의 과학 기술을 요함

**ACTUAL
TEST**

12

Integrated Task

Ecology: Alternative Energy

Independent Task

Children's Role

INTEGRATED TASK / Ecology: Alternative Energy

Reading & Listening

READING

At some point, the Earth's supply of fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas is going to be exhausted. Then, humans are going to have to rely upon alternative energy sources to supply their electric needs. One of the most promising types is solar energy.

To begin with, solar energy does not harm the environment in ways that using coal or petroleum do. The burning of various fossil fuels releases contaminants into the atmosphere, which results in air pollution that can harm both the environment and also living organisms. Solar energy, on the other hand, is environmentally friendly. It does no harm to the environment or living organisms since it releases neither pollutants nor noxious materials.

Solar energy is an inexhaustible source of energy. So long as the sun is shining, it can be utilized. Of course, solar energy cannot be accessed at night or when weather conditions are less than optimal, yet there are still several hours a day when the power of the sun can be harnessed. As technology steadily improves, ways to store solar energy will be discovered, which will enable people to have access to solar energy twenty-four hours a day.

Finally, solar energy can be used from virtually anywhere on the planet. Most people are under the mistaken impression that it is viable only in hot deserts or places that receive little cloud cover. However, this is not true. People can rely on solar energy even in remote areas such as mountains and thick forests. If the sun's rays can reach the solar panels, then people can create electricity from them. This makes solar energy the most convenient of all types of alternative energy resources, including wind, water, and geothermal power.

LISTENING

12-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific arguments made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오. 12-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Solar Energy: One of the Most Promising Types of Alternative Energy Sources 태양 에너지: 가장 유망한 대체 에너지
원의 종류 중 하나

1 not harmful to environment 환경에 해롭지 않음

— environmentally friendly (no pollutants/ noxious mat'ls) 친환경적 (오염 물질/ 유해한 물질 X)

Paraphrasing Example Solar energy is good for the environment because it does not release any pollutants.

2 inexhaustible 무궁무진함

— sun's rays → able to be utilized as energy 태양 광선 → 에너지로 활용 가능

— tech ↑: way to store SE will be discovered 과학 기술의 진보: 태양 에너지의 저장 방법이 발견될 것임

Paraphrasing Example The supply of solar energy is unlimited as long as there is sunlight.

3 usable anywhere 어느 곳에서도 사용이 가능함

— able to be used in remote areas 오지에서도 사용 가능

∴ most convenient type of E resources 에너지원 중 가장 편리함

Paraphrasing Example Solar energy can be utilized anywhere.

WORD REMINDER

fossil fuel 화석 연료 petroleum [pitróúliəm] 석유 exhaust [igzɔst] 다 써버리다 alternative [ɔltə'nətivl æl-] 대신의 promising [prámisiŋ / próm-] 전도유망한 contaminant [kəntémənənt] 오염 물질 noxious [nɔksjəs / nɔk-] 유해한 optimal [áptəməl / ópt-] 최적의 harness [hárnɪs] 이용하다 steadily [stédilli] 꾸준히 viable [váíəbəl] 실행 가능한 solar panel 태양 전지판 geothermal [dʒi:ouðr'məl] 지열의

LISTENING

Solar Energy: Not as Promising as It Seems 태양 에너지: 보여지는 것처럼 전망이 있지는 않음

1 harmful to the env't 환경에 해로움

— solar panels: made of many types of mat'ls → harmful to env't 태양 전지판: 많은 종류의 물질로 만들어 겹음
→ 환경에 유해

— process of manufacturing: noxious chemicals released 제작 과정: 유해한 화학 물질이 방출됨

Paraphrasing Example Solar energy is, in fact, harmful to the environment.

2 limited 한정되어 있음

— solar panels: inefficient in capturing sun's rays/ converting to electricity 태양 전지판: 태양 광선을
저장하고 전기로 변환시키는 것에 비효율적

ex) power the U.S.: — enormous area needed for solar panels 예) 미국에 전기 공급: 태양 전지판을 위해
거대한 지역이 필요

— constant sun's rays 끊임없는 태양 광선

Paraphrasing Example There is only a certain amount of solar energy available.

3 breakdowns 고장

— common ∴ panels are complex 흔함 ∴ 전지판이 복잡함

— remote cabin → panels not working 오지 → 전지판이 고장

→ can't fix on own/ find a repair man easily 스스로 고칠 X/ 수리공을 쉽게 찾는 것 X

∴ traditional energy sources: more convenient ∴ 기존의 에너지원: 더욱 편리함

Paraphrasing Example The malfunctioning of solar panels can be a serious problem.

WORD REMINDER

wean [wi:n] ~에서 떼어놓다 mine [main] 채굴하다 free of ~을 떠나서 limited [laimt] 한정된 inefficient [inifíʃiənt] 비능률적인 capture [kæptʃə] 획득하다 enormous [inɔ:rnəs] 거대한 constant [kánstənt / kón-] 지속적인 malfunction [mælfʌŋkʃən] (기계 등이) 제대로 작동하지 않다 breakdown [bréikdaʊn] 고장 cabin [kæbin] 오두막집 repairman [ri'péəmənl -mən] 수리공 convenient [kənvinjənt] 편리함

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that solar energy is not as promising as it seems and provides three reasons why the energy source is inefficient. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that solar energy is one of the most advantageous alternative energy sources that can be utilized easily.

Solar energy is, in fact, harmful to the environment. Even though the energy itself is eco-friendly, solar panels include numerous kinds of materials which are harmful to the environment. Moreover, noxious chemicals are released during the process of manufacturing the panels. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that solar energy is good for the environment because it does not release any pollutants.

On top of that, there is only a certain amount of solar energy available. Solar panels are not efficient at capturing the sun's rays and converting them to electricity effectively. For example, huge solar panel arrays and a continuous supply of the sun's rays would be required to power the United States. This fact casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that the supply of solar energy is unlimited as long as there is sunlight.

Finally, the malfunctioning of solar panels can be a serious problem. As the panels are complicated structures, they often do not work. Hence, people in remote areas would face disadvantages in fixing the panels once they break down, making it obvious that traditional energy sources are more useful. This contradicts the idea presented in the reading passage that solar energy can be utilized anywhere.

WORD REMINDER

eco-friendly [ˈɛkəʊfrɛndli] 환경 친화적인 effectively [ɪfektɪvli] 효과적으로 unlimited [ˌʌnlɪmɪtɪd] 무한한 complicated [kəmˈpləkeɪtɪd / kɒm-]
복잡한 face [feɪs] 직면하다 obvious [ˈɒbvɪəs / ɒb-] 명백한

TIPS for SUCCESS

통합형 에세이: 본론

일부 학생들은 지문 내용에 나오는 단어를 약간 변형해서 이미 뼈대가 있는 지문의 문장을 제일 먼저 쓰며 안도감을 느끼는 것 같다. 하지만, 강의 내용이 에세이의 주된 부분을 차지해야 하기 때문에, 먼저 강의 내용에 대해 자세히 설명을 한 후, 그 내용이 지문의 특정 내용을 반박한다는 식으로 각 문단을 마무리 짓는 것이 좋다. 다시 한 번 강조하지만, 통합형 에세이는 지문의 요점 보다는 강의의 요점에 초점을 맞추어야 한다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Children's Role

Question Should children help their families with household chores, or should they study and play? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 아이들은 집안일을 하며 가족을 도와야 하는가, 혹은 공부하고 놀아야 하는가? 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

HOUSEHOLD CHORES

— **sense of responsibility** 책임감

- certain jobs: regular basis → helpful for the future 특정 일: 규칙성 → 미래에 도움이 됨
- ex) studies: children doing household chores → a higher chance of displaying a strong sense of responsibility at work 예) 연구: 집안일을 하는 아이들 → 직장에서 강한 책임감을 가진 확률 ↑
- accomplishment 성취감

— **harmony + unity** 화합 + 단합

- understand difficulties of household chores 집안일의 어려움을 이해함
- ex) after doing dishes 예) 설거지 후
- understand mom better 엄마를 좀 더 잘 이해함

INTRODUCTION

generalization: how parents guide their children

일반화: 아이들을 어떻게 교육시키는가 → 중요함

influence a child for the rest of his or her life

아이의 전체적 삶에 대한 영향

thesis: household chores (responsibility, understanding + respect)

논제: 집안일 (책임감, 이해심 + 존중심)

STUDYING AND PLAYING

— **physical + social dev't** 체력 + 사회성 발달

- children w/ the same age group → build necessary skills 포레 집단 → 필요한 능력 형성
- ex) playing: running + cooperating skills → strengthen health 예) 노는 것: 달리기 + 협력하는 능력 → 체력 강화
- household chores → miss a chance to play + interact 집안일 → 놀기 + 교류의 기회를 놓침

— **set own studying habits** 스스로 공부하는 습관을 기를

- each phase of life: diff studying skills 삶의 각 단계: 다른 공부 능력
- ex) adding + subtraction: during childhood → ready for the next step in math later 예) 덧셈 + 뺄셈: 아동기에 학습 → 이후 다음 단계의 수학을 대비
- household chores: can be taught at any time in life 집안일: 인생 동안 언제든지 배울 수 있음

INTRODUCTION

generalization: how parents guide their children

일반화: 아이들을 어떻게 교육시키는가 → 중요함

influence a child for the rest of his or her life

아이의 전체적 삶에 대한 영향

thesis: study + play (physical + social dev't, fundamental basis of studying)

논제: 공부 + 노는 것 (체력 + 사회적 발달, 공부의 기초)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

HOUSEHOLD CHORES

How parents guide their children is crucial in child development. A parent's approach can influence a child for the rest of his life. Some people contend that children should concentrate on studying and playing. However, for two reasons, I strongly believe they should be assigned some household chores; such chores both help children learn responsibility and aid them in developing greater understanding and respect toward others.

Firstly, children can develop a sense of responsibility by doing household chores. Having certain jobs that must be done on a regular basis, a child can be prepared for the future. For instance, many studies have proven that children who have been trained to do household chores have a higher chance of displaying a strong sense of responsibility at work when they reach adulthood. This also results in a great feeling of accomplishment for children.

Furthermore, cooperating with other members of a family would let a child feel family harmony and unity. By doing household chores with the family, a child will have a chance to understand the difficulties that his parents experience in doing jobs such as cleaning, gardening, and cooking. For example, when I was young, I could not see the difficulties that my mom had to go through in preparing each meal. Conversely, after doing the dishes on my own, I was able to understand, and I thanked my mom for doing the job for the family even at times when she wanted to take a break.

It is true that studying and playing are necessary for children. However, assigning household chores does not mean a child will have to put a tremendous amount of time into doing the work. Rather, having a few jobs at home will teach children responsibility and give them a sense of accomplishment. Moreover, children have a chance to realize that they are receiving help from other members that they used to take for granted. For the above reasons, I assert that children should help their families with household chores rather than concentrate only on studying and playing.

WORD REMINDER

crucial [krú:ʃl] 중요한 approach [əpróʊtʃ] 접근법 rest [rest] 나머지 assign [əsaɪn] 할당하다 chore [tʃɔ:r] 가사 aid [eid] 돕다 respect [rɪspɛkt] 존중 on a regular basis 정기적으로 prove [pru:v] 증명하다 display [dɪspleɪd] 나타내다 accomplishment [əkʌmplɪʃmənt] 성취감 do the dishes 설거지하다 tremendous [trɪmɛndəs] 대단한 realize [rɪəlaɪz] 깨닫다 take ~ for granted ~을 당연하게 받아들이다

TIPS for SUCCESS

독립형 에세이: 본론(Triple "E"s)

본론은 보통 Triple "E"s (T E E) 방식을 기억하자. 일단 중요한 아이디어가 되는 topic sentence를 쓴 후에, 보다 자세히 설명해 주는 explanation sentence가 나온다. 그리고 의견을 뒷받침해 주는 example이 나온 후 그 예를 좀 더 자세히 말해 주는 elaborating sentence가 나온다. 물론, 중간중간에 살을 붙여 주어도 좋고, 해당 단락의 내용을 다시 한 번 정리해 주는 closing sentence가 있어도 좋다. 두 번째 단락을 살펴보자.

T: Firstly, children can develop a sense of responsibility by doing household chores.

E: Having certain jobs that must be done on a regular basis, a child can be prepared for the future.

E: For instance, many studies have proven that children who have been trained to do household chores have a higher chance of displaying a strong sense of responsibility at work when they reach adulthood.

E: This also results in a great feeling of accomplishment for children.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

STUDYING AND PLAYING

How parents guide their children is crucial in child development. A parent's approach can influence a child for the rest of his life. Some people contend that children should help with household chores. However, for two reasons, I strongly believe they should concentrate on studying and playing; childhood is an important period in physical development, and the foundation for the further learning is built up during this period.

Firstly, childhood is a critical time in physical and social development. Hence, playing and socializing with others of the same age group would help a child build necessary skills. For instance, playing often requires running and cooperating with others. It helps children strengthen their muscles and immune systems. On the other hand, if children are stuck doing household chores, they would not have a chance to learn to play and interact with others.

Furthermore, it is necessary that children set their own study habits. Each phase of life requires a different study skill. For example, addition and subtraction should be taught during childhood so that a child is ready to take the next step in math later. While household chores can be taught at any time during one's life, certain study skills and habits should be accomplished at specific times.

It is true that a child learns responsibilities and cooperation by doing household chores. However, these skills can also be taught through pursuing assignments and group tasks at school. Strengthening physical skills and developing social skills through play are very important in childhood. In addition, it is essential for a child to establish a basis for studying for his future. For the above reasons, I assert that children should play and study rather than help their families with household chores.

WORD REMINDER

physical [fɪzɪkəl] 신체의 foundation [faʊndේíʃən] 기초 critical [krítikəl] 중대한 socialize [səʊʃəlaɪz] 어울리다 strengthen [stréŋθən] 강화하다 muscle [máʃəl] 근육 immune system 면역 체계 stick [stɪk] 붙이다 interact [ɪntərækt / ɪntərəkt] 서로 영향을 끼치다 addition [ədɪʃən] 덧셈 subtraction [səbtrákʃən] 뺄셈 accomplish [əkámplɪʃ / əkóm-] 성취하다 specific [spísífik] 특정한 pursue [pərsú: / -sjú:] 수행하다 assignment [əsáɪnmənt] 과제 task [tæsk / tɑːsk] 직무 essential [esénʃəl] 필수적인 establish [ɪstæblɪʃ] 성립시키다 basis [béɪsɪs] 기초

TIPS for SUCCESS

독립형 에세이: 결론

결론을 어떻게 시작할지 난감할 경우, 자신이 설득하고자 하는 진술의 반대 의견에 대한 장점에 대해 짧막하게 쓴 후, 앞 두 본론의 이유들 때문에 자신은 동의 혹은 반대한다고 결론을 지을 수 있다. 일단 자신의 의견에 대한 반대 의견의 장점을 생각해 보자.

It is true that a child learns responsibilities and cooperation by doing household chores.

(집안일을 하면 책임감과 협동심을 기른다: 맞는 주장이다)

반대 의견의 장점에 대한 해결책 또는 본인이 주장했던 의견 두 개를 나열해 줄 수 있다.

However, these skills can also be taught through pursuing assignments and group tasks at school.

(하지만, 이런 능력들은 학교에서 과제나 단체 임무를 수행하며 배울 수 있다: 역시 맞는 주장이다)

Strengthening physical skills and developing social skills through play are very important in childhood.

(체력 강화 + 사회 능력을 기르는 것은 아동기에 매우 중요하다: 설득력 있다)

In addition, it is essential for a child to establish a basis for studying for his future.

(미래를 위한 학습의 토대 형성: 더욱 확실한 설득력이 있다)

For the above reasons, I assert that children should play and study rather than help their families with household chores.

(자신의 주장을 다시 한번 언급하며 결론을 내린다)

RELATED TOPICS

1. Children should play sports for fun, not for competition. 아이들은 스포츠를 경쟁이 아닌 재미로 해야 한다.

AGREE

- purpose: health + social skill 목적: 건강+ 어울리는 능력
- a child may become too competitive → stress + pressure 아이가 너무 경쟁적으로 될 수 있음 → 스트레스 + 압박감

DISAGREE

- good-faith competition → improvement 선의의 경쟁 → 발전
- recognition for good results 좋은 결과에 대한 인정

2. To become a financially responsible adult, children should learn to manage their own money at an early age. 금전적으로 책임감 있는 성인이 되기 위해 아이들은 어릴 때부터 자신의 돈을 관리하는 것을 배워야 한다.

AGREE

- would be able to learn consequences of excessive spending 과소비에 관한 결과에 대해 알 수 있음
- habit of saving 자축하는 습관

DISAGREE

- rationality: not fully developed 이성: 아직 완전히 발달 X
- stress + frustration 스트레스 + 좌절

3. It is better for children to have jobs similar to those of their parents. 아이들은 부모님의 직업과 비슷한 일을 갖는 것이 좋다.

AGREE

- help from parents (advice) 부모님으로부터 도움을 받음 (조언)
- more familiar w/ the field 그 분야에 보다 더 친숙함

DISAGREE

- freedom to choose what they want to do 하고 싶은 것을 선택하는 자유
- should consider aptitudes 적성을 고려해야 함

**ACTUAL
TEST**

13

Integrated Task

Zoology: Bonobos

Independent Task

Country

INTEGRATED TASK / Zoology: Bonobos

Reading & Listening

READING

The bonobo is an endangered species of primates native to the area south of the Congo River in Africa. In recent years, many primatologists have begun studying the bonobo in more detail. What these researchers have learned about bonobos is that they are quite meek in temperament. This is a stark contrast to other primates, such as chimpanzees, which can be rather aggressive and violent in nature.

There is plenty of support for bonobos' gentle demeanors. Experts have studied numerous bonobos in captivity and have witnessed little evidence suggesting that they possess violent tendencies. Bonobos in captivity are typically gentle, kind, and sensitive, and zookeepers report that they experience few problems while handling them. In that regard, bonobos are different from other primates, which sometimes attack their handlers or cause other problems.

Bonobos also tend to prevent their young from engaging in violent behavior. For instance, the young of many animal species frequently fight one another or engage in excessive roughhousing. This teaches them how to hunt as well as other survival techniques. However, older bonobos actively quell this behavior in younger bonobos by intervening in fights between their young. As a result, young bonobos neither learn how to fight nor develop aggressive tendencies during their formative years.

Bonobos are often contrasted with their more violent cousins, the chimpanzees. Chimpanzees have been observed hunting small animals and even use rocks and sticks as weapons to attack other troops of primates. No such behavior has ever been witnessed among bonobos. Some researchers believe that the fact that bonobos are herbivores reduces any violent impulses they may possess. Since bonobos only eat vegetation, they have no need to hunt or kill anything except in self-defense. Thus they have evolved into more peaceful animals, especially when compared with chimpanzees.

LISTENING

13-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 요점들에 대해 어떻게 의문을 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오.

13-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Bonobos Are Meek in Temperament 보노보들은 온순한 성격을 가지고 있음

1 studies on bonobos 보노보에 대한 연구

- bonobos in captivity: gentle 포획된 보노보: 온순함
- zookeepers: experience few prob's 사육사: 문제를 거의 겪지 않음

Paraphrasing Example The studies done on bonobos support the claim that bonobos have a gentle nature.

2 prevent the young from violence 새끼들이 폭력을 사용하지 못하게 함

- older bonobos: intervene in fights btw their young 나이 든 보노보: 새끼들의 싸움에 개입

Paraphrasing Example Bonobos maintain a peaceful society by keeping their young from violent behavior.

3 differ from chimps 침팬지와 다름

- chimps: hunt small animals// attack other primates 침팬지: 작은 동물 사냥// 다른 영장류 공격
- reason: herbivores → violent impulses ↓ 이유: 초식 동물 → 난폭한 충동 ↓

Paraphrasing Example There are differences between bonobos and chimps.

WORD REMINDER

primatologist [praɪmətɒlədʒɪ] 영장류학자 meek [mi:k] 온순한 temperament [tɛmpərəmənt] 성질, 기질 stark [stɑ:k] 뚜렷한 demeanor [dɪmɪnər] 태도 in this regard 이 점에 있어서는 roughhouse [rʌfhʌʊs] 큰 소동, 큰 싸움 quell [kwel] 진압하다 intervene [ɪntəvɪn] 중재하다 formative [fɔːmətɪv] 발달의, 형성의 impulse [ɪmpʌls] 충동

LISTENING

The Theory on Bonobo's Gentle Nature Poses Prob's 보노보의 온순한 성격에 관한 이론은 문제점을 가지고 있음

1 few long-term studies done 장기적 연구 거의 없음

- most research: on captive bonobos (100) 대부분의 연구: 포획된 보노보에 이루어짐 (100 마리)
- animals behave diffly in captivity 포획된 상태의 동물들은 다르게 행동함
- not sure of the nature until research is done in natural habitat 자연 서식지에서 연구가 이루어지기 전까지는 본성에 대해서 확신할 수 없음

Paraphrasing Example Few long-term studies cannot prove the nature of every bonobo.

2 not always peaceful 항상 평화로운 것은 아님

- engage in group aggression 집단 공격을 일으킴
- young bonobos form groups → attack an older one 새끼 보노보들이 집단을 형성함 → 나이 든 보노보를 공격

Paraphrasing Example Bonobos are not as friendly to each other as they appear to be.

3 chimps: product of env't 침팬지: 환경의 산물

- natural habitat: invaded by humans 자연 서식지: 인간에 의해 침략됨
- omnivores → violent tendencies ↑ 잡식성 → 난폭한 성향 ↑
- bonobos's natural habitat: not yet destroyed much 보노보의 자연 서식지: 아직 많이 파괴되지 않았음
- will become more violent if land is invaded 서식지가 파괴되면 더 폭력적으로 변할 것

Paraphrasing Example Chimps' nature is mainly affected by circumstances.

WORD REMINDER

conduct [kʌndʌkt / kɔ:n] 수행하다 rave [reɪv] 격찬하다 vicious [vɪʃəs] 포악한 stalk [stɔ:k] 몰래 접근하다 subsequently [sʌbsɪkwəntli] 그 후에 encroach [enkrəʊtʃ] 침해하다 aggression [əɡreɪʃən] 공격 omnivore [ɒmnɪvɔːr / ɔ:m] 잡식성 동물 herbivorous [hɜːbɪvərəs] 초식성의

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that the theory on the gentle nature of bonobos poses some problems. This assertion directly contradicts the reading passage's claim that the theory that bonobos are meek animals is supported with three pieces of evidence.

First, the professor says that few long-term studies have been conducted on bonobos in the wild. According to the professor, most research is focused on captive bonobos, which number only a hundred. Since animals in captivity react differently, it is uncertain how bonobos behave in their natural habitat. This fact refutes the reading passage's claim that studies on bonobos in captivity support the argument that bonobos have a gentle nature.

On top of that, the lecturer says that bonobos are not as friendly as they seem to be. In fact, young bonobos sometimes form a group and, without warning, assault an older bonobo that is alone. This is to say, bonobos often get involved in group violence. This argument casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that bonobos maintain a peaceful society by keeping their young from violent behavior.

Finally, the nature of chimps, which is frequently compared to that of bonobos, is most likely affected by their circumstances. As chimps' natural habitats were invaded by humans, they became omnivores, which in turn increased their violent tendencies. In theory, therefore, if bonobos' habitats are destroyed by humans, they too will develop violent behavior. This firmly rebuts the reading passage's claim that chimps hunt animals and attack other primates whereas bonobos' herbivorous habits reduce the likelihood of their having vicious temperaments.

WORD REMINDER

pose [pouz] 내포하다 wild [waild] 야생 habitat [hæbətæt] 서식지 assault [ə'sɔ:lt] 공격하다 alert [ə'lɜ:t] 경계 get involved in ~에 참여[개입] 하다 keep A from B A를 B로부터 억제하다 circumstance [sə'kʌmstəns / -stəns] 상황

TIPS for SUCCESS

형용사절(Adjective Clause)

형용사절을 흔히 관계대명사절이라고 많이 칭하는데, 이는 앞에 나오는 명사를 수식해 주는 역할을 한다. 관계대명사의 종류로는 세 가지가 있다.

	사람	사물	선행사의 제한 없음
주격	who	which	that
소유격	whose	whose / of which	----
목적격	whom	which	that

INDEPENDENT TASK / Country

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should buy products made in their country even if the price is higher. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 사람들은 가격이 높더라도 그들의 나라에서 만든 제품을 구매해야 한다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- promote economic growth** 경제 성장 장려
 - ex) ppl refusing to buy mainstream goods from their country 예) 사람들이 자국의 주요 제품 구입을 거부
 - corporations + subcontractors will suffer 기업 + 하청업자들이 고동을 받은 것임
 - whole country: economic difficulties 국가 전체: 경제적 어려움
- development of the products** 제품의 개발
 - companies: motivated to develop + improve qualities 기업: 제품의 질을 향상시키고 개발하도록 동기가 부여됨
 - ex) Japanese: known for buying products of Japan 예) 일본인: 일본의 제품을 사는 것으로 알려져 있음
 - synergistic effect: higher profits + standard of products ↑ 시너지 효과: 높은 이득 + 제품의 기준 ↑

INTRODUCTION

generalization: globalization → competition: inevitable 일반화: 세계화 → 경쟁: 불가피
importing + exporting products: a common practice 제품의 수입 + 수출: 흔히 있는 일
companies: attention from consumers in own countries + overseas
 기업: 자국민 + 외국인 소비자의 관심
thesis: agree (development of products, synergistic effect)
 논제: 찬성 (제품의 개발, 시너지 효과)

DISAGREE

- competition promotes advancement** 경쟁 진보를 장려함
 - companies try to improve qualities 기업들은 질적 향상을 위해 노력
 - ex) electronics companies in Korea: compete w/ others// invested a lot in superb researchers
 예) 전자 회사: 다른 기업들과 경쟁// 훌륭한 연구원들을 위해 많이 투자함
 - one of the leading companies in the world 세계를 이끌어 나가는 기업 중 하나
- freedom of choice** 선택의 자유
 - consumers: rights to choose products 소비자: 제품을 선택할 권리
 - ex) whenever buying a product: consider the price first 예) 제품을 살 때: 가격을 제일 고려
 - would get displeased if forced to buy a product of the same quality but with a higher price
 만약 같은 제품을 좀 더 비싸게 사도록 강요당한다면 불쾌할 것임

INTRODUCTION

generalization: globalization → competition: inevitable 일반화: 세계화 → 경쟁: 불가피
importing + exporting products: a common practice 제품의 수입 + 수출: 흔히 있는 일
companies: attention from consumers in own countries + overseas
 기업: 자국민 + 외국인의 관심
thesis: disagree (advancement, freedom of choice)
 논제: 반대 (진보, 선택의 자유)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

As the world has become globalized, competition between countries is inevitable, and importing and exporting products from one country to another is a common practice. Thus, companies are striving for attention not only from consumers in their own countries but also from those overseas through marketing, promotions, and services. Some contend that shoppers should take advantage of their freedom to choose what they wish to buy. However, for two reasons, I strongly believe purchasers should buy products from their own country even if the price is higher. For one thing, it will cause a synergistic effect by keeping money in the country's economy. Moreover, it will promote the research and development of new products.

First of all, purchasing products from one's own country would promote the economic growth of the country. To illustrate, if people in a nation refuse to buy mainstream goods from their country and favor imported commodities instead, both the corporations manufacturing the completed goods and the subcontractors manufacturing specialized parts and components will suffer. The consequence will be that there is a chance of the whole industry suffering hardship from economic difficulties.

On top of that, companies are motivated to develop and improve their products when customers purchase them. They have a responsibility to meet shoppers' expectations. For instance, the Japanese are well known for buying commodities from their own country even if the price is higher than that of goods manufactured overseas. This phenomenon has stimulated the companies to produce better products as a way of attracting business. This practice will bring in higher profits and inspire companies to raise the standard of their goods, resulting in a synergistic effect.

It is true that one of the notions of a democratic market is that consumers should have the freedom to decide what they want to pay for. However, if most people prefer imported products of better quality and a lower price, it may result in a nation relying only on imported goods. For the reasons of economic growth and improved product development, I agree with the statement that people should buy products from their own country despite a higher price.

WORD REMINDER

inevitable [inévɪtəbəl] 피할 수 없는 common practice 흔한 일 strive [straɪv] 노력하다 promotion [prəməʊʃn] 판촉 take advantage of ~을 이용하다 synergistic [sɪnərdʒɪstɪk] 상승적인 refuse [rɪfjuːz] 거절하다 mainstream [meɪnstriːm] 주류의 favor [fə'vɜːr] 호의를 보이다 commodity [kəmɒdɪti / -mɒd-] 상품 subcontractor [sʌbkən'træktər] 하청업자 component [kəm'pəʊnənt] 구성 요소 phenomenon [fɪnə'menən / -nɒmə'n] 현상 stimulate [stɪm.jəleɪt] 격려하다 notion [nəʊʃn] 개념 democratic [dɛməkrə'tɪk] 민주주의의 rely on ~에 의존하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

형용사절(Adjective Clause)

형용사절은 통합형 에세이의 Tips for SUCCESS에서 나열된 관계대명사들 중 알맞은 것을 골라 명사의 뒤에 쓰면 된다. 두 번째 단락의 문장의 일부를 살펴보자.

Both the corporations that manufacture the completed goods and the subcontractors that manufacture specialized parts and components will suffer.

위의 문장에서 corporations와 subcontractors 모두 사람이 아니므로 which 또는 that을 쓴다. which 전에는 침표를 쓰는 것이 일반적이지만 that 앞에는 절대 침표가 올 수 없음을 기억하자. that은 전치사 뒤에도 올 수 없다. 위에서 각각의 that는 앞의 corporations와 subcontractors를 수식해 주며 주격으로 쓰였기 때문에 동사만 동반하면 된다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

As the world has become globalized, competition between countries is inevitable, and importing and exporting products from one country to another is a common practice. Thus, companies are striving for attention not only from consumers in their own countries but also from those overseas through marketing, promotions, and services. Some contend that shoppers should buy products from their own country even if the price is higher. However, for two reasons, I strongly believe consumers should take advantage of their freedom to choose what they wish to pay for. For one thing, competition promotes advancement. Moreover, having freedom is a basic notion in a free market.

First of all, competition provokes development. It is most likely that customers prefer a better-quality product for the same price. Hence, companies would expend a great amount of effort in order to deliver satisfaction to consumers. For instance, decades ago, people outside Korea hardly knew about electronics companies from Korea. As there were many electronics companies in Korea and competition was getting stronger, each company invested a lot of capital to cultivate excellent researchers and gain strategic advantages. As a result, the industry is now recognized as one of the leaders in the world.

On top of that, customers should have the right to choose products according to their will because each individual has different tastes and preferences based on their needs. For example, whenever I need to pay for a commodity, I consider the price first. Because I am a student, I go for the product with the lowest price, not the one with better quality and a higher price. Thus, I would be displeased if I had to purchase a product of the same quality but at a higher price.

It is true that buying a product from one's own country would motivate companies to upgrade the quality of their products. However, the conviction that consumers would prefer locally made products to imported goods regardless of circumstances might dissuade some corporations from putting forth the effort to try to improve more. For the reasons of good-faith competition and freedom of purchase, I disagree with the statement that people should buy products from their own country even at a higher price.

WORD REMINDER

advancement [ˈædvənsmənt] 발달 free market 자유 시장 provoke [prəˈvəʊk] 불러 일으키다 expend [ɪkspend] 소비하다 deliver [dɪlɪvər] 전하다
capital [ˈkæpɪtəl] 자본 cultivate [kʌltɪveɪt] 양성하다 strategic [strəˈtɪdʒɪk] 전략의 right [raɪt] 권리 preference [prɛfərəns] 더 좋아함 go for
~을 좋아하다 displeased [dɪspleɪzd] 화난 conviction [kənˈvɪkʃən] 확신 locally [lɒkəli] 지방적으로 regardless of ~에 개의치 않고
circumstance [sɜːrkəmstəns / -stəns] 상황 dissuade [dɪswɛɪd] 단념시키다 good-faith [ɡud-ˈfeɪθ] 선의

TIPS for SUCCESS

관계대명사의 생략

관계대명사가 주격일 경우 be동사의 생략이 가능하다. 세 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

On top of that, customers should have the right to choose products according to their will because each individual has different tastes and preferences based on their needs.

위의 문장에서 tastes and preferences 다음에는 which are based on their needs가 맞지만 which are가 생략되어서 based on their needs만 쓰였다.

또한, 관계대명사의 목적격 역시 생략이 가능한데, 관계대명사 다음 "주어 + 타동사"가 나왔음에도 불구하고 뒤에 목적어가 없거나 "주어 + 자동사 + 전치사" 다음 목적어가 나오지 않았을 경우에는 목적격 관계대명사가 생략된 것이다. 다음의 문장을 살펴보자.

Customers should have the right to choose products they are interested in.

만약 they are가 없으면 "Customers should have the right to choose products, which are interested in." 즉, 물건이 흥미를 느끼게 되므로 이상한 문장이 된다. 하지만 in이라는 전치사 다음에 목적어가 없기 때문에 목적격 관계대명사가 생략되었다는 점을 알 수 있다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. Improving schools is the most important factor in the successful development of a country. 학교를 개선하는 것은 나라의 성공적인 발전에 있어서 가장 중요한 요소이다.

AGREE

- cultivating superb workforce: big asset for the future
우수한 인력 양상: 미래에 대한 큰 자산
- education: crime ↓ 교육: 범죄 ↓

DISAGREE

- many other factors 다른 많은 요소
ex) environment, investment in corporations, exploration of outer space 예) 환경, 기업에 대한 투자, 우주 개발
- unfair for those who cannot afford to get a higher education 고등 교육을 받을 여유가 없는 사람들에게 불공평함

2. Countries should invest more money in exploring outer space rather than preserving the natural environment. 국가들은 환경 보호보다 우주 개발에 더 많은 돈을 투자해야 한다.

AGREE

- possibility of resources which are being depleted on Earth 지구에서 고갈되고 있는 자원의 가능성
- possible habitat for the future 미래에 가능한 주거지

DISAGREE

- other urgent matters to be solved 시급히 해결되어야 하는 다른 문제들
ex) pollution 예) 오염
- outer space has resources: not guaranteed 우주의 자원: 확실치 않음

3. It is important for countries to cooperate and to invest money when there is a disaster in another country that can affect the world. 다른 나라에서 일어난, 세계에 영향을 끼칠 수 있는 재앙에 대해 국가들이 협력하고 돈을 투자하는 것은 중요하다.

AGREE

- everyone might suffer 모두가 고통을 받을 수 있음
ex) radiation from the nuclear power plant in Japan 예) 일본의 원자력 발전소에서 나오는 방사능
- for future reference + prediction 미래에 대한 참조 + 예상
ex) research on plate tectonics: help in predicting earthquakes 예) 판구조론의 연구: 지진을 예측하는데 도움이 됨

DISAGREE

- each country has own capital + ways to deal with prob's 각 국가들은 자신 및 자신들만의 문제 해결 방안을 가지고 있음
- many basic problems that need to be solved in each country 각 나라에는 해결되어야 할 기본적인 문제들이 있음
ex) helping the poor 예) 가난한 사람들 돕기

**ACTUAL
TEST**

14

Integrated Task

Anthropology: The Harappan
Civilization

Independent Task

Parents' Role

INTEGRATED TASK / *Anthropology: The Harappan Civilization*

Reading & Listening

READING

From roughly 3000 B.C. to 1500 B.C., one of the world's greatest early civilizations existed. Located in the Indus River Valley found in modern-day Pakistan and India, it was known as the Harappan Civilization. Harappan society was primarily urban, and its cities were even laid out on grids. The people there also used agricultural techniques advanced for the time, had a form of writing called Indus script, and engaged in widespread regional trade. Yet sometime around 1500 B.C., the Harappan Civilization came to a sudden end.

One of the most widely accepted theories for its downfall is that the Harappans were overcome by outside invaders. Many scholars believe that the Aryans, an Indo-European tribe from Central Asia, were responsible for conquering the Harappans. Some evidence exists showing that battles were fought in the region around 1500 B.C., and it is also known that the Aryans began moving into the Harappans' territory during that time period, so this theory is a distinct possibility.

Other scholars claim that the Harappan Civilization fell due to natural means. According to them, the Indus River Valley underwent a severe change in climate around 1500 B.C. What was one lush land that supported an extensive farming community was transformed into dry desert from a lack of rainfall. Accordingly, famine struck the region, and those individuals who did not die of starvation migrated to other lands that were able to support them.

A third theory is that various diseases rampaged through Harappan society and caused its collapse. Some posit that cholera, an infectious viral disease, was the culprit. Cholera often spreads through water. Since the Harappan people used the same water sources, it is possible that a cholera epidemic could have devastated the population. With so many dead and dying, the civilization simply vanished from history.

LISTENING

14-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific arguments made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 분명히 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오. 14-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

The Sudden Disappearance of the Harappan Civilization 하라파 문명의 갑작스러운 소멸

1 outside invaders 외부 침략자

- Aryans: battles (around 1500 B.C.) 아리아인들: 전쟁 (기원전 약 1500년)

Paraphrasing Example

An invasion by outsiders could have caused the collapse of the Harappan civilization.

2 natural means 자연적인 이유

- the Indus River Valley: severe climate change 인더스 강 계곡: 극심한 기후 변화

Paraphrasing Example

Extreme climate change in the Indus River Valley resulted in the demise of the Harappans.

3 various diseases 여러 질병

- shared water sources: cholera epidemic 수자원 공유: 콜레라 전염병

Paraphrasing Example

The downfall of the Harappans could be attributed to numerous diseases, including cholera, caused by shared water sources.

WORD REMINDER

primarily [praɪməri / praɪməri] 주로 lay out 펼치다 grid [grɪd] 격자 눈금 script [skript] 필기 문자 widespread [waɪdspred] 널리 보급된 downfall [daʊnfɔːl] 몰락 overcome [əʊvərkʌm] 압도하다 invader [ɪnveɪdə] 침략자 conquer [kəŋkə] 정복하다 territory [təɪtəri] 영토 distinct [dɪstɪŋkt] 명확한 undergo [ʌndərgəʊ] 겪다 lush [lʌʃ] 우거진 extensive [ɪksténsɪvli] 광대한 transform [trænsfɔːm] 변형시키다 famine [fæmɪn] 기근 starvation [stɑːrvéɪʃən] 기아 migrate [maɪgreɪt] 이주하다 rampage [ræmpeɪdʒ] 사납게 돌진하다 collapse [kələps] 붕괴 posit [pəzɪʃən] 단정하다 infectious [ɪnfékʃəs] 전염성의 culprit [kʌlprɪt] 원인 epidemic [epɪdémɪk] 유행성의 devastate [devəsteɪt] 황폐시키다 vanish [vænɪʃ] 사라지다

LISTENING

The Assumptions on the Demise: Groundless 멸망에 관한 가설: 근거가 없음

1 no evidence found in the major regions 주요 지역들에 관한 증거 X

ex) Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro (more than 100 cities) 예) 하라파, 모헨조다로 (100개 이상의 도시)

→ wouldn't have easily collapsed 쉽게 붕괴되지 않았을 것임

Paraphrasing Example

There is no evidence showing any relationship to an invasion.

2 Egypt + Mesopotamia → climate changes 이집트 + 메소포타미아 → 기후 변화

- Egypt: desert-like → thrived 이집트: 사막같이 변했을 → 번영

- Mesopotamia: tremendous flood → helped Mesopotamian agriculture 메소포타미아: 거대한 홍수 → 메소포타미아 농업에 도움이 되었음

∴ Harappans: would've been able to survive 하라파인들: 살 수 있었어야 함

Paraphrasing Example

Other contemporary civilizations went through climate changes without being destroyed.

3 cholera: spreads through dirty water 콜레라: 더러운 물로 퍼짐

- H: water system 하라파인: 급수 시설

sewer system 하수구 시설

→ access to clean water 깨끗한 물 이용 가능

Paraphrasing Example

Cholera could not have been the culprit of the destruction.

WORD REMINDER

virtually [vɜːtʃuəli] 사실상 precisely [praɪsɪsli] 정확히 brilliant [brɪljənt] 훌륭한 primary [praɪməri] 주요한 overwhelm [əʊvərhweɪl] 압도하다 minor [maɪnə] 작은 settlement [sétlment] 정착 contemporary [kəntəmperəri] 같은 시대의 endure [endʒə] 견디다 tremendous [trɪmɛndəs] 대단한 thrive [θraɪv] 번영하다 speculate [spɛkjəleɪt] 추측하다 wipe out 전멸하다 sewer [sfjə] 하수구 entire [entɪə] 전체의

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that the assumptions on the demise of the Harappans are groundless. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that there are possible theories which could explain the sudden disappearance of the civilization.

First, there is no evidence showing any relationship to an invasion. In major cities, including Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, no proof of the Aryans' encroachment has been found. This casts serious doubts on the reading passage's claim that an invasion by outsiders could have caused the collapse of the Harappan civilization.

Next, the lecturer contends that other contemporary civilizations went through climate changes without being destroyed. While Egypt thrived despite its aridity, Mesopotamia was actually aided by flooding. Resultantly, the Harappans would have been able to sustain themselves even if there had been a dramatic change in climate. This fact contradicts the reading passage's claim that extreme climate change in the Indus River Valley resulted in the demise of the Harappans.

Finally, the lecturer asserts that cholera could not have been the culprit. The Harappans had a sewer system as well as a water system that could provide their people with clean water. This goes against the idea presented in the reading passage that the downfall of the Harappans could be attributed to numerous diseases, including cholera, caused by shared water sources.

WORD REMINDER

assumption [əˈsʌmpʃən] 가정 demise [dɪˈmaɪz] 소멸 groundless [ɡraʊndlis] 근거가 없는 proof [pruːf] 증거 encroachment [enkrəʊtʃmənt] 침략 go through ~을 겪다 despite [dɪspáɪt] ~에도 불구하고 aridity [dɪspáɪt] 건조 sustain [səsteɪn] 유지하다 dramatic [drəˈmætɪk] 극적인 attribute to ~의 탓으로 돌리다

TIPS for SUCCESS

<there is> vs. <there are>

〈There + be동사〉는 “~이 존재한다”는 뜻을 가진 표현이다. be동사는 뒤에 나오는 주어가 단수나 복수냐에 따라 달라진다.

첫 번째 단락의 문장들을 살펴보자.

This contradicts the reading passage's claim that there are theories which could explain the sudden disappearance of the civilization.

that절 뒤에 나오는 theories가 복수이므로 there 다음에 is가 아닌 are가 쓰였다.

반면, 두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

First, there is no evidence showing any relationship to an invasion.

no evidence는 증거가 아예 없다는 뜻이므로 단수 동사인 is가 붙었다. 덧붙여, evidence는 불가산명사이므로 만약 “두 가지 증거가 있다”라는 문장을 쓰고 싶다면 “there are two pieces of evidence ~” 즉, piece(s)를 붙여서 셀 수 있도록 만들 수 있다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Parents' Role

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Children should be rewarded for good exam results. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 아이들은 훌륭한 시험 결과에 대해 보상을 받아야 한다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

recognition for accomplishment 성취에 대한 인정

— further motivation 그 이상의 동기 부여

ex) cousin: prize when doing well on exam 예) 사촌: 시험을 잘 볼 때마다 상을 받음

→ prepare harder → stimuli + good results = interested in studying 더 열심히 준비 → 자극 + 좋은 결과 = 공부에 대한 흥미

∴ does well even w/out rewards 상 없이도 잘 하게 됨

prepare for the future 미래에 대한 준비

— ability: assessed + evaluated based on results 능력: 결과에 입각해 사정 + 평가 받음

ex) salary: outcome of tasks 예) 급여: 일의 결과

→ habit of assigning a value to a result → desirable way for the future 결과에 가치를 부여하는 습관 → 미래에 대한 바람직한 방법

INTRODUCTION

generalization: many ways to motivate children

일반화: 아이들에게 동기 부여를 주는 여러 가지 방법

+ive reinforcement (praise, rewards) vs -ve reinforcement (punishment)

적극적 강화 (칭찬, 상) vs 부정적 강화 (벌)

thesis: agree (recognition, fundamental basis in capitalistic nation)

논제: 찬성 (인정, 자본주의 국가의 근본 바탕)

DISAGREE

reward: ultimate goal 상: 궁극적 목표

— studying for prize > gaining knowledge 상을 위한 공부 > 지식 습득

ex) frd: got a gift whenever he did well on an exam 예) 친구: 시험을 잘 볼 때마다 선물을 받았음

→ gift: prior + more meaningful 선물: 우선적 + 더욱 의미 있음

result > process 결과 > 과정

— no learning from failure 실패로부터 배우지 않음

ex) Thomas Edison 예) 토마스 에디슨

— if rewarded based on results, no innovative + creative exp's 결과로 상을 받았다면, 혁신적 + 창의적인 실험 X

INTRODUCTION

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thesis: disagree (mistaken idea about reward, different values)

논제: 반대 (상에 대한 잘못된 생각, 다른 가치)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

There are many ways to motivate a child to do well on exams. Some parents use positive reinforcement such as praise or rewards while others use negative reinforcement, including punishment. Though some people contend that rewards may become the ultimate goal for a child, there is no doubt that positive reinforcement acts as a means to encourage a child's performance. Thus, I strongly believe children should be rewarded for good exam results because it is a good way to recognize their efforts. Moreover, rewards are a fundamental method of recognition for work in a capitalist nation.

To begin with, getting a reward is a way to get recognition for one's accomplishments. Having received an acknowledgement of his achievements, a child would be further motivated to study hard. For instance, every time my cousin did well on an exam, he got a prize from my uncle; consequently, he worked harder to prepare for the next exam. Eventually, receiving rewards and earning good exam results led him to become interested in studying, and now he still does well on his tests even without any rewards.

In addition, giving a prize according to a result is a way to prepare children for the future. Because in a capitalist nation, one's overall ability is generally assessed and evaluated based on the result of a test or the quality of one's assigned work, it is important that one try hard to achieve the best possible result. To illustrate, most companies determine an employee's salary depending on the outcome of given tasks. Thus, building a habit of assigning value to the result produced is a desirable way for a child to become ready for his or her life ahead.

It is true that giving rewards can yield the side effect that a child may put value only on the result itself. However, providing no acknowledgement could also give a child hard time adjusting to a society where rewards are used as recognition. When a child is rewarded with a prize, he will be motivated to do better on subsequent work. Furthermore, a child will be prepared to work in a capitalist economy in the future. For the above reasons, I agree with the statement that a child should be rewarded for good exam results.

WORD REMINDER

positive reinforcement 긍정적 강화 negative reinforcement 부정적 강화 ultimate [ʌltəmit] 궁극의 means [mi:nz] 방법 recognize [rɪkəɡnəɪz] 인정하다 fundamental [fʌndəməntl] 근본적인 capitalistic [kæpətəlɪstɪk] 자본주의의 accomplishment [əkʌmplɪʃmənt] 성과
성취 acknowledgement [əkənɒlɪdʒmənt] 인정 assess [əsés] 사정하다 evaluate [ɪvæljuəɪt] 평가하다 determine [dɪtərmin] 결정하다
outcome [aʊtkʌm] 성과 assign [əsaɪn] 정하다 yield [ji:ld] 초래하다 subsequent [sʌbsɪkwənt] 그 후의

TIPS for SUCCESS

전치사(Preposition)

전치사는 시간이나 장소 등에 대한 정보를 줄으로써 보다 자세한 정보를 제공하는 목적을 가지고 있다. 전치사는 명사(구), 대명사, 동명사(구), 또는 명사절을 동반한다. 다음의 문장들을 살펴보자.

A child should be rewarded for a good result. (명사)

(아이는 훌륭한 결과에 대해 상을 받아야 한다.)

A child should be rewarded for it. (대명사)

(아이는 그것에 대해 상을 받아야 한다.)

A child should be rewarded for getting a good result. (동명사구)

(아이는 훌륭한 결과를 얻은 것에 대해 상을 받아야 한다.)

A child should be rewarded for how he did on an exam. (명사절)

(아이는 그가 시험에서 한 것에 대해 상을 받아야 한다.)

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

There are many ways to motivate a child to do well on exams. Some parents use positive reinforcement such as praise or rewards while others use negative reinforcement, including punishment. Though there is no doubt that positive reinforcement acts as a means to encourage a child's performance, I strongly believe it is wrong to reward a child for good exam results because a reward may become the child's only goal. In addition, the child may come to believe that the result is more important than the process.

To begin with, a child may set a reward as his ultimate goal. In other words, instead of feeling a sense of accomplishment in gaining knowledge, a child might study for a reward. To illustrate, my friend's parents always gave him a gift as a reward whenever he did well on an exam. Consequently, for my friend, the desire to get a gift has become higher-priority and more meaningful than learning and grasping new knowledge.

In addition, it is likely that a child will put more value on the result of an exam rather than the process of preparing for the exam. As a result, the child may not learn from a failure; rather, it may only cause frustration and disappointment because the child is not able to get a prize. Many famous scientists, such as Thomas Edison, to use him as an example, learned from failure. Had he gotten rewards depending on outcomes, he would not have been challenged to try such innovative and creative experiments.

It is true that a reward can be utilized as a way to stimulate a child to try harder. However, as an outcome is not always correlative to endeavor, this approach may yield a situation where a child is discouraged and no longer puts forth much effort. For a learner, gaining knowledge, not a reward, should be the most important objective. Furthermore, sometimes a child should be praised for the procedures he has used in learning rather than the result itself. For the above reasons, I disagree with the statement that a child should be rewarded for good exam results.

WORD REMINDER

priority [praɪˈɪ(ː)rəti -ər-] 상위 grasp [græsp] 이해하다 frustration [frʌstréɪʃən] 좌절 innovative [ɪnɒvətɪv] 혁신적인 utilize [juːˈtɪlaɪz] 이용하다 stimulate [stɪmjəleɪt] 자극하다 correlative [kərəlétɪv] 상관적인 endeavor [endéɪvər] 노력 approach [əpróʊtʃ] 접근법 objective [əbʒɛktɪv] 목표 praise [preɪz] 칭찬 procedure [prəsiːdʒər] 절차

TIPS for SUCCESS

because는 접속사이기 때문에 반드시 주절이 필요하다.

첫 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

I strongly believe it is wrong to reward a child for good exam results because a reward may become the child's only goal.

물론 한글에서는 "나는 아이가 훌륭한 시험 결과에 대해 상을 받는 것이 잘못되었다고 굳게 믿는다. 왜냐하면 상은 아이에게 있어서 유일한 목표가 될 수 있기 때문이다."라는 두 개의 독립절이 가능하지만, 영어에서 **because**는 종속접속사로서, 홀로 절을 만들 수 없다. 즉, "I strongly believe it is wrong to reward a child for good exam results. because a reward may become the child's only goal."에서 **because**절은 문장이 아닌 sentence fragment가 되는 것이다.

또한, 부사절이 주절을 앞설 경우 comma를 붙이고 (Because a reward may become the child's only goal, I strongly believe it is wrong to reward a child for good exam results.), 주절 뒤에 나올 경우 comma를 붙이지 않는다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. Parents have barely any control over their children since children are influenced by the media and other outside factors. 아이들은 미디어와 다른 외부 요소들의 영향을 받기 때문에 부모에게는 아이들에 대한 통제력이 거의 없다.

AGREE

- more time exposed to media than time spent with parents 부모와 보내는 시간 보다 미디어에 노출되는 시간이 더 많음
- peer pressure: often has more influence than parents' rules 또래에게서 받는 압박감 부모의 규칙보다 종종 더 영향력이 있음

DISAGREE

- basic rules: may be determined by parents and children 기본 규칙: 부모와 아이들에 의해 정해질 수 있음
- education from school, religion → obedience to parents 학교, 종교의 교육 → 부모에게 순종

2. One of the best ways that parents can help teenagers prepare for adult life is to encourage them to get part-time jobs. 청소년들이 성인기를 준비하도록 부모가 도울 수 있는 가장 좋은 방법은 아르바이트를 하도록 권유하는 것이다.

AGREE

- responsibility + independence 책임감 + 독립심
- a value of money 돈의 가치

DISAGREE

- studying: basic part of student life 학업: 학생의 기본
- an ultimate goal may be to earn money 궁극적인 목표가 돈을 버는 것이 될 수 있음

3. Some parents try to determine their children's future while others insist that their children should make their own decisions. 몇몇 부모들은 그들의 자식들이 스스로 결정을 내려야 한다고 주장하는 반면 다른 부모들은 본인들이 자식의 미래를 결정해 주려고 한다.

MAKE A DECISION FOR CHILD:

- lots of experiences: aware of pros + cons for certain jobs 많은 경험: 특정 작업의 장단점에 대해 알고 있음
- parents: the ones who care about the child the most 부모: 아이에 대해 가장 많이 신경을 쓰는 사람들

MAKE ONE'S OWN DECISION:

- aware of own aptitude + interest// parents: often force a child to get a job that the child is not interested in 본인의 적성 + 흥미에 대해 알고 있음// 부모: 종종 아이가 흥미를 갖고 있지 않은 작업을 강요함
- responsible for own life 본인의 삶에 대해 책임이 있음

4. The best way for parents to make their children more responsible is to have them take care of an animal. 부모에게 있어 아이의 책임감을 향상시키기 위한 가장 좋은 방법은 아이로 하여금 동물을 돌보게 하는 것이다.

AGREE

- having duties on a regular basis 정기적으로 임무를 가짐
ex) feeding, cleaning 예) 사육, 청소
- animal's reliance on the child → strong will to protect the animal 동물이 아이에게 의존 → 동물을 보호해야겠다는 강한 의지

DISAGREE

- may result in undesirable consequences 바람직스럽지 못한 결과를 초래할 수 있음
ex) death of an animal 예) 동물의 죽음
- no reaction from certain types of animals → no accomplishment → unwilling to take care of the animal 특정 동물들은 반응이 없음 → 성취감 X → 그 동물을 돌보고 싶은 마음 X

5. Parents should keep their children from watching television in order to make them do well at work. 부모는 자식들이 공부를 잘하게 만들기 위해 텔레비전 시청을 못하게 해야 한다.

AGREE

- TV: addictive TV: 중독성 있음
- may affect a child's daily routine 아이의 일상에 영향을 줄 수 있음
ex) put too much time on a hairdo in order to imitate an actress 예) 영화배우를 따라 하기 위해 머리에 너무 많은 시간을 소비

DISAGREE

- entertainment: release stress TV: 중독성 있음
- informative programs: helpful in education 정보를 제공해주는 프로그램: 교육에 도움이 됨
ex) news, documentary films 예) 뉴스, 다큐멘터리

**ACTUAL
TEST**

15

Integrated Task

Astronomy: Existence of Life on Mars

Independent Task

Single vs. Multiple

INTEGRATED TASK / Astronomy: Existence of Life on Mars

Reading & Listening

READING

The mystery of whether humans are alone in the universe may have been answered by a 1.9-kilogram meteorite discovered in Antarctica in 1984. After careful analysis, scientists from NASA announced that the meteorite, which they say came from Mars, once contained organic matter that was extraterrestrial in origin.

While the meteorite was found in 1984, it was not until 2009 that NASA scientists claimed that it possessed strong evidence that life existed on Mars billions of years in the past. The reason for the delay is that recent advances in electron microscopy made it possible for scientists to see various features on the meteorite that had previously been overlooked. What they found with a high-powered electron microscope was evidence of extremely tiny fossils of bacteria-like organisms on the meteorite. This was a clear indicator that Mars once held life at least on the microscopic level.

Scientists believe the meteorite formed on Mars around 3.6 to 4 billion years ago. Then, Mars was much warmer and wetter than it is today. Water likely entered fractures in the rock. Then, living organisms soon followed and made their homes inside these fissures. Scientists defend their theory by citing the carbonate minerals found in the rock. These minerals, they speculate, could only have been formed by living organisms.

Further proof of the existence of life is that the meteorite contains magnetite. Studies have determined that roughly one quarter of the magnetite in the meteorite is in the guise of small crystals. These crystals are chemically pure and structurally perfect, and they have unique three-dimensional shapes that could only have been formed by living organisms, not by organic matter. Taken altogether, these scientists are convinced they have proof that life exists—or at least existed—elsewhere in the universe.

LISTENING

15-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 요점들에 대해 어떻게 의문을 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오.

15-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

A Meteorite Discovered on Earth: Life Once Existed in Mars 지구에서 발견된 운석: 화성에 한때 생명체가 존재했음

1 use of electron microscope 전자 현미경의 사용

- evidence of extremely tiny fossils of bacteria-like organisms on the meteorite 운석에 있었던 박테리아처럼 보이는 매우 작은 화석 증거

Paraphrasing Example A meteorite discovered on Earth proves that life once existed on Mars.

2 minerals from living organisms found in the rock 암석에서 발견된 생명체로부터의 광물

- water entered fracture → living organisms made homes in the fissures 틈으로 스며든 물 → 틈 안에 생명체가 보금자리를 만들었음

Paraphrasing Example Carbonate minerals, which could only be formed by living organisms, were spotted in the rock.

3 magnetite in the meteorite 운석의 자철광

- magnetite: crystals → distinctions: only formed by living organisms 자철광: 결정체 → 특성: 오직 생명체로부터 형성될 수 있음

Paraphrasing Example The features found in the magnetite crystals could have come only with living organisms.

WORD REMINDER

meteorite [mɪtɪərɪt] 운석 analysis [ənæləsɪs] 분석 announce [əˈnaʊns] 발표하다 organic [ɔːɡəˈnɪk] 생물의 extraterrestrial [ˌɛkstrətɪˈrɛstriəl] 지구 밖의 billion [bɪljən] 10억 microscopy [maɪkrəˈskɒpi / -krɒs-] 현미경 사용(법) feature [fi:tʃə] 특성 overlook [ˈoʊvərlʊk] 못 보고 지나치다 extremely [ɪkstriːmlɪ] 극단적으로 fossil [ˈfɒsl / fɔːsl] 화석 indicator [ɪndɪˈkeɪtə] 지표 fracture [ˈfræktʃər] 갈라진 틈 fissure [ˈfɪʃər] 갈라진 틈 defend [dɪˈfend] 지지하다 cite [saɪt] 언급하다 speculate [spɛkʃəˈleɪt] 추측하다 roughly [ˈrʌfli] 대충 guise [gaɪz] 외관 crystal [ˈkrɪstl] 결정(체) structural [strʌktʃərəl] 구조의

LISTENING

Existence of Living Organisms on Mars: Doubtful 화성의 생명체 존재: 의심스러움

1 prob's electron microscopes 전자 현미경의 문제

- tech: not perfect → EM: easily contaminated during prep process 과학 기술: 완벽 X → 전자 현미경: 준비 과정에서 쉽게 오염될 수 있음

→ bacteria: could've been from microscopes 박테리아: 현미경에서 생겼을 수 있음

- photographic process: imperfect → confusion in distinguishing bacteria 사진 촬영의 과정: 완벽 X → 박테리아를 구분하는데 혼돈

Paraphrasing Example There were errors in using an electron microscope.

2 bacteria from Earth could've gotten into the meteorite 지구의 박테리아가 운석으로 들어갔을 수 있음

- meteorite: from Mars 운석: 화성으로부터 왔음

- bacteria: terrestrial 박테리아: 지구에서 왔음

Paraphrasing Example It is doubtful that the bacteria are from Mars since there is a possibility that they are from Earth.

3 magnetite: extremely tiny 자철광: 상당히 미세함

- ∴ cannot trust images

- scientists: manipulated pictures 과학자들: 사진을 조작

Paraphrasing Example The quantity of magnetite found in the rock is too small to verify the images.

WORD REMINDER

countless [kəʊntlɪs] 무수한 article [ˈɑːtɪkl] 기사 offer [ɔː(ɪ)fər ɒf-] 제공하다 magnification [mæɡnɪfɪˈkeɪʃən] 확대 contaminate [kəntəˈmɪneɪt] 오염시키다 reach [ri:tʃ] ~에 도착하다 estimate [ˈɛstəmeɪt] 추정하다 land [lænd] 도착하다 plenty [ˈplɛntɪ] 풍부 terrestrial [ˌtɛrɪˈstriəl] 지구의 presence [ˈprezəns] 존재 microscopic [maɪkrəˈskɒpɪk / -skɒp-] 미시적인 manipulate [mənɪˈpjəleɪt] 조작하다 flimsy [ˈflɪmzi] 박약한

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that it is unlikely that living organisms once existed on Mars and provides three reasons for his assertion. This directly contradicts the reading passage's claim that a meteorite discovered on Earth proves that life once existed there.

To begin with, the professor contends that there were errors in using an electron microscope. Even though electron microscopy has developed a lot over the years, the technology is not perfect and is susceptible to contamination; this fact leads to the possible conclusion that the supposedly Martian bacteria in fact originated in the microscopes. Furthermore, the pictures taken were sufficiently unclear that it is hard to say that what the scientists saw were bacteria. This refutes the reading passage's claim that by looking at the meteorite through an electron microscope, scientists found fossils of bacteria-like organisms.

Secondly, the lecturer emphasizes that it is doubtful that the bacteria are from Mars since there is a possibility that they are from Earth. Even though the meteorite is from Mars, bacteria could have gotten into it. This argument casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that carbonate minerals, which could only be formed by living organisms, were spotted in the rock.

Finally, the size of magnetite found in the rock is too small to verify the images. In addition, scientists modified the pictures taken by microscopes that are still under development, making the image less reliable. This firmly rebuts the reading passage's claim that the features found in the magnetite crystals could have come only with living organisms.

WORD REMINDER

once [wʌns] 한때 assertion [əˈʃɜːrjən] 단언 susceptible [səˈseptəbl̩] 영향을 받기 쉬운 supposedly [səˈpɒzɪdli] 아마도 sufficiently [səˈfɪʃntli] 충분히 emphasize [ˈɛmfəsaɪz] 강조하다 spot [spɒt / spɒt] 발견하다 verify [ˈvɛrɪfaɪ] 증명하다 modify [ˈmɒdɪfaɪ / mɒdɪ-] 변경하다 rely on ~에 의지하다 feature [ˈfi:tʃər] 특성

TIPS for SUCCESS

통합형 에세이에서는 어떠한 사실을 근거로 주장을 증명했다는 내용이 자주 쓰인다. 다양한 표현법들을 살펴보자.

It is supported by the fact that 주어 + 동사

It is proved that 주어 + 동사

It is approved that 주어 + 동사

It is verified that 주어 + 동사

It is validated that 주어 + 동사

It is authenticated 주어 + 동사

동사 다음에 by the fact that이 오면 “~라는 사실에 의해 뒷받침 된다”라고 해석이 되고 동사 다음 by가 올 경우 “~에 의해 증명이 된다”라고 해석이 되며 모두 생략 가능하다. 또한 “It has been supported/ proved/ approved/ verified/ validated/ authenticate ~”라고 표현해서 현재완료형으로 쓸 수도 있으며 “증명되어왔다”라고 해석할 수 있다. 또한 “무엇이 무엇을 증명했다” 등의 표현을 나타내기 위해 능동태를 쓸 수도 있다. 첫 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

A meteorite discovered on Earth proves that life once existed on Mars.

위의 문장을 앞에 나온 표현법들 중 하나를 사용해서 만들어 보면 다음과 같다.

With the discovery of a meteorite on Earth, it is verified that life once existed on Mars.

위의 다양한 표현법들을 응용해서 에세이를 쓸 때 같은 표현을 반복하지 않도록 하자.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Single vs. Multiple

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? If one wants to succeed, developing many skills is better than focusing on one skill. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 성공을 하고 싶다면, 많은 능력을 개발하는 것이 하나의 능력에 집중하는 것보다 낫다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

interrelated 서로 연관성이 있음

- communication + persuasiveness → mandatory in workplace 의사소통 + 설득력 → 직장에서 필수
- ex) person w/ comprehensive knowledge → no use if he cannot express ideas 예) 포괄적인 지식을 가진 사람 → 표현을 못한다면 쓸모가 없음
- certain skills: closely related + a synergistic effect 특정 능력: 밀접한 관련이 있음 + 시너지 효과

helpful in discovering abilities + interest/ changing main field 능력 + 흥미를 발견/ 전문 분야를 바꾸는데 도움이 됨

- ex) cousin: scuba diving inst'r → injured → quit job 예) 사촌: 스쿠버다이빙 강사 → 부상 → 일 중단
- had a certificate that he had earned in the past → able to get another job easily 과거에 따던 자격증이 있었음 → 쉽게 다른 직업을 얻을 수 있었음

INTRODUCTION

generalization: whether to develop many skills or focus on a specific skill → always been present

일반화: 많은 능력을 발달시킬지 하나의 능력에 집중할 것인지 → 언제나 있던 문제

each w/ advantages + disadvantages

각각은 장점 + 단점이 있음

thesis: agree (interrelated, changeable)

논제: 찬성 (서로 연관되어 있음, 바꿀 수 있음)

DISAGREE

most jobs → employees w/ a specific skill 대부분의 직업: 하나의 특정한 능력을 가진 직원

- ∴ tasks: segmented among diff divisions 업무: 다른 부서들로 나뉘어 있음
- ex) employee w/ many abilities// not as competent as others 예) 많은 능력을 가졌으나// 다른 이들 만큼 능력이 있지 않은 직원
- corp: needs someone w/ professional capacity in a specific field 회사: 특정 분야에 전문적인 능력을 가진 사람이 필요함

cultivating different skills → may be a waste of time 다른 능력을 키우는 것 → 시간 낭비될 수 있음

- time: could be used to improve one's specific skill 시간: 하나의 특정한 능력을 향상시키는데 쓰일 수 있음
- ex) studies: ss studying diverse disciplines 예) 연구: 다양한 학문을 공부했던 학생들
- lower chance of getting a decent job than those focusing on one field 한 분야에 초점을 맞추었던 학생들에 비해 훌륭한 직업을 가질 확률이 낮음

INTRODUCTION

generalization: whether to develop many skills or focus on a specific skill → always been present

일반화: 많은 능력을 발달시킬지 하나의 능력에 집중할 것인지 → 언제나 있던 문제

each w/ advantages + disadvantages

각각은 장점 + 단점이 있음

thesis: disagree (become professional, save time)

논제: 반대 (전문화 됨, 시간 절약)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

The question of whether one should develop many different skills or focus on one specific skill in order to succeed has always been asked. Each approach has disadvantages as well as advantages. Some contend that concentrating on one area should take priority over exploring other skills. However, I strongly believe that having abilities in diverse fields is necessary in today's society because various fields are interrelated with one another. Moreover, one can always decide to change one's major or job depending on a situation or aptitude.

To begin with, such skills as communication and persuasiveness are mandatory in the workplace as presenting an idea must come before one can implement it as an actual project. For instance, even if a person is an outstanding employee with comprehensive knowledge, it is impossible for him to give shape to a plan if he cannot express his ideas. Thus certain skills are closely related to each other and create a synergistic effect.

Furthermore, developing many skills is helpful in discovering one's abilities and interests. In addition, sometimes a person may have to change his or her main field because of dissatisfaction or a change in his or her situation. To illustrate, my cousin was a scuba diving instructor and was injured as a result of his work. Although he had to quit his job, he was easily able to get a job at an accounting company thanks to a certificate he had earned in the past. Had he not had such a skill, he could have been frustrated and discouraged as a consequence of losing his previous job and moving farther away from succeeding in his career.

It is true that concentrating on a skill helps one acquire in-depth knowledge in a specific area. However, if that skill becomes useless due to circumstances or if one loses interest in using the skill, one may face hardship and confusion. Furthermore, exploring other skills would create a synergistic effect. For these two reasons, I firmly agree with the statement that if one wants to succeed, developing many different skills is better than focusing on one skill.

WORD REMINDER

approach [ə'próʊtʃ] 접근법 priority [praɪɔ:(:)'rɪə'tɪl -'ɪr-] 우위 interrelated [ɪntər'relɪ'eɪtɪd] 밀접한 관계의 aptitude [ɪntər'relɪ'eɪtɪd] 적성
persuasiveness [pə'swɛsɪvnes] 설득력 mandatory [mə'nɔ:də'tɔ:ri / -'tɔ:ri] 의무의 present [pré'zɛnt] 나타내다 implement [ɪm'pləmənt] 이행하다
outstanding [aʊt'stændɪŋ] 우수한 comprehensive [kəm'pri'hensɪv / kəm-] 포괄적인 give shape to a plan 계획을 구체화하다 synergistic [sɪ'nɔ:dʒɪstɪk] 상승적인
accounting [ə'kaʊntɪŋ] 회계(학) certificate [sə'tɪfɪkət] 면허증 frustrated [frá'streɪtɪd] 좌절함 acquire [ə'kwáɪər] 얻다 in-depth [ɪn-'depθ] 심층의
confusion [kən'fju:ʒən] 혼돈

TIPS for SUCCESS

〈in + 동사 ing〉는 “~를 할 때” 또는 “~함에 있어”라고 해석이 되며 동작 표현을 나타낼 때 쓰인다.

세 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

Furthermore, developing many skills is helpful in discovering one's abilities and interests.

위의 문장에서 “helpful in discovering”는 “발견함에 있어 도움을 준다”고 해석된다.

cf. 이와 비슷한 표현들로는 “by + -ing” (~을 함으로써: Test 24 참고)와 “on/upon + -ing” (~하자마자: Test 4 참고) 등이 있다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

The question of whether one should develop many different skills or focus on one specific skill in order to succeed has always been asked. Each approach has disadvantages as well as advantages. Some contend that having abilities in diverse fields is necessary in today's society. However, I strongly believe that concentrating on one area should take priority over exploring other skills because one can gain in-depth knowledge by centralizing in a particular area. Moreover, focusing on one skill would save time.

To begin with, most jobs require an employee with a specific skill. Tasks are segmented among different divisions of a company, making it necessary for workers to develop in-depth knowledge in a particular area. For instance, an employee at a company may have a great number of abilities in various areas but not be as competent in a specific area as other workers. Although he possesses diverse skills, what the corporation needs is someone with a professional capacity in a specific field.

Furthermore, cultivating different skills may be a waste of time. Having broad knowledge in various areas may help one; however, it would take a certain amount of time away which could otherwise be used to improve one specific skill for success in a particular field. To illustrate, many studies have shown that students studying diverse disciplines in university have a lower chance of getting a decent job after graduation than those focusing on one academic field.

It is true that various skills are interrelated with each other. However, corporations and other organizations have different departments in which members are specialized in particular fields, expecting each member to possess in-depth knowledge in his or her respective division. Furthermore, building many kinds of skills may waste one's time and effort. For these two reasons, I firmly disagree with the statement that if one wants to succeed, developing many different skills is better than focusing on one skill.

WORD REMINDER

centralize [séntrəlaiz] ~에 집중되다 segment [ségmənt] 분할하다 division [diviʒən] 부, 과 competent [kəmpətənt / kɒm-] 유능한 possess [pəzès] 소유하다 corporation [kɔːrpəreɪʃən] 기업 capacity [kəpəˈsəti] 재능, 역량 cultivate [kəltəvèit] 양성하다 otherwise [kəltəvèit] 만약 그렇지 않으면 discipline [dɪsəplɪn] 학문의 분야 decent [dɪːsənt] 남부럽지 않은 department [dɪpɑːtmənt] 부, 과 specialize [spesɪəlaiz] 전문화하다 respective [rɪspɛktɪv] 각각의

TIPS for SUCCESS

a number of와 the number of의 차이점에 대해서 알아보자.

a number of는 "얼마간의"(some)의 의미를 지니고 있으며 복수명사와 복수동사를 동반한다. "많은" 표현으로 a great number of가 쓰이며 동의어로는 many, numerous, a lot of, an enormous number of 등이 있다. 두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

For instance, an employee at a company may have a great number of abilities in various areas but not be as competent in those areas as other workers.

"많은 능력(many abilities)"과 바꾸어 쓸 수 있는 a great number of abilities가 쓰였다. 만약 great을 제외한다면 "몇몇 능력"이라고 해석이 된다.

the number of는 특정 숫자를 나타내며 복수명사와 단수동사를 동반한다. 다음의 예문을 살펴보자.

The number of people developing abilities in various areas has been increasing lately.

(최근 여러 분야에서 능력을 키우는 사람들의 숫자가 많아졌다.)

주어가 사람들을 가리키는 것이 아니라 사람들의 "숫자"를 가리키기 때문에 단수동사가 와야만 한다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. People are busy doing many different things so that they do only few things well. 사람들은 많은 것을 하느라 바빠기 때문에 몇 가지만을 잘 한다.

AGREE

- focus ↓ 집중력 ↓
- haste: chance of making mistakes ↑ 서두름: 실수를 할 가능성 ↑

DISAGREE

- many ppl are skilled at multiple tasks 많은 사람들이 여러 업무에 능력이 있음
ex) working while doing housework 집안일도 하면서 일도 함
- many routine chores → no special skill involved 많은 일상적인 잡일 → 특별한 능력을 필요로 하지 않음
ex) watching TV, having a meal, driving a car TV 시청, 식사, 운전

2. Some people prefer to have broad knowledge in many academic fields while others prefer to specialize in one specific area. 어떤 이들은 하나의 특정한 분야에 전문화하는 것을 선호하는 반면 어떤 이들은 많은 학문에 폭넓은 지식을 가지는 것을 선호한다.

HAVE BROAD KNOWLEDGE

- diverse choices in jobs 직업 선택의 폭이 큼
- many disciplines → interrelated 많은 학문 → 서로 연관되어 있음

SPECIALIZE

- specialize in one field → higher chance of succeeding 한 분야에서의 전문화 → 성공의 가능성 ↑
- able to gain in-depth knowledge 깊이 있는 지식을 얻을 수 있음

3. It is better to complete a task before starting a new one instead of doing various tasks simultaneously. 한 번에 여러 가지 일을 하는 것보다 하나의 일을 끝내고 새로운 일을 하는 것이 더 낫다.

AGREE

- able to concentrate on one task → time saving 하나의 일에 집중할 수 있음 → 시간 절약
- motivation to do the next task after feeling accomplishment on finishing one task 하나의 임무를 마치고 성취감을 느낀 후 다음 일을 시작할 동기 부여

DISAGREE

- less boring/ refreshing 덜 지루함/ 새로운 기분
- many tasks: interrelated → doing similar tasks will save time 많은 업무들: 서로 연관성이 있음 → 비슷한 일을 하면 시간을 절약하게 됨

A C T U A L
T E S T

16

Integrated Task

Meteorology: The Eocene Warming

Independent Task

Miscellaneous

INTEGRATED TASK / *The Eocene Warming*

Reading & Listening

READING

Approximately 55 million years ago, the Eocene Epoch began. It lasted for roughly 21 million years. The Eocene Epoch is noted for both the rise of mammals during it and the marked increase in global temperatures, with the average temperature rising between five and seven degrees Celsius.

Researchers at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California, San Diego attribute the global warming that occurred then to disruptions in ocean currents. According to these scientists, the currents in the ocean actually stopped flowing. Normally, one result of flowing currents is that warm water is displaced by cooler water. These currents can strongly affect the temperatures of the lands they pass near. However, when the ocean currents ceased flowing, warm water remained in place, which caused surface temperatures in numerous regions to rise.

Other experts attribute the Eocene warming to one or more major asteroid strikes on the planet. Around the time the Eocene Epoch began, an asteroid impacted North America and formed Chesapeake Bay, which is located in the eastern United States. There were some other large strikes in Siberia in Russia around that time as well. The impacts from these strikes could have caused debris and ash to go high in the atmosphere and stay there for years. As a result, a greenhouse effect would have occurred and made Earth's temperatures rise significantly.

Finally, some believe that the release of massive amounts of methane into the atmosphere caused a global greenhouse effect. At the bottom of the oceans, there is a large amount of methane trapped in ice. Any warming of the Earth's oceans could have made the ice melt. This would have released the methane into the atmosphere. With so much methane in the air, Earth's temperatures would have continued rising until much of it dissipated.

LISTENING

16-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 요점들에 대해 어떻게 의문을 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오.

16-02

INDEPENDENT TASK / Miscellaneous

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Most of our problems will be solved in our generation. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 우리 문제들의 대부분은 우리 세대 안에 해결될 것이다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- dev't of tech: resolution of prob's** 과학 기술의 발달: 문제의 해결
 - new finding + solutions 새로운 연구 + 해결 방안
 - ex) medical tech → cure for cancer 예) 의학 기술 → 암의 치료법
 - architectural + eco-friendly approaches in construction → pollutants X 건설 분야의 건축 + 친환경적 접근 방법 → 오염 물질 X
- many org's, corp's, indi's → more conscious of issues** 많은 단체, 기업, 개인 → 문제에 대해 더욱 자각함
 - effort to heal destruction 파괴를 회복시키기 위한 노력
 - ex) recycle + use paper bags instead of plastic bags 예) 재활용 + 비닐 가방 대신 종이 가방 사용
 - nature will recover soon 자연이 빠른 시간 안에 회복할 것임

INTRODUCTION

generalization: each generation suffers from prob's

일반화: 각 세대는 문제로부터 고통을 겪음

deal w/ prob's → influence on the future 문제의 대처 → 미래에 영향을 끼침

∴ try to achieve +ve outcomes for the next generations ∴ 후세대를 위해 좋은 결과를 이루기 위해 노력함

thesis: agree (improving tech, effort)

논제: 찬성 (발전하는 과학 기술, 노력)

DISAGREE

- tech: cannot solve every prob** 과학 기술의 모든 문제를 해결할 수는 없음
 - certain prob's need more time 특정 문제는 더 많은 시간을 필요로 함
 - ex) global warming during the Eocene Epoch 예) 신생대 동양의 온난화
 - took more than 2,000 yrs to recover 회복하는데 2천년 이상이 걸림
- some social issues remain as long as society is based on materialism** 일부 사회 문제는 사회가 물질주의에 바탕을 두는 한 지속될 것임
 - gap btw the rich + poor: crime 빈부 격차: 범죄
 - ex) theft: since humans began possessing + storing 예) 절도: 인간이 소유 + 저장하기 시작한 이래로 시작
 - crime will never be solved 범죄는 결코 해결될 수 없음

INTRODUCTION

generalization: each generation suffers from prob's

일반화: 각 세대는 문제로부터 고통을 겪음

deal w/ prob's → influence on the future 문제의 대처 → 미래에 영향을 끼침

∴ try to achieve +ve outcomes for the next generations ∴ 후세대를 위해 좋은 결과를 이루기 위해 노력함

thesis: disagree (required time, impossibility of resolution)

논제: 반대 (필요한 시간, 해결 불가능)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

Each generation suffers from various problems, including environmental and social matters. How the people of a particular generation deal with the issues will have a great influence on the future, and people strive hard to achieve positive outcomes for the following generations. Some contend that our problems cannot be solved within our generation. However, I strongly believe these predicaments can be resolved soon. For one, rapidly improving technology will aid us in finding solutions. In addition, many organizations as well as individuals are trying their best to deal with the issues.

First of all, the development of technology always accelerates the resolution of issues in diverse fields, including medicine and environmental sciences. Thus, new findings and studies have solved a number of problems. For instance, medical technology has found cures for patients in even the final stages of cancer. Moreover, architectural improvements and eco-friendly approaches in construction have resolved problems that used to cause pollution. Consequently, the means to improve different issues will clear up the trouble within our generation.

On top of that, compared to the past, many organizations, corporations, and individuals are more conscious of various environmental and social issues. As a result, they are putting a lot of effort into healing the destruction. To illustrate, environmental organizations promote participation in green campaigns, and most people in Korea are actively involved in such exercises as recycling and using paper bags instead of plastic bags. This will eventually help nature recover to the level in the past when there was less environmental damage.

It is true that results may not become apparent until later generations. However, the problems will be solved and will not continue in the next generations. The rapid progress of technology in various fields fosters the resolution of problems. Furthermore, a majority of people and groups have taken a step forward in working out the difficulties that we are going through. For the above reasons, I firmly agree with the statement that most of our problems will be solved in our generation.

WORD REMINDER

outcome [aʊtkʌm] 결과 predicament [prɪdɪkəmənt] 곤경 accelerate [æksələreɪt] 촉진하다 architectural [ˌɑːrkɪtɛktʃərəl] 건축의 eco-friendly [frɛndli] 환경 친화적인 approach [əˈprəʊtʃ] 접근 construction [kənstrʌkʃən] 건설 clear up (문제를) 풀다 conscious [kənʃəs / kɒn-] 의식하고 있는 promote [prəməʊt] 장려하다 participation [pɑːtɪsəˈpeɪʃən] 참여 recover [rɪkəˈvər] 회복하다 apparent [əˈpɪərənt / əˈpɛər-] 뚜렷이 보이는 foster [fɔːstər / fɒs-] 촉진하다 take a step forward일보 전진하다 work out (문제를) 풀다 go through ~을 겪다

TIPS for SUCCESS

명사절(Noun Clause)의 세 가지 사용법

- 주어: 문장의 가장 앞에 나오므로써, 절 자체가 주어 역할을 할 수 있다. 첫 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

How the people of a particular generation deal with the issues will have a great influence on the future.
위의 문장에서 명사절은 "How the people of a particular generation deal with the issues"이며 문장에서 주어 역할을 한다.

주어: that이 맨 앞에 올 경우 문장의 오류라고 생각하는 학생들이 종종 있지만 명사절일 수 있다는 점을 기억하자.

- 전치사의 목적어: 명사절은 전치사의 뒤에 쓰여서 목적어 역할을 할 수도 있다.

The issue concerning how the people of a particular generation treat nature will have a great influence on the future.

전치사인 concerning뒤에 명사절이 와서 "~에 관한 이슈"의 뜻으로 쓰였다.

- 동사의 목적어: 2번과 마찬가지로 동사의 뒤에 와서 동사의 목적어 역할을 할 수도 있다.

Our environment will be destroyed if people keep urbanizing land.
destruced에서 문장을 끝낼 수 있지만, if를 동반한 명사절을 써서 내용을 보다 더 자세히 말해줄 수 있다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

Each generation suffers from various problems, including environmental and social matters. How the people of a particular generation deal with the issues will have a great influence on the future, and people strive hard to achieve positive outcomes for the following generations. Some contend that our problems can be solved within our generation. However, I strongly believe some of our predicaments will take a lot more time. For one, certain environmental damage will require a tremendous amount of time to recover. In addition, some of the social issues can never be solved.

First of all, though technology is improving rapidly, it cannot solve every problem within a relatively short period of time. For instance, global warming occurred during the Eocene Epoch, and it took more than two thousand years for the heat to diffuse and for the atmosphere to return to normal temperatures. Likewise, certain matters, environmental concerns in particular, require a lot of time and effort that cannot be accomplished within a single generation.

On top of that, some of our social issues will remain as long as society is based on materialism. Because of the gap between the rich and the poor continues, crime will never vanish. For example, crimes involving theft have been around since humans began possessing and storing belongings. Whether it is due to hunger or greed, stealing will always remain a problem to be solved.

It is true that people nowadays are more aware of our serious problems and are trying to find solutions to resolve them. However, some matters require long-term effort. Furthermore, in spite of a mature sense of citizenship and the existence of strict laws, certain crimes will last as long as society is based on capitalism. For the above reasons, I firmly disagree with the statement that most of our problems will be solved in our generation.

WORD REMINDER

tremendous [trɪməndəs] 대단한 relatively [rɪlətɪvli] 비교적 diffuse [dɪfjʊz] 발산하다 atmosphere [ætməsfɪər] 대기 likewise [laɪkwəɪz] 마찬가지로 concern [kən'sɜːn] 걱정, 근심 in particular 특히 accomplish [əkəmpliʃ] 성취하다 materialism [mə'tɪəriəlɪzəm] 물질주의 vanish [vænɪʃ] 사라지다 theft [θeft] 절도 possess [pə'zɛs] 소유하다 store [stɔːr] 저장하다 belonging [bɪlɒŋ(ɪŋ)] 소유물 greed [grɪd] 큰 욕심 in spite of ~에도 불구하고 mature [mə'tʃʊər / -tʃʊər] 성숙한 citizenship [sɪtəzənʃɪp] 시민의 신분 strict [strikt] 엄격한 capitalism [kæpɪtəlɪzəm] 자본주의

TIPS for SUCCESS

명사절 접속사

whether / if(~ 인지 아닌지의 뜻을 가지고 있으므로 가정법으로 쓰이지 않음. 뒤에 전치사가 올 수 없음), who / whose, what, which, when, where, why, how, whoever, whatever, whomever, whichever, that(전치사와 함께 쓰일 수 없음) 등이 있다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. Having a dress code at one's workplace is important. 직장에는 복장 규정이 있는 것이 중요하다.

AGREE

- unity of employees 직원들의 통일성
- reminder of one's occupation: appropriate speech + behavior 자신의 직업을 상기시켜 줌: 적절한 발언 + 행동

DISAGREE

- practicality > unity 실용성 > 통일성
ex) some females feel more comfortable in pants than a skirt 예) 일부 여성들은 치마보다 바지를 입을 때 더 편안함을 느낌
- freedom of expression 표현의 자유

2. It is better to say nothing than to say negative things. 부정적인 것을 말할 바에는 아무것도 말하지 않는 것이 낫다.

AGREE

- may hurt another's feelings 상대방의 기분을 상하게 할 수 있음
- possibility of an argument 다툼의 가능성

DISAGREE

- criticism: helps others improve more → stimulus 비판: 상대방이 더욱 발전하도록 도움이 됨 → 자극
- the person may not realize his/her drawbacks 자신의 단점에 대해 모르고 있을 수도 있음

3. It is difficult to become friends with people with different interests or personalities. 다른 관심사나 성격을 가진 사람과 친구가 되는 것은 힘들다.

AGREE

- may create discomfort/ stress btw the two 둘 사이에 불편감/ 스트레스를 일으킬 수 있음
ex) introvert vs extrovert 예) 내성적인 사람 대 외향적인 사람
- hard to find a common topic: may result in arguments 공통 주제를 찾기 힘들: 논쟁을 일으킬 수 있음

DISAGREE

- experience new activities + sharing different thoughts 새로운 활동을 경험 + 다른 생각을 공유
- supplement the other's shortcomings 다른 이의 단점을 보완함

4. It is important to give the same grade to every member in a group. 팀의 모든 구성원에게 같은 점수를 주는 것은 중요하다.

AGREE

- building a strong sense of cooperation 강한 협동심을 키워 줌
- responsibility: one's idleness may affect every member's grade 책임감: 자신의 게으름이 모든 구성원의 점수에 영향을 줄 수 있음

DISAGREE

- unfair for those who tried harder than the rest 더욱 열심히 노력한 구성원들에게 불공평함
- may cause excessive reliance on other members 다른 구성원들에게 지나치게 의존할 수 있음

5. Sports helps people learn about life. 스포츠는 삶에 대해 배우도록 도와준다.

AGREE

- accomplishment 성취감
- endurance 인내심

DISAGREE

- life: many variables 삶: 많은 변수가 있음
- ppl w/ no talent in sports: may only feel frustrated 스포츠에 소질이 없는 사람들: 좌절감만 안겨 줄 수 있음

**ACTUAL
TEST**

17

Integrated Task

Zoology: Animal Play Behavior

Independent Task

Self-Discipline

INTEGRATED TASK / *Zoology: Animal Play Behavior*

Reading & Listening

READING

For years, researchers have studied animal behavior. One aspect of it they have observed is that young animals appear to play just like human children do. Through careful examination, scientists have determined that there are three main reasons why young animals play.

First, they believe that animals play to burn off surplus energy. The vast majority of the playing which animals do involves physical activities, such as running and jumping, with their littermates or other animals. Some animals, particularly dogs and cats, also play with toys like balls and sticks, which they may bat around with their paws. As they play either with others or by themselves, young animals expend unneeded energy in a relatively safe way. This, in turn, helps the animals relieve themselves of various types of stress that they may experience.

Playing also helps young animals prepare for adulthood. Virtually all animals in the wild are predators or prey. Lions, which are predators, often stage mock fights with one another when playing in their youth. During these play fights, they learn different fighting methods as well as how to stalk and attack prey. As cubs, they learn critical skills they will require to be able to feed themselves as adults. On the other hand, prey animals such as deer learn to run fast and to jump high, necessary skills for eluding predators hunting them, when they are young.

Furthermore, young animals develop social skills when playing together. Puppies and kittens that play with others of their kind are typically more sociable than those that grow up without interacting and playing with others. And laboratory studies of young rats have shown that their brains secrete certain chemicals when they play. These chemicals help them develop various social skills needed to deal with other rats when they become adults.

LISTENING

17-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 요점들에 대해 어떻게 의문을 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오.

17-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Three Reasons Why Young Animals Play 왜 어린 동물들이 노는지에 관한 세 가지 이유

1 to burn off surplus E 남는 에너지를 소모하기 위함

→ relieve themselves of stress 스트레스 해소

Paraphrasing Example Young animals play in order to consume extra energy.

2 to prepare for adulthood 성인기에 대한 준비

→ learning diff survival/ hunting methods 생존/ 사냥의 다른 방법들을 배우

Paraphrasing Example Playing teaches young animals a number of techniques in survival and hunting, helping them get ready to enter adulthood.

3 to develop social skills 사회적 능력 개발

→ brains secrete certain chemicals 뇌가 특정 화학 물질을 분비

Paraphrasing Example Certain chemicals that are released in the brain while playing help young animals to socialize well with others.

WORD REMINDER

burn off 태워서 없애 버리다 surplus [sɜːrplʌs -pləs] 여분의 vast [væst, vaɪst] 막대한 majority [mədʒɔː(ɪ)rəti -dʒɔːr-] 대부분 littermate [lɪtərmæt] 한배 새끼 particularly [pəˈtɪkjələri] 특히 paw [pɔː] (개, 고양이 등의 길고리 발톱이 있는) 발 expend [ɪkspend] 소비하다 relieve [rɪliːv] 완화하다 virtually [vɜːrtʃʊəli] 사실상 the wild 야생 predator [prɛdətər] 포식 동물 prey [preɪ] 먹이 stage [steɪdʒ] 상연하다 mock fight 모의 전투 stalk [stɔːk] 몰래 접근하다 cub [kʌb] 짐승 새끼 critical [krɪtɪkəl] 중요한 elude [ɪlʊd] 피하다 sociable [səʊʃəbəl] 사교적인 interact [ɪntərækt / ɪntərækt] 상호 작용하다 secrete [sɪkriːt] 분비하다 chemical [kɛmɪkəl] 화학의

LISTENING

No Particular Reason for Play Behavior 노는 행동에 대한 특별한 이유 X

1 do not necessarily play to get rid of extra E 남는 에너지를 사용하기 위해 노는 것만은 아님

ex) baby seals: hungry → still play 새끼 물개: 배고픔 → 여전히 놀았음

∴ playful nature 명랑한 본성

Paraphrasing Example There is no correlation between playing and exhausting surplus energy.

2 survival skills: instinctive 생존 능력: 본능

ex) cats: → playing together 고양이: 같이 노는 그룹

→ no group playing 같이 놀지 않는 그룹

→ hunting skill: no difference 사냥 능력: 다른점 X

Paraphrasing Example Survival skills are inborn traits rather than skills taught through experience.

3 chemicals from the brain: released when needed 뇌에서 나오는 화학 물질: 필요할 때 분비됨

ex) rats: raised alone until reaching adulthood 쥐: 성인기에 다다를 때까지 홀로 자람

→ no prob integrating/ socializing w/ others 다른 쥐들과 동화되거나 사회화하는데 문제 없음

Paraphrasing Example Chemicals thought to provide young animals with social skills are released when necessary

WORD REMINDER

yarn [jɑːn] 뜨개질 excess [ɪksɛs ɛksɛs] 초과한 disprove [dɪspruːv] 논박하다 seal [siːl] 바다표범 nature [neɪtʃər] 본성 rid [rɪd] 없애다 discernable [dɪsɜːnəbəl] 식별할 수 있는 survival [sərváɪvəl] 생존을 위한 instinctive [ɪnstɪktɪv] 본능적인 raise [reɪz] 기르다 reach [riːtʃ] ~에 도달하다 community [kəmjuːnəti] 공동 사회 integrate [ɪntəgrɛɪt] 통합하다 release [rɪliːs] 방출하다

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that the theory from the reading passage on the play behavior of young animals is erroneous and that there is no specific reason for this play behavior. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that there are three reasons why young animals play.

First, there is no correlation between playing and exhausting surplus energy. For example, baby seals play even when they are hungry and keep playing when their mother comes back with food, suggesting they have a playful nature. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that young animals play in order to consume extra energy.

In addition, the lecturer contends that survival skills are inborn traits rather than skills taught through experience. She cites a case study explaining that there was no significant difference between a group of cats allowed to play and another kept from playing together. This negates the assertion from the reading passage that playing teaches young animals a number of techniques in survival and hunting, helping them get ready to enter adulthood.

Finally, the lecturer asserts that chemicals thought to provide young animals with social skills are released when necessary. It was apparent in a set of experiments with rats that even when they were raised alone, they had no problem getting along with other rats when they reached adulthood. This contradicts the idea presented in the reading passage that certain chemicals are released in the brain while playing help young animals to socialize well with others.

WORD REMINDER

erroneous [ir'uniəs] 잘못된 correlation [kə'rəleɪʃən, kər- / kər-] 상관 관계 exhaust [ɪgzɔːst] 소진시키다 consume [kənsú:m] 소모하다 inborn [ɪnbɔːrn] 선천적인 trait [treɪt] 특성 cite [saɪt] 언급하다 significant [sɪgnɪfɪkənt] 현저한 negate [nɪɡeɪt] 부정하다 apparent [əp'eɪrəntl əp'eɪr-] 명백한 mingle [mɪŋɡl] 어울리다 aid [aɪd] 돕다

TIPS for SUCCESS

"예"를 나타내는 표현법을 살펴보자.

For example,

To illustrate,

For instance,

위의 세 가지 표현법 다음에는 반드시 주어와 동사가 나와야 한다. 가끔 명사나 명사구를 쓰는 학생들이 있는데, 이들은 독립된 절을 이끄는 표현이라는 점을 기억하자.

명사, 동명사, 대명사, 명사구, 명사절을 동반하는 표현법을 살펴보자.

such as

in the case of

including

as shown / revealed by

위의 표현법 다음에는 주어와 동사가 나올 수 없다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Self-Discipline

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People who organize their rooms neatly have a higher chance of succeeding. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 방 정리를 잘하는 사람들은 성공할 확률이 높다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- organizing skill: essential in most fields of work** 정돈 능력: 대부분의 일터에서 중요함
 - learns to categorize things: importance + frequency of use 물건을 분류하는 것은 배움: 중요도 + 이용의 빈도
 ex) ppl classifying books by genre → organize tasks effectively 예) 장르별로 책을 분류하는 사람들 → 업무를 효율적으로 정리함
 ∴ better mgnt + productivity 뛰어난 관리 + 생산성
- strong sense of responsibility** 강한 책임감
 - organize on a regular basis 정기적으로 정돈함
 ex) cousin: organizes her room every 2 days 예) 사촌: 이틀에 한 번씩 방을 정리함
 → recognized + promoted to a mngr at work 회사에서 인정을 받고 매니저로 승진

INTRODUCTION

generalization: room → place where one's day begins

일반화: 방 → 하루가 시작하는 곳

diff ways of managing rooms

방을 관리하는 여러 가지 방법

thesis: agree (habit of organization, responsibility)

논제: 찬성 (정리하는 습관, 책임감)

DISAGREE

- diff values to diff kinds of work** 다른 일에 대해 다른 가치를 부여
 - harder to put extra effort into organizing a room 방을 정리하는데 별도의 노력을 하기 힘들
 ex) get off work late: no time to clean my room 예) 늦게 퇴근: 방을 정리할 시간 X
 ∴ hired a maid 도우미 고용
- some jobs require other skills** 일부 직업은 다른 능력을 필요로 함
 ex) athletes: workout > organizing skills 예) 운동선수들: 연습 > 정리하는 능력
 ∴ no correlation 상관 관계 X

INTRODUCTION

generalization: room → place where one's day begins

일반화: 방 → 하루가 시작하는 곳

diff ways of managing rooms

방을 관리하는 여러 가지 방법

thesis: disagree (diff in priority, no correlation in some jobs)

논제: 반대 (우선도의 차이, 일부 직업에서의 상관관계 X)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

A room is the place where one's day begins. People have different ways of managing their rooms: Some people decorate their rooms in a specific theme, some organize their rooms according to practicality, and some do not bother arranging their belongings since they feel they should have complete comfort in their rooms. Though some deny that there is a correlation between organizing skills and success, I strongly believe that people who organize their rooms neatly have a higher chance of succeeding because they can develop a habit of organization and a strong sense of responsibility.

First, having organizing skills is essential in most fields of work. By arranging one's belongings in order, one learns how to categorize things in order of importance and frequency of use. For example, people who are used to classifying their own books by genre tend to organize their tasks effectively, resulting in better management and productivity.

Secondly, people who tend to keep their rooms tidy have a sense of responsibility because they must organize their rooms on a regular basis, and the discipline that they develop helps them fulfill their duties at work. To illustrate, my cousin organizes her room every two days even when she is very tired. This sense of responsibility is reflected at work; she was recognized as a responsible employee and promoted to a manager of her team.

It is true that sometimes it is difficult for people to organize their rooms since most people are busy with work and want to relax while at home. However, leaving one's personal items in a mess can cause inconveniences. Having good organizing skills is useful at work. Furthermore, tidying their rooms regularly helps people build responsibility. For the above reasons, I firmly agree with the statement that people who organize their rooms neatly have a higher chance of succeeding.

WORD REMINDER

theme [θi:m] 주제 practicality [præktɪkəlɪti] 실용성 bother [bəˈðər / bɒð-] 걱정하다 arrange [ə'reɪndʒ] 정리하다 belonging [bɪlɪŋ(:)ŋɪŋ] 소유물 complete [kəmplɪ:t] 완전한 deny [dɪnaɪ] 부인하다 correlation [kɔːrələʃən.kʊr- / kɔːr-] 상관관계 organize [ɔːrgənəɪz] 정리하다 essential [ɪsɛnʃəl] 필수적인 in order 순서대로 frequency [frɪ:kwə] 빈도 classify [klæsəfaɪ] 분류하다 task [tæsk tɑːsk] 직무 productivity [prɒdʌktɪvəti, prɒd- / prɒd-] 생산성 on a regular basis 정기적으로 discipline [dɪsəplɪn] 기강, 질서 fulfill [fʊlfl] 이행하다 duty [djuːti] 임무 reflect [rɪflɛkt] 반영하다 recognize [rɛkəgnəɪz] 인정하다 promote [prəməʊt] 승진시키다 mess [mes] 난잡 inconvenience [ɪnkənviːnjəns] 불편 tidy [taɪ] 정리하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

every와 each는 단수명사를 동반한다는 것을 언제나 명심하자. "모든"이라는 뜻을 가졌기 때문에 복수명사를 쓰는 학생들이 생각보다 많다. 단, every가 기수를 동반할 경우, 복수명사가 온다. 세 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

To illustrate, my cousin organizes her room every two days even when she is very tired.

서수가 오는 경우 즉, every second day일 때는 반드시 단수명사를 써야 하지만, 위의 문장처럼 "~ 마다"라는 뜻을 가지며 기수를 동반할 경우에는 복수명사를 써야 한다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

A room is the place where one's day begins. People have different ways of managing their rooms: Some people decorate their rooms in a specific theme, some organize their rooms according to practicality, and some do not bother arranging their belongings since they feel they should have complete comfort in their rooms. Though some contend that people who organize their rooms neatly have a higher chance of succeeding, I disagree: Priorities differ among people, and the correlation between organizing skills and success applies only to certain jobs.

First, everyone assigns different values to different kinds of work. As our society has become demanding and people have become too busy at work, it has become harder to put extra effort into organizing one's room. To illustrate, I always get off work late; by the time I get home, I am extremely tired and have no time to put my belongings in order. Because I find my work to be more important than cleaning my room, I have hired a maid instead.

Secondly, although keeping one's room tidy teaches organizing skills, some jobs require other skills in order for one to succeed. For instance, it is more crucial for athletes to spend their time working out than developing organizing skills in that there is no correlation between winning an athletic competition and having an ability to keep one's room in order.

It is true that building skills in keeping one's room clean could contribute to success. Conversely, there are many other factors that are needed to succeed; therefore, it is hasty to say that an ability to arrange one's belongings helps one get ahead. People who are busy with their work have difficulty finding the time to tidy their rooms. Furthermore, having organizing skills is helpful only in certain jobs. For the above reasons, I firmly disagree with the statement that people who organize their rooms neatly have a higher chance of succeeding.

WORD REMINDER

priority [praɪˈɔːrɪti -ɪr-] 우위 apply [əˈplaɪ] 적용되다 assign [əˈsaɪn] 할당하다 value [ˈvæljuː] 가치 demanding [dɪməˈændɪŋ] -má:nd-] 큰 노력을 요하는 get off 퇴근하다 extremely [ɪkˈstriːmli] 극히 hire [haɪər] 고용하다 maid [meɪd] 하녀, 가정부 crucial [kruːʃl] 중요한 athlete [ˈæθli:t] 운동선수 contribute [kənˈtrɪbjut] 기여하다 factor [ˈfæktər] 요소 hasty [ˈheɪsti] 성급한 get ahead 나아가다

TIPS for SUCCESS

because

because와 바꾸어 쓸 수 있는 표현들로 since, as, due to, 그리고 in that이 있다. 이들 중 due to 다음에는 명사, 명사구, 명사절은 쓸 수 있으나, <주어+동사>의 형태는 쓸 수 없다. 다만, "due to the fact that ~" 형태로 주어, 동사를 쓸 수는 있다.

for를 가끔 because 대신 쓰는 학생들이 있지만 차이점을 확실히 알고 쓰는 것이 좋다. because는 직접적인 원인이 될 때 쓴다. 두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

Because I find my work to be more important than cleaning my room, I have hired a maid instead.

"내가 도우미를 고용한 직접적인 원인은 일이 방을 정리하는 것보다 중요하기 때문이다"에서 볼 수 있듯이, 일의 중요성이 도우미 고용에 직접 영향을 끼쳤음을 알 수 있다. 반면, 다음의 문장을 살펴보자.

It must be summer now, for there are lots of ads on air conditioners.

"에어컨에 대한 광고가 많으면 여름이 온다"는 것은 정확한 사실이 아닌 추측, 판단에 의한 것이므로 because가 아닌 for를 쓴다.

또한, for는 종속접속사가 아닌 동위접속사이므로 앞 절과 대등한 관계를 유지할 때 쓴다. for 앞에는 싹표가 쓰이며 because, as, 또는 since는 문장의 맨 앞에 올 수 있는 반면 in that이나 for는 문장의 처음에 올 수 없다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. In order to succeed, should people do the same things as others, or should they do different things? 성공하기 위해서는 다른 사람들과 같은 것을 해야 하는가 다른 것을 해야 하는가?

SAME

- less risk → many previous case studies 위험 부담이 적음 → 많은 전례
- many ppl to get advice from 조언을 얻을 수 있는 사람들이 많이 있음

DIFFERENT

- innovator 혁신자
- less competitive 경쟁이 덜함

2. In order to be well informed, a person must get information from many different news sources. 정보에 밝기 위해서는 여러 다양한 뉴스 매체로부터 정보를 얻어야 한다.

AGREE

- validity 타당성
- different views on the same topic 같은 주제에 관한 다른 관점

DISAGREE

- repetitive → waste of time 반복 → 시간 낭비
- many sources → not reliable 많은 자료 → 근거 X

3. Computer games should be banned since they are a waste of time. 컴퓨터 게임을 하는 것은 시간 낭비이기 때문에 금지되어야 한다.

AGREE

- addictive 중독성 있음
- cannot apply the skills to work/ study 게임 능력을 일/ 공부에 적용할 수 없음

DISAGREE

- release stress 스트레스 해소
- helpful 도움이 됨
ex) quiz 예 퀴즈

4. It is better to have satisfaction and positive attitudes after failure. 실패 후 만족감과 긍정적인 태도를 갖는 것이 낫다.

AGREE

- motivator 자극
- learn from failure 실패로부터 배움

DISAGREE

- need to be critical/ objective to oneself 자신에게는 더욱 비판적/ 객관적일 필요가 있음
- too positive → no motivation to put more effort 너무 긍정적 → 더욱 노력할 지극 X

**ACTUAL
TEST**

18

Integrated Task

Geology: The Little Ice Age

Independent Task

Method

INTEGRATED TASK / *Geology: The Little Ice Age*

Reading & Listening

READING

From approximately 1300 to 1850, much of the planet, especially the Northern Hemisphere, endured extremely cold temperatures. This period is called the Little Ice Age.

No one knows what caused the Little Ice Age. There is some speculation that the cooling of the Gulf Stream caused temperatures to drop. The Gulf Stream is a warm-water current that runs up the eastern coast of North America and then crosses the Atlantic Ocean and goes by Northern Europe. Everywhere the Gulf Stream flows, the nearby lands experience warmer-than-normal temperatures. Prior to the Little Ice Age was a time called the Medieval Warming Period. Warm temperatures during it may have caused glaciers to melt and to release ice-cold water into the Gulf Stream. Because of that, the Gulf Stream could no longer keep the temperatures of the areas it passed by warm.

Occasionally, volcanic eruptions have caused temperatures to drop on a global scale. For instance, the 1883 eruption of Krakatoa and the 1815 eruption of Tambora both made temperatures around the world decrease. It is possible that a volcanic eruption—or multiple eruptions—on a gargantuan scale sent dark clouds of ash into the atmosphere, which blocked the sun's light and started the Little Ice Age.

One notable feature of the 1300s was a decrease in the population in Asia and Europe. This is mostly attributable to the Black Death, a plague that killed at least one third of Europe's population and countless millions elsewhere. As the global population decreased, some areas became empty of people, so forests begin growing back. Trees use carbon dioxide to undergo photosynthesis, their food-making process. So many new trees might have rapidly depleted the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This could have led to global cooling and brought about the mini-ice age.

LISTENING

18-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 요점들에 대해 어떻게 의문을 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하시오.

18-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Three Causes for the Extreme Cold during the Little Ice Age 소빙하기 동안의 극한에 대한 세 가지 이유

1 cooling of the Gulf Stream 멕시코 만류의 냉각

- Medieval Warming Period: warm temperature → glacier melt → cold water into the Gulf Stream
중세 온난기: 따뜻한 기후 → 녹은 빙하 → 멕시코 만류로의 차가운 물

Paraphrasing Example Glaciers which melted during the Medieval Warming Period sent cold water into the Gulf Stream, decreasing the overall temperature of the Earth.

2 volcanic eruptions 화산 폭발

- dark clouds + ash into atm'r → blocking sun's light 먹구름 + 재를 대기로 보냄 → 태양 빛을 막음

Paraphrasing Example The scarcity of sunlight caused by the dark clouds and ash from the volcanic eruptions caused a significant temperature drop.

3 the Black Death → human pop'n ↓ 흑사병 → 인구 ↓

- reforestation: deplete CO₂ → global cooling 재조림: 이산화탄소를 고갈시켰다 → 세계적인 냉각

Paraphrasing Example The reduced logging resulting from the sudden population decrease from the Black Death contributed to the survival of many trees, which depleted carbon dioxide and caused the Little Ice Age.

WORD REMINDER

hemisphere [hémisfaiə] 반구 endure [endjʊə] 견디다 speculation [spékjələiʃən] 추측 current [kərentəkáuntl kʰr-] 흐름 prior to ~에 앞서 glacier [gléiʃəri gléisiʃəri] 빙하 release [rilis] 방출하다 eruption [irápʊn] 폭발 scale [skeil] 규모 gargantuan [gərgántʃuən] 거대한 notable [nóutəbəl] 주목할 만한 feature [fi:tʃə] 특성 attributable [ətribjutəbəl] ~의 탓으로 돌릴 수 있는 plague [pleig] 전염병 countless [káuntlis] 셀 수 없는 undergo [ʌndəgəu] 겪다 photosynthesis [fəutəusínθəsis] 광합성 deplete [diplii:] 고갈시키다 bring about 야기하다

LISTENING

The Cause of the Little Ice Age: Unknown 소빙하기의 원인: 알 수 없음

1 many parts of Europe go through unreasonably warm weather 유럽의 많은 부분은 이상할 정도로 따뜻한 기후를 겪음

∴ theory → applicable 이론: 적용 가능

- S. Hem (New Zealand + S. Africa): no Gulf Stream → experienced the Little Ice Age 남반구 (뉴질랜드 + 남아프리카): 멕시코 만류 X → 소빙하기를 겪었음

∴ theory → inapplicable 이론 → 적용 가능 X

Paraphrasing Example The theory could have applied only in certain regions of the Earth.

2 Tambora: "the yr w/out summer" 탐보라: "여름이 없었던 해"

- low temp: lasted for a year or two 낮은 온도: 1-2년 동안 지속

- the Little Ice Age: lasted for centuries 소빙하기: 수세기 동안 지속

→ only supervolcano: possible// but didn't occur 오직 대화산 폭발에만 가능함// 그러나 일어나지 않았음

Paraphrasing Example Only supervolcanoes could cause a temperature drop lasting for centuries.

3 forest didn't grow back so fast 그렇게 빨리 재조림화되지 않았음

- the Little Ice Age should've ended soon 소빙하기가 빨리 끝나야 함

→ pop'n: back to pre-Black Death lev → deforestation 인구: 흑사병 전 수치로 돌아갔음 → 삼림 벌채

Paraphrasing Example There are two reasons why the theory regarding forests could not be correct.

WORD REMINDER

harsh [hɑ:ʃ] 가혹한 bleak [bli:k] 처절한 considerably [kənsidərəbli] 상당히 unseasonably [ʌnsi:zənebli] 때 아닌 account for ~을 설명하다 strictly [striktli] 엄밀히 last [læst lɑ:st] 지속하다 geologist [dʒi:alədʒist] 지질학자 positive [pəzativ] 확신하고 있는 reforestation [ri:fəsteiʃən] 재조림 deforest [difərist] 삼림을 벌채하다 subsequently [sʌbsikwəntli] 그 후에 rule out 제외하다

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that the cause of the Little Ice Age is unknown and rebuts the reading passage's claim that there are three causes for the extreme cold during the period in question.

First, the theory could have applied only in certain regions of the Earth. Many parts of Europe by the Gulf Stream had unusually warm weather; nevertheless, the Southern Hemisphere—including New Zealand and South Africa, where no Gulf Stream exists—also experienced the Little Ice Age. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that glaciers which melted during the Medieval Warming Period sent cold water into the Gulf Stream, decreasing the overall temperature of the Earth.

On top of that, the lecturer contends that only supervolcanoes could cause a temperature drop lasting for centuries. As shown in the case of Tambora, low temperatures from volcanic eruptions usually last for a year or two. However, there is no evidence that a supervolcano erupted during the period, which makes it unlikely that the Little Ice Age was caused by volcanic eruptions. This refutes the claim from the reading passage that the scarcity of sunlight caused by the dark clouds and ash from the volcanic eruptions caused a significant temperature drop.

Finally, there are two reasons why the theory regarding forests could not be correct: The speed of the regrowth of the forest could not have affected the temperature, and the Little Ice Age should have ended as soon as the population rebounded to the level it had reached before the Black Death. This contradicts the idea presented in the reading passage that the reduced logging resulting from the sudden population decrease from the Black Death contributed to the survival of many trees, which depleted carbon dioxide and caused the Little Ice Age.

WORD REMINDER

apply [əpláɪ] 적용하다 unusually [ʌnjú:ʒuəli, -ʒwəli] 이상하게 overall [overall] 전체에 걸친 rebound [ribáund] 돌아키다 reach [ri:tʃ] 도달하다 logging [lɔ:gɪŋ] 재목 벌채 contribute [kəntríbju:t] 기여하다 survival [sərváɪvəl] 생존 scarcity [skéərsiti] 부족 regarding [rɪgá:rdɪŋ] ~에 관해서

TIPS for SUCCESS

돌발 상황

통합형 에세이를 쓸 때, 긴 시험의 마지막 부분에서 오는 피곤함 또는 정말 내용이 어려워져서 못 듣는 경우가 생길 수 있다. 내용을 듣고 세부적인 설명이나 예를 적으면 좋겠지만 그러지 못했다면 읽기 지문의 내용을 반대로 생각해 보는 것이 하나의 방법이 될 수 있다. 아무것도 쓰여 있지 않은 화면을 전송하는 것은 결코 해서는 안 되는 일임을 명심하자.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Method

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The best way to learn about a foreign country is to read newspapers and magazines. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 외국에 대해 배우는 최선의 방법은 신문과 잡지를 읽는 것이다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

present situations 현재 상황

- ex) newspapers + magazines about the Winter Olympics in Vancouver 예) 밴쿠버의 동계 올림픽에 관한 신문 + 잡지
→ historical + geographical reasons for superiority in winter sports 겨울 스포츠의 우수함에 대한 역사적 + 지리적 이유
→ political issues + opinions of local ppl 정치적 사안 + 현지인들의 의견

important source 중요한 출처

- mirror local lifestyles 현지 생활 방식을 반영
ex) Yosemite: snow gear + concerns about preservation of env't 예) 요세미티: 눈 장비 + 환경 보호에 관한 관심
→ exact reflection 정확한 반영

INTRODUCTION

generalization: many ways to learn about a foreign country

일반화: 외국에 대해 배우는 많은 방법

visiting a museum, reading books, watching TV prgms

박물관 방문, 독서, TV 프로그램 시청

thesis: agree (current issues, most up-to-date sources)

논제: 동의 (현재 이슈, 가장 최신 자료)

DISAGREE

freedom of journalism: not always 언론의 자유: 항상 그렇지는 않음

- controlled by gvnt 정부에 의해 통제됨
ex) communist country: reviews before releasing 예) 공산 국가: 공개하기 전 검토
→ a way of indoctrinating citizens 국민들을 세뇌하는 방법

biased/ subjective 편향/ 주관적

- can only be served as a supplementary source 보충적 자료로만 사용될 수 있음
ex) newspapers + magazines didn't reflect actual lifestyles + opinions of ppl 예) 신문 + 잡지: 실제 생활 방식이나 사람들의 의견을 반영 X
→ subjectivity of a writer/ editor: limitation 작가/ 편집자의 주관성: 한계

INTRODUCTION

generalization: many ways to learn about a foreign country

일반화: 외국에 대해 배우는 많은 방법

visiting a museum, reading books, watching TV prgms

박물관 방문, 독서, TV 프로그램 시청

thesis: disagree (intervention of gvnt, bias)

논제: 반대 (정부의 개입, 편견)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

There are many ways to learn about a foreign country. People may visit a museum, read related books, or watch TV programs on the country they would like to know about. While some people contend that visiting a country is the most effective means to learn about it, I strongly believe reading newspapers and magazines helps one gain a full understanding of the country. For one thing, press coverage reflects the current issues of a nation. In addition, newspapers and magazines are the most up-to-date sources available.

Firstly, readers can learn about the present situation in a nation by reading newspapers and magazines. For instance, I learned about important local events, including the Winter Olympics, before traveling to Vancouver. Since the newspapers and magazines dealt with the historical and geographical reasons why Canadians are skilled in winter sports, I was able to understand the culture of the country. The newspapers also covered political issues as well as the opinions of the people residing in Vancouver. Had I only read books about the place, I would not have had a chance to find out about the ongoing stories of the time.

On top of that, magazine ads serve as an important source of knowledge about a country. This is true because they directly mirror local lifestyles. To illustrate, when I was preparing for a trip to Yosemite, I saw a lot of ads about snow gear, including snow tires, in magazines and newspapers. Moreover, there were numerous articles concerning the preservation of the natural environment. When I actually got there, the place had a tremendous amount of snow at that time, and I was surprised to see the local people taking great care to protect the natural resources.

It is true that direct experience provides people with specific information about a country. However, it may be infeasible to visit every region of a nation, and since each region has its own culture, one cannot always get a complete picture of the various regional cultures. Conversely, newspapers and magazines reflect the most up-to-date situations in a nation. Furthermore, many ads in newspapers and magazines display the culture of a particular place. For the above reasons, I firmly agree with the idea that the best way to learn about a foreign country is to read newspapers and magazines.

WORD REMINDER

means [mi:nz] 방법 press coverage 언론 보도 reflect [rɪflɛkt] 반영하다 current [rɪflɛkt] 현재의 up-to-date [ʌptədeɪt] 최신의 source [sɔ:s] 정보원 present [pré:znt] 현재의 local [ləukəl] 한 지방 특유의 geographical [dʒi:əgræfɪkəl / dʒiə-] 지리적인 be skilled in ~에 능숙하다 political [pólitikəl / pól-] 정치적인 reside [risáid] 거주하다 ongoing [ʌngðuɪŋg ɔ:(n)-] 진행 중의 mirror [mírər] 반영하다 gear [giər] 장비 article [á:rtɪkl] 기사 preservation [prézərvéɪʃn] 보존 get [get] 도달하다 tremendous [tríméndəs] 대단한 resource [rísɔ:sɪs -zɔ:sɪs rísɔ:sɪs -zɔ:sɪs] 자원 infeasible [ɪnfɪzəbəl] 실행 불가능한 particular [pərtɪkjələrizəm] 특정한

TIPS for SUCCESS

시제 일치

특히 예를 쓸 경우, 시제 일치에 신경 쓰도록 하자. 위의 글에서 두 번째와 세 번째 단락의 예는 모두 과거로 쓰이고 있다. 시제 일치를 시키는데 자신이 없다면, note-taking의 목적으로 받는 종이에 크게 “과거” 혹은 “현재완료” 등을 써놓으면 도움이 될 수 있다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

There are many ways to learn about a foreign country. People may visit a museum, read related books, or watch TV programs on the country they would like to know about. Though some people contend that reading publications such as newspapers and magazines helps them understand a country better than direct experience, I strongly refute this argument. For one thing, governments often intervene before a publication is released. In addition, newspapers and magazines can be biased or subjective depending on the writer or editor.

Firstly, newspapers and magazines do not always take advantage of the freedom of journalism. Often, they are controlled by political as well as local situations in the nation. For instance, every communist country operates a press, and the government deliberately reviews press releases before they are printed. Thus, rather than representing the truth, newspapers and magazines can be used as a way of indoctrinating citizens.

On top of that, newspapers and magazines are often biased and reflect only certain sides of an issue, suggesting that they can only serve as a supplementary source in understanding a foreign country. In fact, there is nothing better than getting direct experience. To illustrate, I read local newspapers and magazines from Canada before visiting for a holiday. However, I was very surprised to realize the differences in terms of the actual lifestyles and opinions of local people. Therefore, the subjectivity of a writer or editor poses limitations on a press.

It is true that newspapers and magazines exist for the local people of a country; hence, they can display particular ideas or tastes of a region. However, as some articles and advertisements are written or reviewed by private companies or individuals, they can be rather exaggerated or neglect the actual truth. Furthermore, the intervention of the government and the subjectivity of the press would make it even harder to grasp the actual situation in a nation. For the above reasons, I firmly disagree with the statement that the best way to learn about a foreign country is to read newspapers and magazines.

WORD REMINDER

publication [pʌbləkeɪʃən] 출판물 intervene [ɪntərviːn] 개입하다 release [rɪliːs] 발매하다 biased [baɪəst] 편견을 지닌 subjective [səbdʒektɪv] 주관적인 depend on ~에 의존하다 editor [ɛdɪtər] 편집자 take advantage of ~을 이용하다 journalism [dʒʌrnəlɪzəm] 언론계 communist [kəmjuːnɪst] 공산주의의 operate [ɒpəreɪt] 관리하다 deliberately [dɪləbərətli] 신중히 press release 보도 자료 represent [rɛprɪzɛnt] 나타내다 indoctrinate [ɪndɒktrɪneɪt] 주입하다 supplementary [səpləmɛntəri] 보충하는 realize [rɪˈælaɪz] 깨닫다 in terms of ~에 관하여 limitation [lɪməˈteɪʃən] 한계 display [dɪspleɪd] 나타내다 exaggerate [ɪɡzædʒəreɪt] 과장하다 neglect [nɪɡlɛkt] 무시하다 grasp [græsp/graːsp] 이해하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

"~에 관해서"라는 표현은 에세이에서 많이 쓰이는데, 많은 학생들이 about을 가장 먼저 떠올린다. 같은 뜻을 가진 다른 표현들을 살펴보자.

concerning: Moreover, there were numerous articles concerning the preservation of the natural environment. (Agree: P3)

in terms of: However, I was very surprised to realize the differences in terms of the actual lifestyles and opinions of local people. (Disagree: P3)

regarding: The newspapers dealt with the same topic regarding the earthquakes.

on: People may visit a museum, read related books, or watch TV programs on the country they would like to know about. (Agree: P1)

in regard to: Many organizations are participating in campaigns in regard to protecting the environment.

as to: There has been question as to whether or not the government should invest more money in the matter.

as for: As for that particular topic, the government seems to experience discomfort.

위의 표현들은 모두 명사, 동명사, 명사절, 대명사를 동반할 수 있다. in regard to 또는 as to 다음에는 동사원형이 올 수 없다는 것을 기억하자.

RELATED TOPICS

1. Taking prompt action is better than planning carefully to solve a problem. 문제를 해결하는데 있어 신속한 조치를 취하는 것이 신중한 계획을 세우는 것보다 낫다.

AGREE

- taking time might worsen the prob 시간을 끌면 문제를 악화시킬 수 있음
- saving time 시간 절약

DISAGREE

- a possibility of making mistakes 실수를 할 수 있음
ex) "Haste makes waste." 예) "서두르면 일을 그르친다."
- more organized → time saving 더욱 체계적 → 시간 절약

2. It is more important to give a reward to students according to their effort, not their results. 결과보다는 노력에 따라 학생들에게 상을 주는 것이 더 중요하다.

AGREE

- sometimes a result doesn't reflect one's effort// result: sometimes depends on one's luck 가끔 결과가 노력을 반영하지는 않음// 결과: 가끔 개인의 운에 좌우됨
- a way to motivate a student to try harder 더욱 열심히 노력하도록 학생을 격려하는 방법

DISAGREE

- student might be putting effort in a wrong way → may need to change his or her way of studying 잘못된 방법으로 노력하는 것일 수 있음 → 공부 방법을 바꾸어야 할 수도 있음
- society: recognition → based on a result 사회: 인정 → 결과에 토대

3. Giving grades promotes learning for students. 성적을 주는 것은 학생들의 학습을 증진시킨다.

AGREE

- grades: recognition for performance + effort 점수: 결과 + 노력에 대한 인정
- motivation 동기 부여

DISAGREE

- may discourage ss 학생들을 좌절시킬 수 있음
- getting a good grade may be the only goal for a student 좋은 점수를 얻는 것이 학생의 유일한 목표가 될 수 있음

4. People should read newspapers in order to understand the world's circumstances since the news on TV does not provide viewers with enough information. TV는 충분한 정보를 제공하지 않으므로 사람들이 세계정세를 이해하기 위해서는 신문을 읽어야 한다.

AGREE

- news on TV: limited amount of time → only major issues TV 뉴스: 정해진 시간 → 주요 뉴스만 다룸
- more specific descriptions on each article 각 기사에 대한 자세한 묘사

DISAGREE

- TV: summarizes important points TV: 중요한 요점을 요약
- visual image: helps viewers understand other cultures more easily 영상: 시청자들이 다른 문화를 좀 더 쉽게 이해하도록 도와줌

**ACTUAL
TEST**

19

Integrated Task

Education: Online Degree Program

Independent Task

Technology

INTEGRATED TASK / Education: Online Degree Program

Reading & Listening

READING

Thanks to modern technology, a student can attend a university without ever setting foot on a physical campus. Instead of listening to lectures in classrooms, students can take online classes. Online degree programs are currently offered at both traditional colleges and cyber universities. However, when it comes to getting jobs, students with degrees from online programs are losing out to those with degrees from traditional schools.

First, the majority of managers are unfamiliar with online education. These individuals often grew up when computers were less prevalent than they are today. They also attended physical schools, which makes them somewhat suspicious of and biased against online programs. They often believe that online programs provide an education that is inferior to that attained at physical schools. This feeling is exacerbated since online programs are relatively new and have not yet established good reputations.

Many managers are additionally concerned that online program graduates lack the social and interpersonal skills necessary to work alongside others. After all, students taking classes online study alone and do not interact with their professor or classmates. So there is a legitimate concern that these students have not learned how to work well with others and will therefore not make good team members.

Another concern is the ease with which students enrolled in online programs can cheat. For instance, professors cannot watch these students as they take their tests, so it is possible for them to cheat on their exams. Likewise, many online education students may utilize the Internet to submit plagiarized work as their own. Some managers are justifiably concerned that the possession of a diploma from an online program is not a sufficient measure of a person's ability. Resultantly, many are unwilling to risk hiring individuals with degrees from online programs.

LISTENING

19-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific claims made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하시오.

19-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Skepticism about Online Degree Program 온라인 학위 프로그램에 대한 회의

1 relatively new + not yet established 비교적 새로운 + 아직 확립되지 못했음

- maj of managers attended school when computers were less prevalent 대부분의 매니저들은 컴퓨터가 널리 보급되지 않았던 시절에 학교를 다녔음
- often biased 종종 편견을 가짐

Paraphrasing Example Online degree programs are comparatively novel, and their status has not yet been settled.

2 lack social + interpersonal skills 사회적 + 대인 관계의 능력 결여

- no interaction w/ prof/ classmates 교수/ 급우와의 교류 없음
- good team members X 훌륭한 팀 구성원 X

Paraphrasing Example Students with online university degree are not proficient in social skills and interpersonal relationships.

3 easy to cheat 부정 행위의 용이함

- no proctor 감독관 X
- exams/ assignments 시험/ 과제
- ∴ insufficient to measure one's ability 개인의 능력을 측정하기에 불충분함

Paraphrasing Example Online programs create an environment where students can easily cheat.

WORD REMINDER

lose out 지다, 실패하다 suspicious [səspɪʃəs] 의심스러운 biased [baɪəst] 편향된 inferior [ɪnfɪəriər] 열등한 exacerbate [ɪɡzəˈsɜːbət] 악화시키다 interpersonal [ɪntəˈpɜːrsənəl] 대인 관계의 legitimate [lɪdʒɪtəmət] 정당한 ease [iːz] 용이함 enroll [enrəʊl] 등록하다 plagiarize [plɪˈeɪdʒəraɪz] 표절하다 justifiably [dʒʌstɪfəˈbɪəbli] 정당하다고 인정할 수 있는

LISTENING

Online University Degree: Reliable 온라인 대학 학위: 믿음만함

1 wrong belief 잘못된 믿음

- many of the best universities offer online programs 많은 우수한 대학이 온라인 프로그램을 제공함
- adm + prof: make sure ss get good educational training 행정관 + 교수: 학생들이 훌륭한 교육을 받도록 확실히 함

Paraphrasing Example Managers have mistaken ideas about online degree programs.

2 interaction w/ prof + classmates: not worrisome 교수 + 급우와의 교류: 우려되지 않음

- web conference: speak w/ prof + classmates 온라인 미팅: 교수 + 급우들과 대화
- communicating, sharing info'n, doing group proj 의사소통, 정보 공유, 그룹 과제 수행

Paraphrasing Example The matter of students' interactions with professors and classmates is not worrisome.

3 cheating: difficult 부정 행위: 어려움

- exam: requires proctor 시험: 감독관 요구
- plagiarism: profs (website) 표절: 교수들 (웹사이트)

Paraphrasing Example It is difficult to cheat nowadays.

WORD REMINDER

shun [ʃʌn] 멀리하다 skeptical [skɛptɪkəl] 회의적인 administrator [ədˌmɪnɪˈstreɪtər] 관리자 virtually [vɜːrtʃuəli] 사실상 conferencing [kɒnˈfərɛnsɪŋ / kɒn-] 회의의 개최 proctor [ˈpræktər / prɒk-] 시험 감독관 erroneously [ɪˈrɒniəsli] 잘못됨 interact [ɪntərækt / ɪntərækt] 상호 작용하다

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that managers should not be skeptical about hiring online university graduates. This directly challenges the reading passage's claim that there are reasons why managers hesitate to hire graduates with online university degrees.

First, according to the professor, managers have mistaken ideas about online degree programs. He says many prestigious universities have online programs. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that online degree programs are comparatively novel and that their status has not yet been settled.

On top of that, the lecturer contends that the matter of students' interactions with professors and classmates is not worrisome. Since web conferences are part of these programs, communicating and sharing information with professors and classmates are mandatory. Moreover, students even do group projects together. This casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that students are not proficient in social skills and interpersonal relationships.

Finally, cheating has become difficult to pursue. As there has to be a proctor every time a student takes an exam, cheating is almost impossible during the exam. In addition, there are professors who carefully look if there is any plagiarized work. This is against the reading passage's claim that online programs set such environment where students can cheat easily.

WORD REMINDER

hesitate [hézətèit] 망설이다 prestigious [prestídjʌsl -tí:dʒəis] 일류의 comparatively [kəmpáɛrətívlɪ] 비교적 novel [nóvəl / nɔv-] 새로운
mandatory [máéndətɔ:ri / -tɔ:ri] 의무의 proficient [prəfíʃnt] 숙달한

TIPS for SUCCESS

주어와 동사의 일치(Subject-Verb Agreement)

주어와 동사의 일치에 유의하자. 주어가 단수일 때에는 단수동사를, 복수일 때에는 복수동사를 맞추어 사용해야 한다는 점을 항상 기억해야 한다. 세 번째 단락의 문장의 일부를 살펴보자.

The matter of students' interactions with professors and classmates is not worrisome.

위의 문장에서 주어는 the matter이므로 단수동사인 is를 쓴다. 동사 바로 전에 나온 professor and classmates를 주어로 혼동하여 are를 쓰지 않도록 조심하자.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Technology

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Technology has made people's lives happier than before. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 과학 기술은 사람들을 예전보다 행복하게 만들었다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- many electronic devices** 많은 전자 기기
 - convenience + vast amount of info 편리함 + 많은 양의 정보
 - ex) smartphones 예) 스마트폰
 - useful data + applications 유용한 자료 + 애플리케이션
- active interaction among ppl** 사람들 사이의 활발한 교류
 - able to socialize w/ others around the world 세계의 다른 이들과 사귄 수 있음
 - ex) emails 예) 이메일
 - access to communicate w/ those far away 멀리 있는 이들과 의사소통 가능

INTRODUCTION

generalization: dev't of tech

일반화: 과학 기술의 발달

life → more convenient

삶 → 더욱 편리해 짐

thesis: agree (more facilitated, globalized)

논제: 동의 (더욱 용이해 짐, 세계화)

DISAGREE

- feeling emotionally close X** 친밀감 X
 - ppl: more cautious about privacy 사람들: 사생활에 대해 더욱 경계함
 - ex) CCTV: guarantees safety 예) CCTV: 안전을 보장
 - taken away freedom 자유를 빼앗음
- env'tal prob's** 환경 문제
 - electromagnetic waves + noxious mat'ls 전자파 + 해로운 물질
 - ex) greenhouse gases: global warming 예) 이산화탄소: 지구 온난화
 - natural disasters 자연 재해

INTRODUCTION

generalization: dev't of tech

일반화: 과학 기술의 발달

life → more convenient

삶 → 더욱 편리해 짐

thesis: disagree (invasion of privacy, env'tal damage)

논제: 반대 (사생활 침해, 환경의 파괴)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

With the development of technology, life has become more convenient than ever before. Accordingly, people have learned to adapt themselves to this fast-paced world. Some people contend that technology has made people's lives more difficult; however, for two reasons, I strongly believe that it has made life much happier. First, technology has made life much more facilitated. Secondly, the world has become globalized thanks to technological improvements.

First of all, technology has produced numerous electronic devices. This situation has exposed many people to a vast quantity of information as well as increasing convenience. For example, a number of people possess smartphones nowadays. With their phones, people have easy access to useful data such as directions and information regarding specific products. Many applications are being developed in order to satisfy the needs of consumers. Hence, it would be difficult to imagine life without electronic devices.

In addition, interaction among people of different backgrounds has become commonplace. Since the advent of electronic communication devices, people have been able to socialize with others around the world. For instance, most people have email accounts which many of them check a few times a day. Emails has made it feasible for people to communicate with each other even when they are far apart.

It is true that technology has also caused some problems, including the invasion of people's privacy. However, experts are in the process of searching for corresponding solutions, and governments are passing new laws to protect citizens. Many electronic devices have assisted people in enjoying more convenient lifestyles. Furthermore, technological improvements allow people to socialize with others even in remote areas. For the above reasons, I agree with the statement that technology has made people's lives happier than before.

WORD REMINDER

adapt [ə'di:pt] 적응시키다 fast-paced [fæst'peɪst] 빠른 속도의 facilitate [fə'sɪlə'teɪt] 용이하게 하다 numerous [nɪ'ʊ:mərəs] 많은 device [dɪ'vaɪs] 기계 expose [ɪk'spəʊz] 노출시키다 vast [væst, vɑ:st] 막대한 quantity [kwɒntə'ti / kwɒn-] 양 possess [pə'zɛs] 소유하다 interaction [ɪntər'ækʃn] 상호 작용 commonplace [kɒmən'pleɪs / kɒm-] 흔한 일 advent [əd'ventɪ -vənt] 출현 socialize [səʊʃə'láɪz] 사회화하다 account [ə'kaʊnt] 계정 feasible [fɪ'zəbəl] 가능한 invasion [ɪnv'eɪʒən] 침해 corresponding [kɔ:rspɒndɪŋ] kâr- / kɔ:rspɒnd- 상응하는 assist [kə'respəndɪŋ] kâr- / kɔ:rspɒnd- 돕다

TIPS for SUCCESS

현재완료(Present Perfect)

현재완료의 용법 중 하나는 과거의 어느 시점부터 현재까지 이어 온 것에 대해 쓰는 것이다. 마지막 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

Many electronic devices have assisted people in enjoying more convenient lifestyles.

전자 기기가 이전의 어느 시점부터 오늘날까지 사람들을 도와주고 있다는 의미를 담고 있다. 자세한 정보 제공을 위해 since yesterday 등의 일이 발발했던 특정 시간 또는 for two years라는 기간을 쓸 수도 있다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

With the development of technology, life has become more convenient than ever before. Accordingly, people have learned to adapt themselves to this fast-paced world. Some people contend that technology has made people's lives happier; however, for two reasons, I strongly believe it has made life more difficult. Firstly, the invasion of privacy caused by some technology has led to negative consequences. In addition, it causes a lot of environmental damage.

First of all, many people do not feel emotionally close to each other. Although it may appear that the Internet has made people closer, the reality is that it has caused many people to become more cautious with their privacy. For instance, CCTV has improved safety for many people. However, it has also taken freedom away from them by monitoring what they do in public places. Thus, people continuously feel that they should behave well and follow etiquette even when there is no one around.

In addition, technology has created numerous environmental concerns. Many electronic devices themselves emit harmful electromagnetic waves, and many noxious materials are produced during the manufacturing process. To illustrate, the electricity required to power electronic devices, including cell phones and televisions, is drawn from power plants which create the greenhouse gases that have increased the average temperature of the Earth, resulting in global warming. The consequences are natural disasters such as violent storms and rising sea levels.

It is true that life has become very convenient and comfortable thanks to constantly developing technology. Conversely, there are far more problems than there are advantages regarding the matter. Technology has made people feel uneasy that someone may be watching them. Also, it has brought about tremendous environmental damage. For the above reasons, I firmly disagree with the statement that technology has made people happier than before.

WORD REMINDER

consequence [kʌnsɪkwəns / kɒnsɪkwəns] 결과 cost [kɒst / kɒst] (비용, 대가가) 들다 cautious [kɔːʃəs] 조심성 있는 take away from ~에게서 빼앗다 behave [biˈheɪv] 행동하다 etiquette [ˈetɪkɪt / -kɪt] 예의범절 electromagnetic wave 전자파 power [ˈpaʊər] 동력을 공급하다 draw [drɔː] 끌어당기다 power plant 발전소 global warming 지구 온난화 disaster [dɪzɑːstər / -zʌs-] 재앙 regarding [rɪˈɡɑːrdɪŋ] ~에 관해서 uneasy [ˌʌniːzi] 불안한 bring about 야기하다 tremendous [trɪmɛndəs] 대단한

TIPS for SUCCESS

강조(Emphasis)

말하고자 하는 단어를 다시 한 번 강조하고 싶을 때는 재귀대명사를 쓰는 경우가 많다. 세 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자

Many electronic devices themselves emit harmful electromagnetic waves, and many noxious materials are produced during the manufacturing process.

"Many electronic devices emit harmful electromagnetic waves ~"라고 표현해도 문장에 전혀 이상이 없지만, 다른 것도 아닌 전자 기기가 방출했다는 점을 강조하고 싶을 경우 themselves를 쓸 수 있다. 만약 An electronic device라는 단수명사가 쓰였다면 이에 상응하는 itself를 쓰면 된다.

강조하고자 하는 것이 동사일 때에는, 복수명사, 단수명사에 따라 조동사 do 또는 does를 쓴 후 동사 원형을 쓰면 된다. 위의 문장을 다시 한 번 살펴보자.

"Many electronic devices emit harmful electromagnetic waves"라는 부분에서 "정말 방출한다"라는 뜻을 부여하여 강조하려면

"Many electronic devices do emit harmful electromagnetic waves"라고 쓸 수 있다. An electronic device라는 단수명사가 쓰였다면 이에 상응하는 does emit을 쓰면 된다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. Technology has made children less creative today compared to children in the past. 과학 기술은 아이들의 창의력을 과거에 비해 떨어뜨린다.

AGREE

- automated: no need to experiment/ manipulate around
자동화: 이리저리 실험하며 바꿀 필요가 없음
- electronic devices outcompete books: imagination skill ↓ 전자 기기가 책을 능가: 상상력 ↓

DISAGREE

- complexity: leads to further development 복잡성: 더 나은 발전으로 인도
- many tools to use from 사용할 수 있는 많은 도구

2. Technology developed to make our lives easier has actually made our lives more complicated. 우리의 삶을 보다 용이하게 만들기 위해 개발된 과학 기술은 우리의 삶을 오히려 복잡하게 만들었다.

AGREE

- too many options to choose from 선택의 폭이 너무 많아짐
- need to update new products + instructions 새로운 제품 + 사용법을 따라가야 함
ex) smartphones 스마트폰

DISAGREE

- more convenient w/ automated machines 자동화된 기계로 더욱 편리해짐
ex) cars 예) 자동차
- the Internet: easier to get info needed 인터넷: 필요한 정보를 보다 쉽게 얻을 수 있음

3. Scientists are responsible for their inventions that have negative effects. 과학자들은 부정적인 영향을 끼친 그들의 발명품에 대한 책임이 있다.

AGREE

- env'tal destruction 환경 파괴
ex) pollutants from factories 예) 공장에서 나오는 오염 물질
- crime ↑ 범죄 ↑
ex) arms 예) 무기

DISAGREE

- more positive influences: inventions to make life more convenient 더 많은 긍정적인 영향: 우리의 삶을 더 편리하게 해준 발명품
- intention: to bring benefits to the world 의도: 세계에 이득을 가져오기 위함

**ACTUAL
TEST**

20

Integrated Task

Anthropology: The Mayan Empire

Independent Task

Teacher's Role

INTEGRATED TASK / *Anthropology: The Mayan Empire*

Reading & Listening

READING

One of the three greatest Pre-Columbian American empires—along with the Incas and the Aztecs—was the Mayan Empire. It was located in Central America in land mostly covered by Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize. The Maya were at their strongest from the years 300 to 800. They had well-developed cities, knew about agriculture, had their own calendar, understood advanced mathematics, and developed a unique writing system. Then, from around 800 to 900, they disappeared.

The collapse of the Maya is one of history's greatest mysteries. There are many theories concerning their downfall. A leading one is that the Maya were overcome in war. The Toltec people of Mexico were contemporaries of the Maya. They were a warlike people. Many archaeologists believe that a Toltec invasion—or a series of invasions lasting nearly a century—severely weakened the Maya and caused them to disappear.

Another prominent theory is that the Maya, because of their successful culture, experienced a sudden increase in their population. However, they could not grow enough crops to support everyone. The Maya often used slash-and-burn techniques to clear forests from land they intended to farm. But this method was bad for the soil, so the land frequently became useless after two or three growing seasons. It is possible that the Maya simply could not feed themselves, so widespread famine resulted.

While much of the land the Maya once lived on is rainforest today, this was not the case centuries ago. It was much drier then. Some speculate that the Maya experienced a long-lasting drought that prevented them from being able to farm the land. Geological studies of the land indicate that there is some truth to this theory. Without water, the Mayan Empire either would have died or would have moved elsewhere in an effort to survive.

LISTENING

20-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific arguments made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하시오.

20-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Three Reasons for the Demise of One of the Greatest Civilizations—the Maya Empire 가장 훌륭했던 문명 중 하나인 마야 문명의 몰락에 관한 세 가지 이유

- ❶ **defeat in war** 전쟁에서 패배
— Toltec invasion 톨텍의 침략

Paraphrasing Example A defeat in the war against the Toltec caused the collapse.

- ❷ **sudden increase in pop'n** 인구의 급증
— not enough crops to support everyone 모두를 부양하기에 부족했던 농작물
— slash-and-burn techniques → land: useless after 2~3 growing seasons → famine 화전법 → 땅: 2~3번의 생장기 이후 무용 → 기근

Paraphrasing Example A lack of food due to a sudden population increase resulted in severe famine.

- ❸ **long-lasting drought** 장기간 가뭄
→ unable to farm the land 땅을 경작하기가 불가능함

Paraphrasing Example The continuous aridity made it impossible to farm the land.

WORD REMINDER

empire [ˈɛmpaɪə] 제국 collapse [kəlæps] 붕괴 mystery [mɪstəri] 수수께끼 concerning [kənˈsɜːnɪŋ] ~에 관하여 downfall [daʊnfɔːl] 몰락 leading [lɪdɪŋ] 주된 overcome [ˈɒvərkʌm] 이기다 contemporary [kənˈtɛmpərəri / -pəri] 동시대의 warlike [wɔːrlaɪk] 호전적인 invasion [ɪnˈveɪʒən] 침략 severe [sɪvɪə] 호된 prominent [prəˈmɪnənt / -trɪm-] 중요한, 유명한 slash-and-burn [slæʃ ænd bɜːn] (일시적인 경작을 위해) 나무를 벌채하여 태우는 intend [ɪntend] 의도하다 widespread [waɪdspreɪd] 널리 보급된 rainforest [ˈreɪnfɔː(r)ɪst] 다우림 speculate [spɛkjəleɪt] 추측하다 drought [draʊt] 가뭄 indicate [ɪndɪˈkeɪt] 나타내다

LISTENING

The Causes of the Destruction of the Maya Civilization: Uncertain 마야 문명의 파괴에 대한 원인: 확실치 않음

- ❶ **2 prob's regarding invasion** 침략에 대한 2가지 문제점
— warfare: 2 centuries prior to the collapse 전쟁: 멸망하기 2세기 전
— the Toltec: no military adventurism until after 900 톨텍인들: 900년 이후에 이르기 전까지는 군사적 모험 X

Paraphrasing Example An invasion that caused the collapse is unlikely for two reasons.

- ❷ **very knowledgeable in farming** 농업에 관해 매우 유식했음
→ would've overcome difficulties 어려움으로부터 극복했을 것임
∴ entire pop'n wouldn't have died 인구 전체가 사망하지는 않았을 것임

Paraphrasing Example Since the Mayan people were very knowledgeable about agricultural practices, they should have been able to come up with adequate solutions.

- ❸ **drought: occurred in the N** 가뭄: 북쪽에서 일어났음
— collapse: started in the S 붕괴: 남쪽에서 시작했음

Paraphrasing Example Regarding the drought theory, the two locations do not coincide with one another.

WORD REMINDER

cease [siːs] 그만두다 descendant [dɪsɛndənt] 자손 essentially [ɪsɛnʃəli] 본질적으로 flaw [flɔː] 결점 common [kɒmən / kɒm-] 공통의 foreign [fɔːrɪn / fār-] 외국의 invader [ɪnˈveɪdə] 침략자 conquer [kənˈkɜː / kɒp-] 정복하다 warfare [wɔːrfɛə] 전쟁 engage in ~에 참여하다 adventurism [ədˈvɛntʃərɪzəm əd-] 모험주의 when it comes to ~에 대해 말하자면 devise [dɪˈvaɪz] 고안하다 inconceivable [ɪnkənˈsɛvəbəl] 터무니없는 tree ring 나이테 extended [ɪksˈtɛndɪd] 장기간에 걸친 territory [tɛrɪˈtɔːri / -təri] 영토

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that nobody is certain about the causes of the destruction of the Maya Civilization. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that there are three main reasons why the Maya Empire suddenly collapsed.

To start with, the theory stating that an invasion caused the collapse is unlikely for two reasons. First of all, the period when the Maya were involved in wars occurred two centuries before their demise. Second, the Toltec did not take part in wars before 900. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that a defeat in the war against the Toltec caused the collapse.

Next, the lecturer contends that since the Mayan people were very knowledgeable about agricultural practices, they should have been able to come up with adequate solutions, suggesting that it is highly unlikely that the entire population disappeared due to an insufficient supply of crops. This rebuts the reading passage's claim that a lack of food due to a sudden population increase resulted in severe famine.

Finally, regarding the drought theory, the two locations do not coincide with one another. While the fatal drought took place in the northern part of the empire, the archaeological proof shows that the destruction of the civilization started in the southern part. This goes against the idea in the reading passage that the continuous aridity made it impossible to farm the land, causing famine among the people.

WORD REMINDER

destruction [dɪstrʌkʃən] 파괴 demise [dɪˈmaɪz] 소멸 defeat [dɪˈfiːt] 패배 practice [ˈpræktɪs] 실행 come up with 고안하다 adequate [ˈædɪkwɪt, ˈædə-] 적당한 insufficient [ɪnsəˈfɪʃnt] 불충분한 diet [ˈdaɪət] 음식물 regarding [rɪˈɡɑːrdɪŋ] ~에 관해서 coincide [kəʊɪnˈsaɪd] 일치하다 fatal [ˈfeɪtl] 치명적인 take place (일이) 발생하다 aridity [əˈrɪdəti] 건조

TIPS for SUCCESS

통합형 에세이: 글자수

학생들 중 단어의 수에 민감하게 반응하는 경우가 종종 있다. 물론 통합형 문제에는 150~225 단어의 에세이를 작성하라고 나와 있다. 하지만, 단어 개수에 연연하여 내용에 소홀한 것 보다는 정확한 내용을 전달하는 것이 중요하다. 통합형 에세이는 요점 정리(summarization)를 효과적으로 하는데 목적을 두고 있기 때문에, 에세이의 분량을 무조건 늘리기 위해 지문의 내용을 단순히 바꾸어 쓰는(paraphrasing) 것은 좋지 못하다. 불필요한 내용을 나열한 에세이는 오히려 감점이 될 수 있다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Teacher's Role

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Teachers should be paid according to their students' performance. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 교사는 학생들의 성적에 따라 보수를 받아야 한다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하십시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

+ve reinforcement 정적 강화

– enthusiasm + accomplishment, pride 의무 + 성취감, 자신감

ex) studies: outcome-based salary → ss' performance ↑ 예) 연구: 결과에 바탕을 둔 보수 → 학생들의 성적 ↑
→ more responsibility + passion 더 많은 책임감 + 열정

quality of education improves 교육의 질 향상

– encourages teachers to use diff approaches 교사들이 다양한 접근 방법을 사용하도록 장려

ex) uncle: always comes up w/ new methods 예) 삼촌: 항상 새로운 방법을 연구
→ ss learn and understand easily 학생들은 더 쉽게 배우고 이해함

INTRODUCTION

generalization: quality of teaching → issue in education

일반화: 수업의 질 → 교육의 논점

method + enthusiasm: affect ss' performance

방법 + 열의: 학생의 성적에 영향을 끼침

thesis: agree (recognition, improvement of teaching techniques)

논제: 찬성 (인정, 수업 방법의 향상)

DISAGREE

outcome-based salary: class may become too result-oriented 결과에 바탕을 둔 보수: 수업이 결과지향적으로 될 수 있음

– learning strategies > gaining knowledge 전략을 배우는 것 > 지식을 얻는 것

ex) studies: teachers focused on mat'ls related to exams 예) 연구: 교사들이 시험에 관련된 자료에 초점을 맞추었음
→ value: outcome > process 가치: 결과 > 과정

results: do not always reflect knowledge 결과: 항상 지식을 반영하는 것은 아님

– some mat'ls require more time 일부 학습 자료는 더 많은 시간을 필요로 함

ex) grammatical terms + concepts: took time to apply the skills in actual compositions 예) 문법 용어 + 개념: 실제 작문에 적용하는데 시간이 걸렸음
→ stress + frustration for inst's and ss 교사들 및 학생들에게 스트레스 + 좌절감

INTRODUCTION

generalization: quality of teaching → issue in education

일반화: 수업의 질 → 교육의 논점

method + enthusiasm: affect ss' performance

방법 + 열의: 학생의 성적에 영향을 끼침

thesis: disagree (diff objective, anxiety)

논제: 반대 (다른 목적, 불안감)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

The quality of teaching has always been an issue in education. How well and enthusiastically an instructor teaches can have a great deal of influence on a student's performance. Some contend that student outcome is not an appropriate method in determining a teacher's salary. However, I strongly believe teachers should get paid according to their students' performance. This is a way to recognize the teachers' efforts. In addition, this system would stimulate teachers to constantly improve and develop their teaching methods.

First of all, one's salary can act as a positive reinforcement in a capitalist society. Merit pay motivates instructors to teach with more enthusiasm and makes them feel accomplishment and pride for being acknowledged for their hard work. To illustrate, studies show that students' overall performance improved significantly after the teacher's salaries were based on students' exam results. This situation also leads teachers to feel more responsibility and passion about educating students.

On top of that, the quality of education improves when the teachers' salaries are set according to student outcomes. As each instructor specializes in a particular subject, teaching similar materials every year may lead them to teach in a habitual way. On the other hand, an outcome-based salary system would encourage instructors to approach topics differently. For instance, my uncle always comes up with new teaching methods and resources that will help students grasp given materials more easily. Thus, up-to-date teaching tools and references aid students in learning concepts more effectively and doing better on exams.

It is true that students' performance may not improve soon. Also, student learning is affected by many factors outside teacher's control: inattentive, absent, or abusive parents or learning disabilities. Nonetheless, an outcome-based salary system will stimulate and motivate instructors to work harder. Furthermore, it will push teachers to continuously work and improve their teaching techniques. For the above reasons, I firmly agree with the statement that teachers should get paid according to their students' performance.

WORD REMINDER

enthusiastically [enθú:zi:astikəli] 매우 열심히 performance [pə'fɔ:məns] 성적 outcome [áutkʌm] 결과 appropriate [əprəupri:it] 적당한 method [méθəd] 방법 determine [ditə'min] 결정하다 recognize [rə'kəgnàiz] 인정하다 stimulate [stímjəleít] 자극하다 positive reinforcement [ə'kəmpli:mənt] 긍정적 강화 capitalistic [kæpətəlistik] 자본주의 merit [mérit] 공로 motivate [móutəvèit] ~에게 동기를 주다 accomplishment [ə'kəmpli:mənt] 성취 acknowledged [æk'náidʒd,æk- / -nól-] 인정된 overall [óuvərɔ:l] 총체적인 significantly [signifikəntli] 상당히 specialize [spéʃiəlaiz] 전문화하다 particular [pə'tikjələrizəm] 특정한 habitual [hábitʃuəl] 습관적인 encourage [enkə'reidʒ -kár-] 장려하다 approach [əpróut] 접근법 source [sɔ:rs] 자료 grasp [græsp] 이해하다 up-to-date [áptədéit] 최신의 reference [réfərəns] 참고 문헌 concept [kónsept / kón-] 개념 inattentive [inəténtiv] 태만한 abusive [əbjú:siv] 학대하는 disability [disəbiliti] 무능, 무력

TIPS for SUCCESS

독립형 에세이: 글자수

독립형 에세이는 약 300단어를 요구한다. 독립형 에세이 역시 단어 개수와 점수가 비례한다고 오해하는 학생들이 많다. 물론 본인은 라이팅 점수가 28~29점 정도 나오는 학생들이 에세이를 조금 더 길게 써서 30점을 만드는 경우는 본 적이 있다. 하지만, 이는 보다 구체적인 아이디어로 의견이 뒷받침되는 경우이다. 즉, 탄탄한 글이 형성되지 않은 상태에서 글자 수만 늘린다고 해서 점수가 올라가지는 않는다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

The quality of teaching has always been an issue in education. How well and enthusiastically an instructor teaches can have a great deal of influence on a student's performance. Some contend that teachers should get paid according to their students' performance. However, I strongly believe student outcome is not an appropriate method for determining a teacher's salary because a class may become too results-oriented, and in an outcome-based system, it might create tension among instructors.

First of all, a class may end up focusing only on the results of exams and assignments. This could cause students to concentrate on learning strategies to get better scores on tests rather than on gaining knowledge. To illustrate, many studies show that most teachers concentrate only on materials related to exams when they are paid according to student performance, suggesting that students learned only important points rather than getting a comprehensive understanding of a particular topic. Not only that, but both teachers and students also tended to put more value on outcomes than on processes.

On top of that, students' results do not always reflect the knowledge they have gained. Some materials require more time and practice. For instance, I learned a lot of grammatical terms and concepts in English class. Though I knew what they were and how to use them in writing, it took me a long time to apply the skills in actual compositions. Hence, this approach will result in stress and frustration for students as well as instructors who might eventually lose enthusiasm.

It is true that an outcome-based salary system would encourage teachers to improve their teaching skills. However, student learning is affected by many factors outside teachers' control: inattentive, absent, or abusive parents, or learning disabilities. Also, teachers may put too much emphasis on exam results rather than on knowledge itself, and improvements may become apparent slowly in some subjects, causing pressure and anxiety among teachers. For the above reasons, I firmly disagree with the statement that teachers should get paid according to their students' performance.

WORD REMINDER

tension [ténʃən] 긴장, 불안 end up (~으로) 되다 assignment [əsáinmənt] 숙제 strategy [strætədʒi] 전략 comprehensive [kəmprihénsiv / kəm-] 포괄적인 tend to ~하는 경향이 있다 reflect [ríflekt] 반영하다 grammatical [grəmətikəl] 문법적인 term [tə:m] 용어 apply [əpláí] 적용하다 composition [kəmpəzítʃən / kəm-] 한 편의 작문 frustration [frástréifʃən] 좌절 eventually [ivéntʃuáli] 결국 emphasis [émfásis] 강조 apparent [əpéərənt / əpéər-] 명백한 pressure [préʃər] 압박감 anxiety [æŋzaiəti] 걱정, 불안

TIPS for SUCCESS

most vs most of the ~

종종 most와 most of the를 혼동하는 학생들이 있다. 두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

To illustrate, many studies show that most teachers concentrate only on materials related to exams when they are paid according to student performance.

위의 most teachers는 "대부분의 교사들", 즉 일반적인 교사들을 가리킨다. 아래의 문장을 살펴보자.

To illustrate, many studies show that most of the teachers concentrate only on materials related to exams when they are paid according to student performance.

위의 문장에서 most of the teachers는 "특정 교사들 중의 대부분"을 가리키므로 일반적인 교사들을 지칭하는 것이 아니라는 점을 기억하자.

RELATED TOPICS

1. Serious and strict teachers are more effective at educating students than comfortable and fun teachers. 진지하고 엄격한 교사들이 편하고 재미있는 교사들보다 학생들을 가르치는데 있어서 더 효과적이다.

AGREE

- ss tend to concentrate more 학생들이 더욱 집중하는 경향이 있음
- class: more academic → more knowledge delivered 수업: 더욱 학구적 → 더 많은 지식 전달

DISAGREE

- able to deliver knowledge in interesting ways 지식을 보다 흥미로운 방법으로 전달할 수 있음
- able to draw questions/ ideas from ss 학생들로부터 질문이나 의견을 이끌어 낼 수 있음

2. It is more important for teachers to get along with their students than to have a lot of knowledge. 교사들은 많은 지식을 가지고 있는 것 보다 학생들과 잘 어울릴 수 있는 것이 더 중요하다.

AGREE

- ss: feel more comfortable asking questions/ participating in a discussion 학생들: 질문 + 토론 참여에 더욱 편안함을 느낌
- ss: more interested in studying 학생들: 공부에 더욱 흥미를 가짐

DISAGREE

- purpose of learning: gaining a lot of knowledge 배움의 목적: 많은 지식 습득
- ss may not take studying seriously if they are too comfortable w/ their teacher 교사와 너무 친할 경우 학생들은 공부를 진지하게 받아들이지 않을 수 있음

3. Teachers should assign homework to their students every day. 교사들은 학생들에게 매일 숙제를 내주어야 한다.

AGREE

- building study habits 공부하는 습관을 기를
- a way to make ss review 학생들이 복습하도록 만드는 방법

DISAGREE

- ss may become passive in studying 학생들은 공부하는데 수동적으로 변할 수 있음
- pressure for doing homework every day 매일 숙제를 하는 것에 대한 압박감

4. Every teacher should take a special course to improve his or her knowledge and teaching skills. 모든 교사들은 지식과 교수법을 향상시키기 위해 특별한 수업을 들어야 한다.

AGREE

- new teaching methods 새로운 교육 방법
- sharing own skills + strategies w/ other teachers 다른 교사들과 자신만의 능력 + 전략을 공유

DISAGREE

- freedom of taking a course 수업을 수강하는 자유
- each teacher has his/her own way of teaching 각각의 교사는 자신만의 교육 방식이 있음

5. The quality of education will improve if teachers' salaries become higher. 교사들의 급여가 인상된다면 교육의 질이 높아질 것이다.

AGREE

- motivation + recognition among teachers 동기 부여 + 교사들 사이의 인정
- heavier responsibility to teach well 더욱 무거운 책임감

DISAGREE

- frustration + competition among teachers 교사들 사이의 좌절 + 경쟁
- enthusiasm should come from one's will to teach well 열성은 잘 가르치고자 하는 개인의 의지로부터 비롯되어야 함

A C T U A L T E S T

21

Integrated Task

Paleontology: The Functions of a
Dinosaur's Crest

Independent Task

Young People

INTEGRATED TASK / *Paleontology: The Functions of a Dinosaur's Crest*

Reading & Listening

READING

When dinosaurs ruled the Earth more than 65 million years ago, they had a variety of different appearances. One interesting feature about them, though, is that a great number of the fossils which have been unearthed show that many dinosaur species had a crest on their heads. Typically made of bone, some crests were small while others extended for more than a meter. The purpose of these crests has puzzled paleontologists for decades.

One group of scientists suspects that dinosaurs used their crests to smell with. By studying the fossilized remains of some dinosaurs, paleontologists have learned that dinosaurs' nasal cavities extended into their crests. Hadrosaurs are one group of dinosaurs that had elaborate crests. Lambeosaur, corythosaurus, and parasaurolophus are three species of hadrosaurs with crests. Due to their crests, many experts believe that these dinosaurs all had highly sensitive senses of smell.

During the age of dinosaurs, the average temperature on the Earth was much higher than it is in modern times. Thus some paleontologists believe that crested dinosaurs evolved so as to adapt to these hot temperatures. They speculate that their crests enabled them to regulate their body temperatures and therefore prevented them from overheating. Many dinosaurs are known to have stayed in the water to help cool themselves off. So it is possible that those dinosaurs that were not water bound—which included many that had crests—instead relied on different methods, such as crests, to keep cool.

A more recent theory is that dinosaurs used their crests to make sounds. Some claim that lambeosaurs in particular made use of their crests to communicate. Since the size and appearance of each crest differed, so too did the sounds that individual lambeosaurs made. This would have made it possible for dinosaurs to recognize distinctive individuals.

LISTENING

21-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 요점들에 대해 어떻게 의문을 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하시오.

21-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Uses of a Dinosaur's Crest 공룡의 뿔의 용도

1 to smell 냄새를 맡기 위해서

- nasal cavities: extended to crests 비강: 뿔까지 뻗쳐 있음
- ex) hadrosaurs 예) 하드로사우루스

Paraphrasing Example It is feasible that their crests helped dinosaurs smell effectively.

2 to control body temperature 체온 조절을 하기 위해서

- avrg temp: higher than now 평균 기온: 오늘날보다 높았음
- crest: adaptation (prevent from overheating) 뿔: 적응 (과열 방지)

Paraphrasing Example Many dinosaurs living away from water would probably have used their crests to regulate their body temperatures.

3 to communicate 의사소통을 하기 위해서

- each crest: diff size + shape 각각의 뿔: 다른 크기와 모양
- diff sound 다른 소리

Paraphrasing Example It has been newly found that dinosaurs used their crests as a means to communicate.

WORD REMINDER

feature [fi:tʃə] 특징 unearth [ʌnˈɜːθ] 발굴하다 species [spiːʃi(:)z] 종(種) crest [krest] 뿔 extended [ɪkˈstendɪd] 폭넓은 paleontologist [pæˈliɒntələdʒɪst] 고생물학자 suspect [səˈspekt] 추측하다 fossilize [ˈfɒsəlaɪz] 화석으로 되다 remain [rɪˈmeɪn] 유골 nasal [ˈnéɪzəl] 코의 cavity [kæˈvɪti] 강(腔) elaborate [ɪləˈbeɪrət] 정교한 evolve [ɪˈvɒlv / ɪˈvɒlv] 진화하다 adapt [ədæpt] 적응하다 speculate [spɛkjəˈleɪt] 추측하다 regulate [ˈreɡjələɪt] 조절하다 prevent [prɪˈvent] 막다 overheat [ˈoʊvəˈhiːt] 과열시키다 cool off 식히다 rely on ~에 의지하다 in particular 특히나 recognize [ˈrɛkəɡnəɪz] 인지하다 distinctive [dɪˈstɪŋktɪv] 특유의

LISTENING

None of the Theories Is Reliable 그 어떤 이론도 타당성이 없음

1 olfactory: related to size of brain 후각: 뇌의 크기와의 연관성이 있음

- animals w/ a good sense of smell: well-developed brain 훌륭한 후각을 가진 동물: 잘 발달된 뇌
- many hadrosaurs: tiny brains 많은 하드로사우루스: 작은 뇌

Paraphrasing Example The small brain cavities made it impossible for dinosaurs to have used their crests to heighten their sense of smell.

2 crest: too small to control body temperature 뿔: 체온을 조절하기에는 너무 작음

- some possessed bones to keep bodies cool 일부 공룡들은 몸을 시원히 유지해 주는 뼈들을 가지고 있음
- triceratops: frills → diffuse heat + remain cool 트리케라톱스: 프릴: 열을 분산 + 시원함 유지

Paraphrasing Example The speculation that the crests were used to maintain body temperatures is also invalid.

3 communication: only one species 의사소통: 단 한 종만 했음

- only lambeosaurs could communicate 람베오사우루스는 의사소통을 할 수 있었음

Paraphrasing Example The theory that dinosaurs used their crests for communication could be correct if it could be applied to other dinosaurs with crests besides lambeosaurs.

WORD REMINDER

notice [nəʊtɪs] 알아채다 outlandish [aʊtlændɪʃ] 기이한 spiked [spaɪkt] 머리칼이 위로 선 hairdo [hɛədʊː] 머리모양 purpose [ˈpɜːpəs] 목적 enhance [enhæns / ˈhæns] 강화하다 incredible [ɪnkrədəbəl] 놀라운 walnut [ˈwɔːlnʌt -nəl] 호두 tiny [taɪni] 아주 작은 lack [læk] 결핍하다 postulate [ˈpɒstjələɪt / ˈpɒs-] 가정하다 plate [pleɪt] 등딱지 enormous [ɪnˈɔːrnəs] 거대한 frill [frɪl] 가장자리 주름, 목 털 diffuse [dɪfjʊz] 발산하다 remain [rɪˈmeɪn] 남다 promise [ˈprɒmɪs / ˈprɒm-] 전망, 가망 definitely [ˈprɒmɪs / ˈprɒm-] 확실히 jump to conclusions 속단하다

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that none of the theories about the uses of a dinosaur's crest is reliable. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that the crests must have served some purpose and that there are many theories postulating their uses.

First, the small brain cavities made it impossible for dinosaurs to have used their crests to heighten their sense of smell. In general, animals with a refined sense of smell have higher intelligence, which can be proven by the sizes of their brains. However, many dinosaurs with crests, including hadrosaurs, instead possessed very small brains, which made it implausible for their crests to have served as extensions of their olfactory organs. This fact contradicts the reading passage's claim that it is feasible that their crests helped dinosaurs smell effectively.

On top of that, the speculation that their crests were used to maintain body temperatures is also invalid. According to the lecturer, some dinosaurs had bony plates while others like triceratops possessed frills to keep themselves from overheating. Though it has been proposed that dinosaurs utilized their crests to cool off, the sizes were not big enough for that purpose. This casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that many dinosaurs living away from water would probably have used their crests to regulate their body temperatures.

Finally, the theory that dinosaurs used their crests for communication could be correct if it could be applied to other dinosaurs with crests besides lambeosaurs. Although lambeosaurs are known for communicating among themselves by using their crests, other dinosaurs with crests did not have the ability to communicate with each other. This disproves the idea presented in the reading passage that it has been newly found that dinosaurs used their crests as a means to communicate.

WORD REMINDER

reliable [rɪˈlaɪəbəl] 믿을 수 있는 in general 일반적으로 refined [rɪˈfaɪnd] 정교한 intelligence [ɪntelɪdʒəns] 지능 possess [pəˈzɛs] 소유하다
extension [ɪmplɔːzəbəl] 확장 olfactory [ˌɒlfæktəri / -rɪ] 후각의 organ [ˈɔːɡən] 장기 feasible [ˈfiːzəbəl] 가능한 speculation [ˌspɛkjələˈtʃən] 추측
maintain [meɪntේn mən-] 유지하다 invalid [ɪnˈvælɪd / -lɪd] 근거가 없는 utilize [juːˈlaɪz] 이용하다 apply [əˈpláɪ] 적용하다 means [miːnz] 수단

TIPS for SUCCESS

must have p.p.

“~했음에/이것을 틀림이 없다”라는 뜻을 가진 must have p.p.는 “~(하)였을 것이다: would have p.p., ~이었을지도/하였을지도 모른다: might have p.p., ~이었을 수도/하였을 수도 있다: could have p.p.” 등의 표현들 보다 훨씬 강한 확신이 들어 있다. 하지만, 100% 증명된 사실이 아닌, 과거의 일을 추측할 때 쓰인다는 것을 기억하자. 첫 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that their crests must have served some purpose and that there are many theories postulating the use of it.

공룡 시대를 직접 겪어 본 사람이 없기 때문에 100%의 사실은 아니지만, 80% 이상을 확신하는 주장이 나오기 때문에 여기에서는 must have served라는 표현이 쓰였다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Young People

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Young people nowadays have no influence on important decisions that determine the future of society. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 요즘 청년들은 사회의 미래를 결정하는 중요한 결정에는 아무런 영향력도 끼치지 않는다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- society: more demanding + competitive** 사회: 더 노력을 요함 + 경쟁적
 - young ppl: more individualistic 젊은이들: 더욱 개인주의적
 - ex) not many young ppl consider env'tal consequences 예) 많지 않은 젊은이들만이 환경적 결과에 대해 생각함
→ reluctant to participate in preservation of nature 자연 보호에 참여하는 것을 꺼려함
- some: conscious about social issues + active in expressing thoughts** 일부: 사회적 쟁점들에 대한 자각 + 생각을 표현하는데 적극적
 - bureaucracy intervenes 관료제가 개입
 - ex) speak out for changes 예) 변화를 외침
→ neglected by those w/ social power + a desire to keep old-standing customs 사회 권력 + 오랜 관습을 유지하고자 하는 바람을 가진 이들에 의해 무시당함

INTRODUCTION

generalization: young ppl → lead society in the future
일반화: 젊은이들 → 미래 사회를 이끌
involvement → great impact
참여 → 상당한 영향
thesis: agree (lost interest, poor bureaucracy)
논제: 동의 (사라진 관심, 비합리적이지 못한 관료제)

DISAGREE

- prevalence of the Internet: fortifies influence** 인터넷의 유행: 영향을 강화시킴
 - SNS: opinions spread rapidly 온라인 인맥 서비스: 의견이 빠르게 퍼짐
 - ex) env'tal prob's: serious issue among young ppl 예) 환경 문제: 젊은이들 사이에서 심각한 주제
 - discussion + access to many sources: activated a worldwide mvnt to preserve nature 토론 + 많은 자료의 이용: 자연을 보호하기 위한 세계적 운동이 활성화 됨
- various ways to express opinions** 의견을 표현하는 여러 가지 방법
 - results in amendment to law 법안 수정의 결과를 낳음
 - ex) temporary position at work: disadvantages + unfairness 예) 회사에서의 비정규직: 불이익 + 불공정
 - protest + demo'n → gvnt: aware of sit'n + on its way to passing a law to protect workers 항의 + 시위 운동 → 정부가 상황을 인식 + 근로자를 보호하기 위한 법안을 통과시키는 중

INTRODUCTION

generalization: young ppl → lead society in the future
일반화: 젊은이들 → 미래 사회를 이끌
involvement → great impact
참여 → 상당한 영향
thesis: disagree (power of the Internet, freedom of demonstration)
논제: 반대 (인터넷의 힘, 시위의 자유)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

Young people are the ones who will lead the future society. Thus, their involvement in social issues will have a great impact in the future. Some contend that young people nowadays have taken more significant roles in making crucial decisions. However, I strongly believe they rarely have any influence on important decisions that may affect the future of society. For one, many young people have lost interest in social issues. In addition, bureaucracy often keeps young people from voicing their thoughts.

First of all, as society becomes more demanding and competitive, young people have become more individualistic and do not care about social issues which will not have a direct influence on them. For instance, not many young people consider the consequences of environmental damage in the future. Hence, a majority of young people are reluctant to spend their time and take part in campaigns to preserve their natural surroundings.

On top of that, even though there still are young people conscious about social issues who step forward to express their opinions, the bureaucracy frequently intervenes for the purpose of sustaining its power and preserving conventional ways. To illustrate, numerous young people wish to experiment with new and innovative social mechanisms. They often speak out for changes. Nevertheless, their ideas are neglected by older people with social power and a desire to keep long-standing customs.

It is true that some young people are aware of important matters facing society and try to participate in events that may influence decisions for the future. However, most of their lives are self-oriented, and they are busy just managing their own work. Furthermore, bureaucracy prevents young people from voicing their thoughts to the public. For the above reasons, I agree with the statement that young people nowadays have no influence on important decisions that determine the future of society.

WORD REMINDER

bureaucracy [bjʊəˈkrəsi / -rɔːk-] 관료주의 voice [vɔɪs] (강력히) 말로 나타내다 demanding [dɪməndɪŋ] -má:nd-] 큰 노력을 요하는 individualistic [ɪndəvɪdʒʊəlɪstɪk] 개인주의적인 reluctant [rɪlʌktənt] 마음 내키지 않는 take part in ~에 참가하다 preserve [prɪˈzɜ:v] 보존하다 conscious [kənʃəs / kɒn-] 자각 하고 있는 step forward 앞으로 나가다 intervene [ɪntəˈvɛ:n] 개입하다 sustain [səˈsteɪn] 유지하다 conventional [kənvenʃənəl] 틀에 박힌 innovative [ɪnɒvətɪv] 혁신적인 mechanism [mekəˈnɪzəm] 절차, 방법 speak out 거리낌없이 말하다 neglect [nɪɡlɛkt] 무시하다 long-standing [lɔ:ŋ-stændɪŋ] 오래 계속되는 custom [kʌstəm] 관습 be aware of ~을 알다 participate in ~에 참여하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

a majority of 다음에는 단수명사가 오느냐 복수명사가 오느냐에 따라 동사의 단수 혹은 복수의 여부가 결정된다.

단수명사가 올 경우 단수동사를, 복수명사가 올 경우 복수동사를 쓴다. 두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

Hence, a majority of young people are reluctant to spend their time and take part in campaigns to preserve their natural surroundings.

위의 문장에서 young people이라는 복수명사가 쓰였기 때문에 are를 썼지만, 만약 a majority of a population이라고 쓸 경우 population은 family와 더불어 집단을 뜻하는 명사이므로, 단수 취급을 한다. 따라서 문장은 다음과 같이 변하게 된다.

Hence, a majority of a population is reluctant to spend their time and take part in campaigns to preserve their natural surroundings.

뒤에 오는 명사의 단 · 복수 여부에 따라 동사의 형태가 변하는 다른 표현들도 살펴보자.

the rest of / half of / the part of / a majority of / lots of / plenty of / all of the / any of the / a lot of the / most of the / some of the / none of the

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

Young people are the ones who will lead the future society. Thus, their involvement in social issues will have a great impact in the future. Some contend that young people nowadays rarely have any influence on important decisions. However, I strongly believe they have taken on more significant roles in making decisions that affect the future of society. For one, they use the power of the Internet to connect with one another. In addition, freedom of demonstration lets young people express their opinions.

First of all, the prevalence of the Internet fortifies the influence of individuals on crucial issues in society. As a majority of young people are involved in social network services, their thoughts on particular concerns spread very rapidly. For instance, environmental problems have become a serious issue among young people. Hence, they talk with each other on the Internet and have access to many sources of information, including news from around the world. They have activated a worldwide movement to preserve the natural world for the future.

On top of that, young people have a number of ways to express their opinions. Such methods as signature campaigns and demonstrations sometimes result in amendments to laws. To illustrate, many young people have difficulties finding permanent jobs; rather, their contracts are renewed on a yearly basis. This situation often forces them to tolerate disadvantages or unfairness from the company. Today, many young people take action against injustice through protests or demonstrations. Consequently, the government is aware of the situation and is on its way to passing a law that can protect workers from unreasonable treatment.

It is true that pressure to maintain conventional ways for the sake of convenience sometimes keeps young people from voicing their thoughts. Conversely, the rapid propagation of young people's ideas through the Internet has overcome such drawbacks. Furthermore, young people have actively involved themselves in numerous events that may have an effect on crucial decisions. For the above reasons, I disagree with the statement that young people nowadays have no influence on important decisions that determine the future of society.

WORD REMINDER

demonstration [dɛmənstreɪʃən] 시위 prevalence [prévaləns] 유행 fortify [fɔːrtəfaɪ] 강화하다 spread [sprɛd] 퍼지다 access [ˈæksesprɪv əˈlɪdʒɪz] 이용할 권리 source [sɔːrs] 출처 activate [ˈæktəveɪt] 활성화하다 worldwide [wɜːrldwaɪd] 세계적인 amendment [əˈmɛndmənt] 개정 permanent [pɜːrmənənt] 영구적인 renew [rɪnʊː] 갱신하다 tolerate [təˈlɛrɪt / tɔl-] 너그럽게 보아주다 take action 조치를 취하다 injustice [ɪndʒʌstɪs] 부당한 조치 protest [prəˈtɛst] 항의 pass [pæs / pɑːs] 통과시키다 unreasonable [ˌʌnrɪznəbəl] 불합리한 treatment [trɪˈtmənt] 취급, 대우 pressure [ˈprɛʃər] 압박 for the sake of ~을 위해서 propagation [prəˈpæɡeɪʃən / prɒp-] 보급 overcome [ˌoʊvərkʌm] 극복하다 drawback [ˈdrɔːbæk] 결점 actively [ˈæktɪvli] 활발히

TIPS for SUCCESS

to 부정사 vs 전치사 to

to는 수많은 용법을 가지고 있는데도 불구하고, 일단 to가 보이면 동사원형을 먼저 쓰는 학생들이 있다. 전치사로서의 to는 장소를 나타낼 때 쓰인다. 세 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

Consequently, the government is aware of the situation and is on its way to passing a law that can protect workers from unreasonable treatment.

on the way to는 "진행 중의"라는 뜻을 가지고 있으므로 법안을 통과시키기 위해 진행 중이라고 목적을 나타내기 보다는, 법안의 통과를 진행 중이라고 표현해야 한다.

RELATED TOPICS

1. Because modern life has become complicated, it is essential for young people to have the ability to plan and organize. 현대의 삶이 복잡해 졌기 때문에, 젊은이들에게 계획을 세우고 정리를 하는 능력은 필수이다.

AGREE

- organization: saving time → more work can be done
정리: 시간 절약 → 더 많은 일을 할 수 있음
- many things to take care of → a higher chance of making mistakes
해야 할 일이 많음 → 실수를 할 가능성이 높아짐

DISAGREE

- life: more complicated → automated machines: no need to plan/ organize
삶: 더욱 복잡 → 자동화된 기계: 계획을 세우거나 정리할 필요가 없어짐
- getting complicated doesn't mean more tasks for individuals
더욱 복잡해 졌다는 것이 개인에게 더 많은 할 일이 생겼다는 뜻은 아님

2. Young people should try several jobs before they decide what job or career to choose in the long term. 젊은이들은 장기적인 직업이나 경력을 결정하기 전에 다양한 직업을 시도해 보아야 한다.

AGREE

- able to know one's aptitudes
자신의 적성을 알 수 있음
- a lot of information + experience in diverse fields
다양한 분야에서 많은 정보와 경험을 얻을 수 있음

DISAGREE

- may lack commitment/ responsibility by thinking one can always change a job
언제든 직업을 바꿀 수 있다는 생각에 의무감/ 책임감을 결여할 수 있음
- many internship opportunities in college
대학 시절 많은 인턴십 기회가 있음

3. Physical exercise is more important for older people than for younger people 운동은 젊은 사람들 보다 나이 든 사람들에게 더 중요하다.

AGREE

- body: getting older → more vulnerable to disease
나이가 들면 질병에 더욱 취약해 짐
- more prone to depression: a way to overcome
우울증 경향 ↓: 극복하기 위한 방법

DISAGREE

- building strength for the future
미래를 위해 체력을 기를
- socialize w/ others (interpersonal relationships)
다른 이들과 사귄 수 있는 기회 (대인 관계)

**ACTUAL
TEST**

22

Integrated Task

Biology: A Narwhal's Tusk

Independent Task

Future Life

INTEGRATED TASK / *Biology: A Narwhal's Tusk*

Reading & Listening

READING

The narwhal is one of nature's most unique creatures. A species of toothed whale, it grows to around five meters in length. But the most fascinating feature of the narwhal is the single tusk that protrudes from its head. A narwhal's tusk can be almost three meters long. For centuries, people have marveled at them. They were once highly valued and even believed to be magical in nature. Modern-day scientists have determined that the tusks probably serve multiple purposes.

The first use of the tusk is highly utilitarian in nature. Narwhals live in the cold waters of the Arctic Ocean. The waters in which they reside are frequently covered by thick sheets of ice. Narwhals, being mammals, must surface to breathe, or they will drown. So, when the water is covered by ice, they use their tusks to break through the ice whenever they need to breathe fresh air.

In general, male narwhals have tusks while females rarely possess them. Many marine biologists therefore believe that male narwhals must use their tusks when fighting one another. Males of many species commonly fight when competing either for territory or females. With their tusks making perfect weapons, narwhal males likely engage in battle with them in their fights for dominance.

Finally, scientists from Harvard and other institutes made a recent discovery about the narwhal's tusks. They learned that there are millions of nerve endings on the outer part of the tusk. This enables the tusk to operate as a sensor of sorts. Narwhals can detect changes in the water temperature and pressure and notice what kinds of particles are in the water, and they probably have other functions as well. By having a highly perceptive sensory organ, narwhals are equipped with a very useful appendage.

LISTENING

22-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific claims made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오.

22-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

A Narwhal's Unique Tusk Has Evolved to Served Some Purpose 일각돌고래의 특이한 엄니는 몇몇 용도로 사용되기 위해 진화해 왔음

1 for breaking through the ice 얼음을 깨기 위해

~ need to breathe air ∴ mammals 공기를 마시기 위해 ∴ 포유 동물

Paraphrasing Example Since narwhals are mammals, they need to breathe air, and a tusk can be utilized to shatter the ice.

2 for fighting 싸우기 위해

~ competing for territory/ females 영역/ 암컷에 대한 경쟁

Paraphrasing Example The tusk is also used in fights to take territory or females from other competitors.

3 for sensing 감지를 위해

~ water temperature + pressure 수온 + 수압

~ kinds of particles in the water 물 속의 입자의 종류

Paraphrasing Example The millions of nerve endings make the tusk a sensory organ perceiving kinds of particles as well as the temperature and pressure of the water.

WORD REMINDER

feature [fi:tʃə] 특성 tusk [tʌsk] 엄니 protrude [prəʊtrʊd] 돌출하다 marvel [mɑ:vəl] 경탄하다 determine [di'tɜ:mɪn] 결정하다 utilitarian [ju:'tili:ʔəriən] 실용의 in nature 사실상 reside [ri'saɪd] 거주하다 mammal [mæməl] 포유 동물 breathe [bri:ð] 호흡하다 drown [draʊn] 익사하다 possess [pə'zɛs] 소유하다 territory [tɛrətɔ:ri / -təri] 영토 engage in ~에 종사하다 dominance [dɒmɪnəns / dɒm-] 지배 institute [ɪn'stɪtju:t] 기관 nerve ending 신경 종말 pressure [prɛʃə] 압력 particle [pɑ:ti:kl] 입자 perceptive [pə'septɪv] 지각이 예민한 equip [ɪkwɪp] 채비를 하다 appendage [ə'pendɪdʒ] 부속물

LISTENING

The Use of a Tusk: Doubtful 엄니의 사용: 의심스러움

1 fragile 깨지기 쉬움

~ length: up to 3m// weight: only 10kg 길이: 최대 3미터// 무게: 단 10킬로그램

~ often swim in areas w/ thick ice 종종 두꺼운 얼음이 있는 지역에서 수영

→ impossible to break through the ice 얼음을 깨는 것은 불가능

Paraphrasing Example The utility of a tusk in breaking through the ice is unconvincing in that the tusk is too fragile.

2 peaceful 온순함

~ fights: only on rare occasions 싸움: 드문 경우에만 발생

~ scars + wounds X 흉터 + 상처 X

~ used for social ranking 사회 계급에 사용됨

Paraphrasing Example Narwhals do not often engage in fights.

3 nerves do not act like sensors 신경은 감각 기관 역할을 하지 않음

~ F: only few possess a tusk 양컷: 몇몇만이 엄니를 소유

~ F: outlive M 양컷: 수컷보다 오래 살

Paraphrasing Example Two pieces of evidence show that the nerve endings attached to the tusk are not used as sensors.

WORD REMINDER

obviously [ə'bvɪəslɪ / əb-] 분명히 entire [entɪə] 전체의 sort [sɔ:t] 종류 dwell [dwel] 거주하다 logical [lɒdʒɪkəl / lɒdʒ-] 논리적인 assume [ə'sju:m] 추측하다 despite [dɪ'spaɪt] ~에도 불구하고 fragile [frædʒəl / -dʒaɪl] 부서지기 쉬운 extremely [ɪk'stri:mli] 매우 absolutely [ə'bsəlu:tli] 완전히 occasion [ə'keɪʒən] 경우 lack [læk] 결핍 scar [skɑ:] 흉터 wound [wʊnd, waʊnd] 상처 common practice 흔한 일 pod [pɒd / pɒd] 작은 배 intrigue [ɪn'trɪg] 흥미를 돋우다 evolve [ɪvɒl / ɪvɔ:l] 진화하다 so-called [səʊkɔ:ld] 소위 alive [ə'laɪv] 살아 있는

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that many findings concerning the use of a narwhal's tusk are doubtful. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that a narwhal's unique tusk has evolved to serve some purpose.

Firstly, the utility of a tusk in breaking through the ice is unconvincing in that the tusk is too fragile. Though its length is up to three meters, it weighs only ten kilograms. In addition, narwhals often swim in places where there are thick layers of ice. Thus, it is highly unlikely that narwhals use their tusks to shatter the ice. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that since narwhals are mammals, they need to breathe air and that a tusk can be utilized to shatter the ice.

Next, narwhals do not often engage in fights. Only on rare occasions can anyone spot them getting into a fight. This assertion is supported by the fact that there are usually no scars and wounds to be found on narwhals. Rather, the tusk may be used for social ranking. This rebuts the point presented in the reading passage that the tusk is also used in fights to take territory or females from other competitors.

Lastly, two pieces of evidence show that the nerve endings attached to the tusk are not used as sensors. First of all, few females possess a tusk; if it were a sensory organ, every female would have evolved to have one. Furthermore, female narwhals outlive males, which makes its uses by males uncertain. These two facts contradict the reading passage's claim that its millions of nerve endings make the tusk a sensory organ perceiving kinds of particles as well as the temperature and pressure of the water.

WORD REMINDER

finding [faɪndɪŋ] 연구 결과 concerning [kən'sɜːnɪŋ] ~에 관하여 unconvincing [ʌnkən'vɪnsɪŋ] 설득력 없는 shatter [ʃætər] 산산이 부서다 utilize [j'utɪlaɪz] 이용하다 spot [spɒt / spɒt] 발견하다 get into (이야기, 싸움 등을) 시작하다 outlive [aʊtlɪv] ~보다 더 오래 살다 perceive [pə'siːv] 지각하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

단수형일 때와 복수형일 때 의미가 바뀌는 단어들이 있다. 아래의 단어들을 살펴보자. (A~F)

air	공기; 태도	airs	뽐내는 꼴
arm	팔	arms	무기
condition	상태	conditions	지불 조건
content	취지; (형식에 대한) 내용	contents	내용물, 목차
custom	관습	customs	세관
damage	손해, 피해	damages	배상금
earning	획득	earnings	소득
effect	효과	effects	물품, 소유물
electronic	전자의	electronics	전자공학
facility	쉬움; 재능	facilities	시설
feature	특장; 얼굴의 어느 한 부분	features	용모

INDEPENDENT TASK / Future Life

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People will spend less time cooking twenty years from now. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 앞으로 20년 후, 조리하는데 더욱 짧은 시간이 사용될 것이다. 구체적인 이유와 예로 자신의 의견을 뒷받침 하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- family: hard to gather at dinner table** 가족들: 저녁 식사에 모이기 힘들
 - demand for instant food ↑ 인스턴트 식품에 대한 수요 ↑
 ex) often get home late: mom prepares instant noodles 예) 종종 늦게 귀가: 엄마가 라면을 준비해 주심
 → saves time for cooking + preparing + cleaning 조리 + 준비 + 정리 시간 절약
- dev't of food tech → reduced time for cooking** 요리 기술의 발달 → 조리 시간 단축
 - tastes: very similar to slow-cooked food 맛: 천천히 조리된 음식과 매우 유사
 ex) coworker: buys frozen food + microwaves it 예) 동료: 냉동 음식 구입 + 전자레인지에 돌림
 → time saving + same taste 시간 절약 + 같은 맛

INTRODUCTION

generalization: ppl have become busier

일반화: 사람들이 더욱 바빠졌음

cooking method + processes: convenient + time saving

조리 방법/ 과정: 편리 + 시간 절약

thesis: agree (demand for instant food, food tech)

논제: 동의 (인스턴트 식품의 수요, 요리 기술)

DISAGREE

- nutrition: important issue in modern society** 영양: 현대 사회의 중요한 이슈
 - many ppl realize danger of instant food (disease + obesity) 많은 사람들이 인스턴트 식품의 위험을 깨달음 (질병 + 비만)
 ex) many studies: instant food → lack nutritional value// harmful 예) 많은 연구: 인스턴트 식품 → 영양가 부족// 해로움
 → slow-cooked food → softer + healthier 천천히 조리하는 음식 → 더 부드러움 + 건강에 더 좋음
- slow-cooked food → brings out one's culture + childhood memory** 천천히 조리하는 음식 → 개인의 문화 + 어릴 적 기억을 가져다 줌
 - society: more demanding → many ppl w/ nostalgia 사회: 더욱 노력의 요함 → 많은 사람들이 향수를 가짐
 ex) family gathering: still prefers slow-braised short ribs 예) 가족 모임: 여전히 갈비찜을 선호
 → smell during cooking: reminds of the past 조리될 때의 향: 과거를 상기시켜줌

INTRODUCTION

generalization: ppl have become busier

일반화: 사람들이 더욱 바빠졌음

cooking method + processes: convenient + time saving

조리 방법/ 과정: 편리 + 시간 절약

thesis: disagree (concerning for health, culture)

논제: 반대 (건강에 대한 관심, 문화)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

As people adapt themselves to today's fast-paced society, they have become busier than ever before. Accordingly, cooking methods and processes have become more convenient and time-saving thanks to the development of the culinary arts and food technology. Though some people contend that instant food is losing its place to slow-cooked food, I strongly believe that cooking preparation time will be reduced twenty years from now because the demand for instant food is growing and because food technology is improving rapidly.

First of all, many families find it hard to gather at the dinner table. This occurs because each member is busy with his or her own work, which makes it difficult for a person to prepare a meal for each family member at a different time. Thus, the demand for instant food is growing rapidly. To illustrate, I often finish my work late and am unable to have dinner with my family, so my mother prepares instant noodles, which are convenient and fast in terms of cooking time. More people are satisfied with the convenience and speediness of instant food, which saves time on cooking, preparing, and cleaning. As a result, most people will spend less time cooking in the near future.

Moreover, the continuous development of food technology allows people to cook within a shorter period of time. Since instant foods taste very similar to slow-cooked foods, lots of people prefer the easier way of cooking. For instance, my coworker always buys frozen food for dinner after work and simply microwaves it at home. Not only does it save her time on cooking and cleaning, but it also tastes as if it were food served at a restaurant.

It is true that instant food dims the essence of the cultural and traditional distinctions of each country. However, these distinctions can still be found in restaurants, and each household does not necessarily have to follow such traditions. Most people will be accustomed to cooking instant food at home mainly because of its convenience. Furthermore, developing technology will make instant food suit consumers' tastes. For the above reasons, I firmly agree with the statement that people will spend less time cooking twenty years from now.

WORD REMINDER

adapt [ˈædɪpt] 적응하다 pace [peɪs] 속도 thanks to ~ 덕분에 instant [ɪnstənt] 즉석의 demand [dɪmænd / -má:nd] 수요 improve [ɪmˈpru:v] 개선하다 gather [ˈɡæðər] 모이다 in terms of ~에 관하여 be satisfied with ~에 만족하다 continuous [kənˈtɪnjuəs] 끊임없는 frozen [ˈfróuzən] 냉동한 dim [dɪm] 흐리게 하다 essence [ˈesəns] 본질 traditional [trəˈdɪʃənəl] 전통적인 distinction [dɪstɪŋkʃən] 특징 household [ˈháʊshəʊldər / -həʊld-] 가족, 가구 necessarily [nɛsəˈsɛrɪli nɛsɪˈsɪrɪli] 반드시 be accustomed to ~하는데 익숙해 지다 suit [su:t] ~에 적합하게 하다 taste [teɪst] 맛, 취향

TIPS for SUCCESS

단수형일 때와 복수형일 때 의미가 바뀌는 단어들이 있다. 아래의 단어들을 살펴보자. (G~P)

glass	유리	glasses	안경
good	훌륭한	goods	상품
irregularity	불규칙	irregularities	부정 행위
letter	편지, 글자	letters	증서, 문학, 학문
manner	방법	manners	풍습, 예의범절
mean	의미하다	means	수단, 방법
moral	교훈	morals	품행, 도덕
odd	이상한, 홀수의	odds	여분
pain	아픔, 고통	pains	고생, 노력
power	힘	powers	대국, 강국
premise	전제	premises	토지, 건물
provision	규정	provisions	식량

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

As people adapt themselves to today's fast-paced society, they have become busier than ever before. Accordingly, cooking methods and processes have become more convenient and time-saving thanks to the development of the culinary arts and food technology. Some people contend that cooking preparation time will be reduced twenty years from now. However, I strongly believe that the time it takes to prepare will either remain the same or increase because people are more concerned with their health and because slow-cooked food represents one's culture.

First of all, nutrition has become of the most important issues in modern society. Instant food was popular in that it satisfied people's needs in terms of convenience and timing. However, since issues, including new disease and obesity, have surfaced, many people have realized the dangers that instant food can pose. For instance, many studies have proven that lots of instant foods lack nutritional value; in fact, some of them even contain harmful chemicals. Conversely, when food is cooked slowly at a lower temperature, it is much softer and more nutritious. Hence, the awareness of health has led people to prefer slow-cooked food.

Moreover, slow cooking brings out one's culture and childhood memories. As society is becoming more demanding, people feel nostalgic about their childhood. The preparation of food is as important as the taste since each culture has its own recipes and styles of cooking. To illustrate, many people still have slow-braised short ribs when they have family gatherings since the smell while cooking reminds them of their past.

It is true that instant food has prevailed over the decades since its advent. However, many people who used to prefer an apartment for its convenience have gone back to a traditional house with a garden nowadays. Likewise, slow-cooked food will find its place again in the future. People are aware that slow-cooked food is superior compared to instant food. Furthermore, it brings out childhood memories and reflects one's culture. For the above reasons, I disagree with the statement that people will spend less time cooking twenty years from now.

WORD REMINDER

be concerned with ~에 관심이 있다 represent [rɛprɪzɛnt] 나타내다 obesity [ɒbɪsəti] 비만 surface [sɜːfɪs] 표면화하다 realize [rɪˈælaɪz] 깨닫다 pose [pəʊz] (위험성을) 내포하다 prove [pruːv] 증명하다 lack [læk] 결핍되다 chemical [kɛmɪkəl] 화학 제품 awareness [əwɛərnɪs] 자각 bring out 불러일으키다 demanding [dɪməndɪŋ] -má:nd- 큰 노력을 요하는 recipe [rɛsəpiː] 조리법 braise [breɪz] 천천히 익히다 short ribs 갈비 gathering [gæðərɪŋ] 모임 remind [rɪmaɪnd] 상기시키다 prevail [prɪvɛɪl] 유행하다 advent [ædvɛnt] 출현 superior [səpiəriərɪ su-] 우수한

TIPS for SUCCESS

단수형일 때와 복수형일 때 의미가 바뀌는 단어들이다. 아래의 단어들을 살펴보자. (Q~Z)

quarter	1/4; 지역	quarters	숙소
regard	관계; 존중	regards	(편지에서의) 안부 인사
sanction	허용	sanctions	(국제법 위반에 대한) 제재 규약
sale	판매	sales	매출액
saving	절약	savings	저축
spectacle	볼만한 것	spectacles	안경
statistic	통계치	statistics	통계학, 통계표
term	기간; 말	terms	조건; (친한) 사이; 말투
time	시간	times	시대; 경험
value	가치	values	가치관
work	일	works	공사; 공장
water	물	the waters	바다; 탄산수

RELATED TOPICS

1. Printed books will disappear in the next twenty years. 인쇄된 책은 앞으로 20년 안에 없어질 것이다.

AGREE

- electronic books → convenient 전자책 → 편리함
- saves space 공간 절약

DISAGREE

- some still prefer traditional ways 일부 사람들은 여전히 전통 방식을 선호함
- old books: represent history 오래된 서적: 역사를 나타냄
ex) paper, lettering 예) 종이, 글씨체

2. Renewable energy sources such as the sun, water, and wind will replace fossil fuels such as gas, oil, and coal. 태양, 물, 바람 같은 재생이 가능한 에너지는 가스, 휘발유, 석탄 등의 화석 연료를 대체할 것이다.

AGREE

- eco-friendly 환경 친화적임
- many countries: under development → available in the near future 많은 국가: 개발 중 → 가까운 미래에 이용 가능

DISAGREE

- demand exceeds capacity to produce the energy 수요가 에너지를 생산할 수 있는 용량을 초과
- too costly to develop → many countries can't afford to build power stations 개발하는데 너무 비쌌 → 많은 국가들은 발전소를 세울 수 없음

3. Colleges and universities should help students prepare for the future. 대학과 대학교는 학생들이 미래를 준비할 수 있도록 도와주어야 한다.

AGREE

- last stage of education before getting a job 직업을 찾기 전 교육의 마지막 단계
- purpose: learning + working (internship opportunities) 목적: 배움 + 일 (인턴십 기회)

DISAGREE

- ss are responsible for their future 학생들은 자신의 미래에 대한 책임이 있음
- impossible to help every student 모든 학생들을 도와주는 것은 불가능
- ∴ each has different goal → diff ways of prep'n ∴ 각각의 학생은 다른 목표가 있음 → 다른 방법의 준비 과정

**ACTUAL
TEST**

23

Integrated Task

Anthropology: The Origin of Dogs

Independent Task

Challenge

INTEGRATED TASK / *Anthropology: The Origin of Dogs*

Reading & Listening

READING

Dogs have lived and worked alongside men for thousands of years. In fact, it is believed that dogs were the first animals humans ever domesticated. Since then, the two have been inseparable from one another.

It is clear that dogs are descended from wolves. Somehow, wolves started living with humans. After numerous generations, they evolved into domestic dogs. The evidence defends this theory. Both animals are four-legged mammals with fur, long tails, long pointed snouts, large teeth, and binocular vision. They breed litters of pups, mark their territory, and have other similar aspects in their behavior. Wolves and dogs can also interbreed, and studies of their DNA reveal that they are closely related.

How exactly wolves and humans first came into close contact is a matter of conjecture. Perhaps some wolves were raised as pups, or maybe a human simply fed a hungry wolf. Whatever the case, wolves somehow came to trust humans more. These wolves likely visited the campfires of prehistoric humans and were fed leftover scraps of meat. Gradually, the wolves became part of some human groups. They probably helped humans hunt large game and protected them from predators and enemy tribes. In the process, they became domesticated.

Through selective breeding, wolves became more like modern dogs. This breeding accounts for the enormous variety of dog species that exist today. Anthropologists estimate that this process began around 14,000 years ago. Some ancient tombs dating to that time have been unearthed. In them, dogs were found buried with their human masters, which clearly showed the close companionship that already existed between the two. By the time that Egyptian and other ancient cultures arose thousands of years later, dogs were considered pets, not wild animals.

LISTENING

23-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific claims made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점들이 지문의 구체적인 주장들에 대해 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오.

23-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

Dogs Were the First Domesticated Animals in Human History 개들은 인류 역사상 최초로 사육된 동물임

1 dogs: descended from wolves 개: 늑대의 자손

- similarities in physical appearance, behavior, DNA 외모, 행동, DNA의 유사점

Paraphrasing Example

Based upon similarities in physical appearance, behavior, and DNA, dogs are descendants of wolves.

2 reciprocal relationship btw wolves + humans 늑대 + 인간 간의 상호 관계

- humans: food 인간: 음식

- wolves: help in hunting large game + protecting humans 늑대: 큰 사냥감을 사냥할 때 도움 + 인간 보호

Paraphrasing Example

There was a reciprocal relationship between humans and wolves.

3 tombs: dogs were buried w/ human masters 무덤: 개는 인간 주인과 함께 매장 되었음

→ companionship 우정

Paraphrasing Example

The tombs where dogs and humans were buried together represent friendship between the two.

WORD REMINDER

domesticate [dəmɛstəkeɪt] 길들이다 descend [disɛnd] 자손이다 evolve [ɪvɒlv] 진화하다 defend [dɪfend] 지지하다 pointed [dɪfend] 뿔죽한 snout [snaʊt] 주둥이 binocular vision 쌍안시 breed [brɪd] 낳다, 양육하다 litter [lɪtə] 한배 새끼 territory [tɛrətɔ:ri] 영역 aspect [æspekt] 관점 interbreed [ɪntəbrɪd] 이종 교배시키다 reveal [rɪvɪl] 나타내다 conjecture [kəndʒektʃə] 추측 prehistoric [prɪhɪstɔ:rik] 선사시 leftover [lɛftɔvə] 나머지, 찌꺼기 scrap [skræp] 한 조각 gradually [grædʒuəli] 차츰 game [geɪm] 사냥감 date [deɪt] 어느 시대를 나타내다 bury [bɛri] 매장하다 companionship [kəmpeɪnjənʃɪp] 우정

LISTENING

The Origins of Dogs: Difficult to Determine 개의 기원: 결정하기 어려움

1 difference btw wolves + dogs 늑대 + 개 사이의 다른 점

- wolves: larger + more aggressive than the biggest species of dogs 늑대: 개들 중 가장 큰 종 보다 더 크고 호전적임

- domesticating wolves: mostly failed 늑대 사육: 대부분 실패

- dogs in the wild: can be tamed 야생에 있던 개: 길들여 질 수 있음

- same mammal family → diverged 같은 포유류 → 갈라졌음

∴ ancestor: similar to wolves that were smaller + less aggressive 조상: 더 작고 덜 호전적인 늑대와 유사

Paraphrasing Example

Dogs are distinguishable from wolves.

2 how dogs were domesticated 개가 어떻게 길들여 졌는지

- more friendly + nonaggressive dogs 더 친근 + 호의적인 개들

→ more food + permission to sleep w/ humans 더 많은 음식 + 인간과 같이 잘 수 있는 허락

∴ friendly dogs → outcompeted aggressive ones 친근한 개들 → 호전적인 개들을 압도

Paraphrasing Example

It is also uncertain how dogs were tamed.

3 remains from 14,000 yrs ago → dogs + humans buried together 14,000년 전의 유골 → 개 + 인간 함께

매장

- until 8,000~10,000 yrs: burial → not common 8,000~10,000년 전까지: 매장 → 흔하지 X

Paraphrasing Example

Unearthed remains from 14,000 years ago show that dogs and humans were buried together.

WORD REMINDER

origin [ɔ:rdʒɪn] 근원 share [ʃɛə] 공유하다 aggressive [əgrɛsɪv] 호전적인 the wild 야생 tame [teɪm] 길들이다 diverge [dɪvɔ:rdʒ] 갈라지다 ancestor [ænsɛstə] 조상 approach [əprəʊtʃ] 접근하다 pose [pəʊz] 자세를 취하다 threat [θret] 위협 outcompete [aʊtkəmpɪt] 이기다 제치다 dominate [dɔmənɛɪt] 지배하다 remain [rɪmeɪn] 유골 abandon [əbændən] 버리다 hunter-gatherer 수렵 채집민 settle [sɛtəl] 정주하다

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer asserts that it is impossible to determine the origins of dogs. She gives three reasons to support her statement. This argument contradicts the idea presented in the reading passage that there are three pieces of evidence that show the fact that dogs were the first animals domesticated in human history.

First off, dogs are distinguishable from wolves because wolves are larger and much more hostile compared to the largest species of dogs. In addition, few wolves have been tamed whereas even dogs that used to dwell in the wild can be domesticated, leading to the conclusion that dogs are probably descended from wolflike animals with smaller sizes and less aggressiveness. This refutes the reading passage's claim that based upon similarities in physical appearance, behavior, and DNA, dogs are descendants of wolves.

Next, it is also uncertain how dogs were tamed. It can be speculated that relatively friendly and less violent dogs probably had easier access to food and were allowed to sleep in human camps. As the more sociable dogs had an advantage over those more belligerent, their population most likely overtook that of the aggressive dogs. This rebuts the reading passage's argument that there was a reciprocal relationship between humans and wolves in which humans gave wolves food and wolves provided help in hunting and offered protection.

The last point the lecturer makes is that unearthed remains from 14,000 years ago show that dogs and humans were buried together. However, only after 8,000 to 10,000 years ago did burial become a typical practice. This directly contradicts the reading passage's contention that the tombs where dogs and humans were buried together represent friendship between the two.

WORD REMINDER

distinguishable [distɪŋɡwɪʃəbəl] 구별할 수 있는 hostile [hɒstɪl / hɒstail] 적대하는 whereas [hwaɪə'ræz] ~에 반하여 dwell [dwell] 거주하다 speculate [spɛkjəleɪt] 추측하다 access [æksesprɪvəlɪdʒɪz] 접근, 이용 allow [ə'laʊ] 허락하다 sociable [səʊʃəbəl] 사교적인 have an advantages over ~보다 유리하다 belligerent [bə'lɪdʒərənt] 호전적인 overtake [əʊvə'teɪk] 압도하다 reciprocal [rɪsɪprə'kæl] 상호적인 exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] 교환하다 unearth [ʌn'ɜːrθ] 발굴하다 typical [tɪpɪkəl] 전형적인 practice [præktɪs] 관습 contention [kənténʃən] 주장 represent [rɛprɪzént] 나타내다

TIPS for SUCCESS

only의 도치

"~가 되어서야"라는 뜻을 가진 표현들 뒤의 절은 의문문 형태로 고쳐 주어야 한다.

Not until ~

Only after ~

Only when ~

마지막 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

However, only after 8,000 to 10,000 years ago did burial become a typical practice.

only after라는 표현이 나왔으므로 burial became이 아닌 did burial become으로 쓴다. 도치를 시키는 보다 자세한 방법은 아래의 Independent Essay에 있는 Tips for SUCCESS에 나와 있다.

위의 문장에서 only를 포함한 구가 문장의 뒤에 왔다면 도치를 시킬 필요가 없어진다. 즉, "However, burial became a typical practice only after 8,000 to 10,000 years ago."로 쓸 수 있다.

또한 <it is / was ~ that ~>의 문장("it is ~ that ~"은 강조를 할 때 쓰임)에서 역시 도치를 시킬 필요가 없다. 즉, "It was only after 8,000 to 10,000 years ago that burial became a typical practice."가 된다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Challenge

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People leaving their hometowns have a higher chance of becoming happier and more successful than people staying in their hometowns. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 고향에 머무르는 사람들보다 고향을 떠나는 사람들이 더 행복하고 성공할 가능성이 높다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침하십시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- various experiences + interpersonal relationships** 다양한 경험 + 대인 관계
 - broader perspectives + more opportunities 넓은 견해 + 더 많은 기회
 - ex) moving to a new place: diff lifestyles + thoughts 예) 새로운 지역으로의 이주: 다른 생활 방식 + 생각
→ shared diverse point of views → helpful at work 다양한 관점을 공유 → 일에 도움이 되었음
- adaptation skills** 적응 능력
 - new customs + unacquainted ppl 새로운 관습 + 만나보지 못한 사람들
 - ex) cousin: introvert → moved to a diff state → learned new skills 예) 사촌: 내성적 → 새로운 주로 이사 → 새로운 능력을 배웠음
→ enjoys getting along w/ unacquainted ppl 처음 보는 사람들과 어울리는 것을 좋아함

INTRODUCTION

generalization: whether to stay or leave their hometowns

일반화: 고향에 머무를 것인지 떠날 것인지

school/work, financial status, desire to live in a diff env't

학교/직장, 재정 상태, 다른 환경에서 살고자 하는 바람

thesis: agree (broader perspectives, ability to adapt to a new life)

논제: 찬성 (넓은 견해, 새로운 삶에 적응하는 능력)

DISAGREE

- comfort + stability** 편안함 + 안정
 - new place: more effort + time → anxiousness + intimidation 새로운 장소: 더 많은 노력 + 시간 → 불안 + 두려움
 - ex) frd: job in a diff state 예) 친구: 다른 주에서 직장을 구했음
→ start from scratch → waste of time 새로 시작 → 시간 낭비
- stronger bond** 더욱 강한 유대
 - extend already formed relationships 이미 형성된 관계를 넓힘
 - ex) cousin: new job → busy adjusting herself at work 예) 사촌: 새 직장 → 일에 적응하느라 바빴음
→ coworkers: residing in the same hometown → familiarity: helpful 동료들: 같은 고향에 거주 → 친숙함: 도움이 되었음

INTRODUCTION

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school/work, financial status, desire to live in a diff env't

학교/직장, 재정 상태, 다른 환경에서 살고자 하는 바람

thesis: disagree (mental security, stronger interpersonal relationship)

논제: 반대 (정신적 안정감, 더욱 확고한 대인 관계)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

Most people face a time when they have to decide whether to stay in or leave their hometowns. School or work, financial status, or simply a desire to live in a different environment affects their decisions, and the consequences depend on how they adapt to new surroundings. Some contend that people are happier and more successful when they stay in their hometowns. However, I strongly believe living in an unfamiliar place opens people to more opportunities because it lets them develop extensive perspectives and build an ability to adjust themselves to a novel life.

First of all, people can get various experiences and form extensive relationships with others when moving to a different place. This will aid them in developing broader perspectives and expose them to more opportunities. For instance, when I moved to an unfamiliar town, I realized that not only did the people there have dissimilar lifestyles, but they also had a way of thinking distinctive from that of my hometown. Thus I had a chance to share diverse points of view with other people that were very helpful at work.

On top of that, moving to an unfamiliar place would give people a great chance to get used to their new surroundings. By grasping new customs and interacting with new people, they can develop competence in dealing with certain types of circumstances or individuals. For instance, my cousin was an introvert and had difficulties getting along with those whom she had not met before. However, she had to move to another state for work; thanks to the new skills she learned, she now enjoys meeting new people in numerous types of gatherings.

It is true that staying in the town where one grew up provides comfort and stability. Conversely, too much relaxation may result in a lack of motivation, and a person may become apathetic. Having diverse experiences and building broader interpersonal relationships would help people gain a wider perspective. Furthermore, experiencing a new culture would give them a chance to acquire necessary skills in particular situations as well as in interpersonal relationships. For the above reasons, I firmly agree with the statement that people leaving their hometowns have a higher chance of becoming happier and more successful than people staying in their hometowns.

WORD REMINDER

extensive [ɪksténsɪv] 광범위한 perspective [pəˈspɛktɪv] 견해 novel [ˈnɒvəl / ˈnɒv-] 새로운 dissimilar [dɪsɪmɪləɹ] 다른 point of view 관점 interact [ɪntərækt / ɪntərækt] 서로 영향을 끼치다 competence [kəmˈpɛtəns / kɒm-] 능력 circumstance [sɜːrkəmstəns / -stəns] 상황 introvert [ɪntroːvɜːt] 내성적인 thanks to ~의 덕택으로 apathetic [əˈpæθɛtɪk] 무감각한 interpersonal relationship 대인 관계 acquire [əkwáɪə] 얻다

TIPS for SUCCESS

부정 도치

도치의 용법 중 한 가지는 부정어에 관한 것이다. 부정부사인 not, barely, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely 등이나 부정접속사(Sample Essay 2 참고)가 문장의 맨 앞에 올 경우 주어와 동사의 위치를 바꾸어 주면 된다. be동사나 조동사 등은 단순히 주어와 동사의 위치를 바꾸어 주면 되고, 일반동사의 경우 의문문의 형태로 바꾸어서 did, do, 또는 does를 주어의 앞으로 보낸 후 주어 뒤에 동사원형을 쓰면 된다. 두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

For instance, when I moved to an unfamiliar town, I realized that not only did the people there have dissimilar lifestyles, but they also had a way of thinking distinctive from that of the people in my hometown.

“the people there had dissimilar lifestyles”이라는 절에서 not only라는 부정접속사가 나왔기 때문에, 조동사 do가 주어인 the people 앞에 나와야 하며, 이 경우 문장이 과거형태이기 때문에 do를 did로 고치면 된다.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

Most people face a time when they have to decide whether to stay in or leave their hometowns. School or work, financial status, or simply a desire to live in a different environment affects their decision, and the consequences depend on how they adapt to new surroundings. Some contend that moving to a different place helps people succeed and become happier. However, I strongly believe it is better for people to stay in their hometowns because it contributes to mental security and enables them to build stronger interpersonal relationships with others.

First of all, unlike the feeling of comfort and stability that comes from staying in one's hometown, leaving for a new place can cause anxiety and intimidation for many people. In order to get accustomed to their new surroundings, they would have to put in extra effort and time. For example, my friend got a job in a different state and was very stressed out because she had to start from scratch. This included finding a grocery store, getting to know her new neighbors, and searching for a new doctor. As a result, she wasted a lot of time getting used to her local circumstances instead of putting her effort into work for success and happiness.

On top of that, people can form stronger bonds with others in the region where they have grown up. Rather than starting to build up skills in personal relationships with new people, it would be much easier to keep and extend the relationships one has already formed. To illustrate, my cousin was hired by a company right after graduating from college and was very busy adjusting to her new job. However, most of her coworkers were familiar since they resided in the same hometown, and the familiarity helped her easily adapt to the company.

It is true that living in a new environment provides people with a chance to learn a new culture. On the other hand, it can also create stress and a feeling of wasting time. Staying in their hometowns would make people feel more stable and comfortable. Moreover, people are able to build deeper interpersonal relationships with others they have already known for years, resulting in more opportunities for success. For the above reasons, I firmly disagree with the statement that people leaving their hometowns have a higher chance to become happier and *more successful* than people staying in their hometowns.

WORD REMINDER

contribute [kən'tribju:t] 기여하다 anxiety [æŋ'ziəti] 불안 intimidation [intɪmə'deɪʃən] 두려움 get accustomed to [əkə'stəmd] ~하는데 익숙해 지다 start from scratch 처음부터 다시 시작하다 bond [bænd / bɒnd] 유대 adjust [ədʒ'ʌst] 맞추다 reside [rɪ'saɪd] 거주하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

부정접속사

neither A nor B: A도 B도 아닌
not only A but also B: A 뿐만 아니라 B도
no sooner A than B: A를 하자마자 B하다
not A but B: A가 아닌 B

RELATED TOPICS

1. Nowadays, it is more important to work fast and to take a chance on making mistakes than to work slowly and to make sure everything is correct. 오늘날, 천천히 일하고 모든 것이 맞는지 확인하는 것 보다 일을 빨리 하며 실수의 위험성을 감수하는 것이 더욱 중요하다.

AGREE

- work: more demanding 업무: 더욱 많은 것을 요함
- effectiveness: able to have a lot of work done in a short period of time → advantageous for company 효율성: 빠른 시간 내에 많은 일을 할 수 있음 → 회사에 이익

DISAGREE

- making mistakes could delay the overall process 실수는 전체적인 진행을 늦출 수 있음
- less pressure → supplementation + improvement 압박감이 덜함 → 보완 + 향상

2. Successful people try new things and take risks rather than do what they can already do well. 성공한 사람들은 이미 잘할 수 있는 것 보다 새로운 것을 시도한다.

AGREE

- always look for challenges → become an innovator 항상 도전을 찾음 → 혁신자가 됨
- enjoy a sense of accomplishment 성취감을 즐김

DISAGREE

- improve what they are good/ gifted at 그들이 잘하는/ 재능이 있는 부분을 발전시킴
- start from scratch → taking too much time 처음부터 새로 시작 → 너무 많은 시간 소요

3. Which do you prefer: a job with a high salary but a higher risk of getting fired or a job with a low salary but with stability? 급여는 높지만 해고될 가능성이 높은 직장과 급여는 낮지만 안정적인 직장 중 어느 것을 더 선호하는가?

HIGH SALAR

- more motivated to work harder 더욱 열심히 일하도록 동기 부여를 받음
- financial advantage + accomplishment 재정적 이득 + 성취감

STABILITY

- less stress 스트레스 ↓
- able to make plans (no unexpected situation of getting fired) 계획을 세울 수 있음 (해고당하는 예상치 못한 상황 X)

A C T U A L
T E S T

24

Integrated Task

Geography: Carolina Bays

Independent Task

Value

INTEGRATED TASK / *Geography: Carolina Bays*

Reading & Listening

READING

Along the east coast of the United States from Delaware to northern Florida, there is a series of around half a million depressions commonly called Carolina bays. They are mostly oval in shape and are typically dry, yet some are lakes. An elevated rim of sand is often found surrounding them, too. The origin of the Carolina bays is uncertain, but one theory suggests that objects from space struck the Earth and created them.

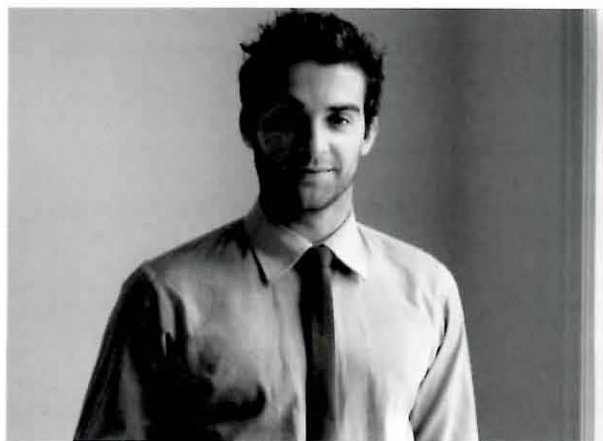
The impact theory proposes that an asteroid exploded above the Great Lakes in the Midwestern United States. Then, fragments from the asteroid, as well as the shock wave from the explosion, created the Carolina bays. The shape of the bays is one clue as to their origin. They are oval and stretch from the northwest to the southeast with their southeast ends being more pointed than rounded. This suggests that the objects struck the Earth from the northwest, which is where the Great Lakes are found.

Geologists have dug core samples from some of the bays. They discovered a few traces of rocks and minerals that are commonly found at other well-known impact sites. There is also an uncommon lack of iron in the sand of these samples. Some experts postulate that the iron may have been destroyed by the pressure of the asteroid fragments hitting the Earth.

Another oddity is the presence in some Carolina bays of buckyballs, a rare form of carbon. Buckyballs were first discovered in 1985 during an experiment in outer space. Thus many scientists feel that the presence of buckyballs in Carolina bays indicates that an extraterrestrial object struck the planet. Taken together, all of these factors lend weight to the notion that an impact event created the Carolina bays.

LISTENING

24-01



Question Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific arguments made in the reading passage. 강의의 요점이 지문의 특정한 주장들에 대해 어떻게 이의를 제기하는지 설명하여 강의 내용을 요약하십시오. 24-02

NOTE-TAKING

READING

The Origin of Carolina Bays: the Impact Theory 캐롤라이나 만의 유래: 충돌 이론

1 asteroid explosion 소행성의 폭발

- fragments + shock wave = Carolina bays 파편 + 충격파 = 캐롤라이나 만
- shape: obj struck from NW (Great Lakes) 형상: 북서쪽(5대호)에서부터 물체가 충돌

Paraphrasing Example The impact theory can be explained by the asteroid explosion in the past.

2 core samples: rocks + minerals found at impact sites 핵심 샘플: 암석 + 광물이 충돌 지역에서 발견됨

- lack of iron: destroyed by pressure of asteroid fragments 철의 결핍: 소행성 파편의 압력에 의해 파괴됨

Paraphrasing Example Experts have found core samples such as rocks and minerals at the impact locations.

3 presence of buckyballs 버키볼의 존재

- extraterrestrial obj struck Earth 지구 밖의 물체가 지구에 충돌

Paraphrasing Example The existence of buckyballs proves that extraterrestrial objects struck the Earth.

WORD REMINDER

depression [dɪˈrɛʃən] 함몰된 땅 bay [beɪ] 만(灣) oval [ˈoʊvəl] 타원형의 rim [rɪm] 가장자리 asteroid [æˈstɔɪd] 소행성 shock wave 충격파 postulate [ˈpɒstjʊleɪt / ˈpɒs-] 가정하다 oddity [ˈɒdɪti / ˈɒd-] 이상한 점 buckyball [ˈbʌkɪbɔːl] 버키볼(fullerene를 구성하는 공 모양의 분자) extraterrestrial [ˌɛkstrəˈtɛrɪstriəl] 지구 밖의

LISTENING

The Impact Theory: Doubtful 충돌 이론: 불확실함

1 shape 형상

- not all shares the same shape 모든 만이 같은 형상을 가지고 있지는 않음
→ some: almost circular 일부: 거의 원형
- not made simultaneously → thousands of yrs apart 동시에 만들어 지지 않았음 → 수 천 년의 차이

Paraphrasing Example The shape of Carolina bays proves that the impact theory is invalid.

2 no common materials// known impact craters 일반적인 물질 X// 충돌 구덩이 X

- ex) shocked quartz not found 예) 충격 석영 X
- lack of iron: result of chemical process 철의 결핍: 화학 작용의 결과

Paraphrasing Example No one could find common materials or known impact craters at the sites.

3 buckyballs: can be made by lightning strikes 버키볼: 번개에 의해 생길 수 있음

- regions w/ Carolina bays: severe thunderstorms 캐롤라이나 만이 있는 지역: 극심한 뇌우

Paraphrasing Example It is feasible that buckyballs are created by lightning strikes.

WORD REMINDER

impact [ɪmpækt] 충돌 simultaneously [saɪməltæniˈeɪsli] 동시에 date [deɪt] 날짜를 매기다 disprove [dɪsˈpruːv] 반박하다 crater [ˈkrɛɪtər] 분화구, 구멍 quartz [ˈkwɔːrts] 석영 cite [saɪt] 언급하다

SAMPLE ESSAY

The lecturer argues that the impact theory which some experts postulate to explain the origin of Carolina bays is doubtful. This directly refutes the reading passage's claim that Carolina bays are created by objects from space striking the Earth in the past.

First, the professor says the shape of Carolina bays proves that the impact theory is invalid. According to the lecturer, not all Carolina bays share the same shape; some bays are almost circular. This fact casts doubt on the reading passage's claim that the shape of the bays is that of an asteroid crater, indicating that extraterrestrial objects struck from northwest of the States.

On top of that, the lecturer contends that no one has found common materials or known impact craters at the sites. For example, shocked quartz, which is generally found at impact sites, is not spotted at all. Moreover, the absence of iron can be explained as a result of a chemical process. This contradicts the reading passage's claim that core samples are found at the sites, and iron is destroyed by pressure of asteroid fragments.

Finally, it is feasible that buckyballs are created by lightning strikes. This can be explicated by looking at the regions with Carolina bays where severe thunderstorms often occur. This argument counters the reading passage's claim that the existence of buckyballs proves that extraterrestrial objects struck the Earth.

WORD REMINDER

invalid [invalid / -li:d] 타당하지 않은 figure [figjə / -gə] 형태 spot [spat / spɒt] 발견하다 absence [æbsəns] 부재 core [kɔ:r] 핵심
feasible [fi:zəbəl] 가능한 explicate [ɛkspləkeɪt] 확실히 하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

<by + 동사 ing>는 '을 함으로써'라고 해석이 되며 방법을 나타낼 때 쓰이는 표현이다.

네 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

This can be explicated by looking at the regions with Carolina bays ~

"살펴봄으로써"라는 방법이 앞의 버키볼의 형성에 관한 이론을 뒷받침해 주는 방법으로 쓰였다. 이와 비슷한 표현들로는 "in + ~ing" (~하는데 있어: Test 15 참고)와 "on/upon + ~ing" (~하자마자: Test 4 참고) 등이 있다.

INDEPENDENT TASK / Value

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? One's way of dressing is a good indicator of one's personality. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. 다음 명제에 찬성하는가 반대하는가? 옷차림은 한 사람의 성격을 나타내 주는 훌륭한 척도이다. 구체적인 이유와 예를 들어 자신의 입장을 뒷받침 하시오.

NOTE-TAKING

AGREE

- expectation of how others interpret them** 다른 이들이 어떻게 판단하는지에 대한 기대
 - express themselves through clothing 옷을 통해 자신을 표현
 - ex) neat + organized → suit 예) 깔끔함 + 정돈됨 → 정장
 - hippies: unique way of dressing → carefree + love-oriented characters 히피: 특이한 옷차림 → 자유 + 사랑을 지향하는 성격
- msgs to express interests/ pet hates** 관심사/ 싫어하는 것을 표현하는 메시지
 - ex) political activists: campaigning slogan on clothing 예) 정치 운동가: 옷에 캠페인 포어
 - liberal + active personality 자유롭고 활동적인 성격
 - ex) shirt w/ offensive illustrations against a radical mvnt 예) 혁명적 운동에 대항하는 혐오스러운 삽화의 티셔츠
 - conservative + defending personality 보수적 + 방어적 성격

INTRODUCTION

generalization: many factors in judging a person's character

일반화: 한 사람의 성격을 판단하는 많은 요소들

manners/ attitudes, appearance, speech

예의범절/ 태도, 외모, 말투

thesis: agree (awareness towards others' interpretation, msgs clothing carries)

논제: 반대 (다른 이들의 판단에 대한 자각, 옷이 전달해 주는 메시지)

DISAGREE

- trend/ influence** 유행/ 영향
 - impact on a way of wearing an outfit 옷을 입는 것에 영향을 끼침
 - ex) frd: wanted to wear clothing in hip-hop style 예) 친구: 힙합 스타일의 옷을 입고 싶어했음
 - had to listen to parents → dressed in preppy style 부모님 말씀을 들어야 했음 → 학생 스타일로 입음
- depending on sit'n/ rules at work** 상황/ 직장 규칙에 달렸음
 - corp'n: practicality + unity → dress codes 기업: 실용성 + 통일성 → 복장 규정
 - ex) cousin w/ a cheerful character: prefers brightly colored clothing 예) 명랑한 성격의 사촌: 밝은 색상의 옷 선호
 - company: requires suit in darker tones 회사: 어두운 계열의 정장 요구

INTRODUCTION

generalization: many factors in judging a person's character

일반화: 한 사람의 성격을 판단하는 많은 요소들

manners/ attitudes, appearance, speech

예의범절/ 태도, 외모, 말투

thesis: disagree (influence from others, circumstances + jobs)

논제: 찬성 (다른 이들의 영향, 상황 + 직장)

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

AGREE

There are many factors that influence us in judging a person's character. These factors include one's manners or attitudes, appearance, and speech. Some contend that a person's way of dressing does not reflect his or her traits. However, I strongly believe that clothing is a good indicator of one's personality because one's way of dressing shows how one expects to be seen by others. In addition, clothing can display messages that mirror one's character.

First off, wearing certain clothes comes from our expectations of how other people will see us. Hence, people try to express their nature through an outfit. For example, people who are neat and organized prefer wearing suits to wearing hip-hop pants. On the other hands, hippies in the '60s wore clothes that were very different and showed their personalities well; their unique way of dressing reflected their carefree and love-oriented character.

On top of that, some people wear clothing with messages to express their interests or pet hates, which could also be an indicator of personality. To illustrate, political activists who support a liberal party could wear shirts with a campaign slogan to indicate that they are fighting for minorities, a style which could represent their liberal and active personality. On the other hand, a person might wear a shirt with an offensive illustration to protest against a radical movement, a choice which could represent his or her conservative and defensive personality. As a result, we can get an idea of people's thoughts by noting prints, slogans, or illustrations on clothing.

It is true that certain jobs and circumstances require people to dress in ways that could be very different from their own styles. However, those jobs and circumstances cannot completely change people's styles; in other words, they would wear whichever clothing they want to wear once they are out of the office or the situation for which they must follow a dress code. Because people are aware that others may assess their personalities by looking at their clothes, dressing in a particular style is a means to show one's nature. Furthermore, people wear clothing with certain messages they would like to deliver. For the above reasons, I agree with the statement that one's way of dressing is a good indicator of one's personality.

WORD REMINDER

factor [fæktər] 요소 judge [dʒʌdʒ] 판단하다 attitude [ætitjʊd] 태도 reflect [rɛflɛkt] 반영하다 indicator [ɪndɪkəɪtər] 척도 expect [ɪkspɛkt] 기대하다 mirror [mɪrər] 반영하다 nature [néitjər] 성질, 본성 outfit [áutfɪt] 의상 한 벌 carefree [kɛərfrɪ:] 자유로운 pet hate 매우 싫어하는 것 activist [æktəvɪst] (정치적) 행동주의자 liberal party 자유당 minority [mɪnɔːrɪtɪ] -nár-l mai] 소수 represent [rɛprɪzɛnt] 나타내다 offensive [ɔfɛnsɪv] 공격성의 protest [prətest] (~에 대해) 항의하다 radical [rædɪkəl] 극단적인 conservative [kɒnsərvatɪv] 보수적인 defensive [dɪfɛnsɪv] 방어적인 note [nəut] 주목하다 circumstance [sɔːrkəmstəns / -stəns] 상황 assess [əsɛs] 평가하다 particular [pɑːtɪkjələːrɪzəm] 특정한 deliver [dɪlɪvər] 전달하다

TIPS for SUCCESS

나열(Listing)

독립형 에세이에서 본론을 시작할 수 있는 표현과 결론을 알려 주는 표현들을 살펴보자.

본론 1을 시작할 수 있는 표현	본론 2를 시작할 수 있는 표현	결론을 알리는 표현
First	Apart from that	To summarize / To conclude
To begin with	On top of that	To sum up
First of all	Moreover	In summary / In conclusion
For one	In addition	All in all
Firstly	Furthermore	Given the above points
First off	Next	Lastly
In the first place	For another	Accordingly

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

DISAGREE

There are many factors that influence us in judging a person's character. These factors include one's manners or attitudes, appearance, and speech. Some contend that a person's way of dressing is a good indicator of his or her personality. However, I strongly believe that clothing does not really reflect a person's traits. For one thing, other influences may affect on a person dresses. In addition, certain circumstances and jobs require a different way of dressing regardless of one's individual tastes.

First off, a desire to follow trends may keep us from dressing according to our own styles. Moreover, influence from others may have a great impact on our way of wearing an outfit. For instance, my friend's parents have always been very conservative in terms of clothing and required that my friend dress to their standards. Consequently, even though my friend was once fascinated by hip-hop music and wanted to dress in a style reflecting his interest, he had to listen to his parents and wear preppy-style clothes instead.

On top of that, no matter how they wish to dress, some people have to wear appropriate clothing depending on rules at work or school. Since many corporations emphasize unity as well as practicality and set corresponding dress codes, employees are responsible for wearing clothing that will satisfy the regulations. To illustrate, my cousin has a very cheerful personality and likes to wear brightly colored clothing. Nevertheless, her job as a consultant is based on rationality and trust, so the company she works for asks her to wear suits in a darker tone.

It is true that numerous people judge us according to how we dress because they believe one's appearance mirrors one's character. However, influence from other individuals or from society at large plays a crucial role in choosing clothes. Furthermore, many companies and circumstances have specific dress codes that do not necessarily reflect one's own tastes. For the above reasons, I disagree with the statement that one's way of dressing is a good indicator of one's personality.

WORD REMINDER

trait [treit] 특성 influence [ˈɪnfluəns] 영향 affect [əˈfekt] ~에 영향을 미치다 regardless of ~에 개의치 않고 taste [teɪst] 취향 trend [trend] 유행 impact [ɪmpækt] 영향 standard [ˈstændərd] 기준 fascinated [ˈfæsnəˈteɪtɪd] 매료된 appropriate [əˈprəʊpriət] 적절한 corporation [ˌkɔːrpəˈreɪʃən] 기업 emphasize [ˈemfəsaɪz] 강조하다 unity [ˈjuːnəti] 통일성 practicality [ˌpræktɪkəˈlɪti] 실용성 corresponding [ˌkɔːrəspɒndɪŋ] kār- / kɔːrəsp- ㄱ- 상응하는 regulation [ˌrɛɡjələˈɪʃən] 규칙 cheerful [tʃɪərˈfʊl] 명랑한 rationality [ˌræʃənəˈlɪti] 합리성 numerous [ˈnjuːmərəs] 많은 crucial [ˈkruːʃəl] 중요한 role [roʊl] 역할

TIPS for SUCCESS

당위성 동사(가정법)

말하는 사람의 요구나 권고 등의 의견을 나타낼 때 쓰이며, 어떠한 일의 당위성 혹은 중요성을 나타내는 동사가 that절을 동반할 경우 쓰인다. <당위성 동사 + that절 + should + 동사원형>으로 이루어져 있으며, should는 일반적으로 생략하는 경우가 많다. 두 번째 단락의 문장을 살펴보자.

For instance, my friend's parents have always been very conservative in terms of clothing and required that my friend dress to their standards.

위의 문장 중 "my friend's parents have require that my friend dress"에서 my friend가 단수명사임에도 불구하고 dress라는 동사원형이 쓰였다. 이는 dress앞에 should가 생략되었기 때문이다. 당위성 동사에는 desire, wish(소망하다), suggest, propose, recommend, move(제안하다), advise(충고하다), order(명령하다), demand, require, request(요구하다), decide(결정하다), insist, urge(주장하다), expect(기대하다) 등이 있다.

cf. 당위성 형용사: TEST 2 참고

RELATED TOPICS

1. How people look or dress is more important for succeeding than having good ideas. 성
공하기 위해서는 좋은 아이디어를 가지고 있는 것보다 외모나 옷에 신경을 쓰는 것이 더 중요하다.

AGREE

- first impression: most important in some jobs 첫인상: 어떤 직업에서는 가장 중요
- halo effect 후광 효과 (하나의 장점이 다른 모든 면에도 영향을 끼치는 것)

DISAGREE

- competence: most important in a company 유능함: 회사에서 가장 중요함
- clothing: no accomplishment/progress 옷: 성취/진보 X

2. People nowadays spend more time on what they want to do rather than what they have to do. 오늘날 사람들은 해야 할 일 보다는 하고 싶은 일에 더 많은 시간을 보낸다.

AGREE

- less stress: more important for ppl 스트레스 !: 사람들에게 더욱 중요함
- individualized: less consideration for others 개인주의화: 다른 이들에 대한 배려 ↓

DISAGREE

- no freedom to choose a task at workplace 하고 싶은 일을 정할 수 있는 자유 X
- certain duties need to be done 특정 일들은 실행되어야만 함 ex) cleaning 예) 청소

3. Great leaders try to make employees feel that they take part in decision making. 뛰어난 리더들은 직원들이 의사 결정에 참여하고 있다는 기분을 느낄 수 있도록 노력한다.

AGREE

- motivation to work harder 더욱 열심히 일하도록 동기 부여
- teaching a sense of responsibility 책임감을 가르침

DISAGREE

- each employee has his own role 각각의 직원은 자신만의 역할이 있음
- giving less pressure in terms of responsibility 책임감에 대한 압박 ↓

4. Advice from older people is more valuable than from peers. 나이 든 사람의 충고가 친구의 충고보다 더 가치가 있다.

AGREE

- many experiences 많은 경험
- more objective + rational (peer can be too subjective) 보다 객관적이고 이성적임 (친구는 너무 주관적일 수 있음)

DISAGREE

- more knowledgeable in particular issues 특정 이슈에 관해서는 더욱 많은 지식을 가지고 있음
- peers: more aware of personal situations in many times 친구: 종종 사생활에 대해 더욱 잘 알고 있음

5. It has become less important and valuable for a family to have a meal together. 가족들이 함께 식사를 한다는 것의 중요성 및 가치는 점차 감소하고 있다.

AGREE

- too busy w/ work/study 일/공부로 너무 바쁨
- more value on other activities 다른 활동에 더 많은 가치를 둠 ex) playing tennis together 예) 함께 테니스를 치는 것

DISAGREE

- share conversation w/ each other during a meal 식사를 하며 함께 대화를 나눔
- life: busier → the only time to gather: during a meal 삶: 더욱 바빠졌음 → 모임의 유일한 시간: 식사 시간

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