



18강 예문 (2) EXAMPLE 01 야구 경기에서의 시간 관념

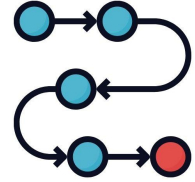
*time notions in baseball games*



- ① Like life in traditional society, but unlike other team sports, baseball is not governed by the clock.
- ② A football game is comprised of exactly sixty minutes of play, a basketball game forty or forty-eight minutes, but baseball has no set length of time within which the game must be completed.
- ③ The pace of the game is therefore leisurely and unhurried, like the world before the discipline of measured time, deadlines, schedules, and wages paid by the hour.
- ④ Baseball belongs to the kind of world in which people did not say, "I haven't got all day."
- ⑤ Baseball games do have all day to be played.
- ⑥ But that does not mean that they can go on forever.
- ⑦ Baseball, like traditional life, proceeds according to the rhythm of nature, specifically the rotation of the Earth.
- ⑧ During its first half century, games were not played at night, which meant that baseball games, like the traditional work day, ended when the sun set.



18강 예문 (2) EXAMPLE 02 정해진 절차를 만드는 것의 이점



*The benefits of creating a set procedure*

- 〈1〉 If we create a routine, we don't have to expend precious energy every day prioritizing everything.
- 〈2〉 We must simply expend a small amount of initial energy to create the routine, and then all that is left to do is follow it.
- 〈3〉 There is a huge body of scientific research to explain the mechanism by which routine enables difficult things to become easy.
- 〈4〉 One simplified explanation is that as we repeatedly do a certain task the neurons, or nerve cells, make new connections through communication gateways called 'synapses.'
- 〈5〉 With repetition, the connections strengthen and it becomes easier for the brain to activate them.
- 〈6〉 For example, when you learn a new word it takes several repetitions at various intervals for the word to be mastered.
- 〈7〉 To recall the word later you will need to activate the same synapses until eventually you know the word without consciously thinking about it.



18강 4번 (2) PRACTICE 01 '음악'이라는 단어



*The Word of Music*

- 〈1〉 'Music' is a very small word to encompass something that takes as many forms as there are cultural or subcultural identities.
- 〈2〉 And like all small words, it brings a danger with it.
- 〈3〉 When we speak of 'music', we are easily led to believe that there is something that corresponds to that word—something out there, so to speak, just waiting for us to give it a name.
- 〈4〉 But when we speak of music we are really talking about a multiplicity of activities and experiences.
- 〈5〉 It is only the fact that we call them all 'music' that makes it seem obvious that they belong together.
- 〈6〉 There are cultures which don't have a word for 'music' in the way that English does—so that music isn't distinguished from what we would call dance or theater.



18강 디딤 (2) PRACTICE 02 어느 젊은이와의 인상적인 면접

*an impressive interview with a young man*



- 〈1〉 Once I interviewed a law student who was interested in working only where he could use his proficiency in the Mandarin dialect of the Chinese language.
- 〈2〉 It was obvious to both of us that the interview would not result in a job offer for him.
- 〈3〉 But he was so enthusiastic about training in Chinese and his work in Panmunjom, Korea, that it resulted in one of the longest interviews I've ever had.
- 〈4〉 He was enthusiastic about telling me about his interests, and I was enthusiastic to learn more about him.
- 〈5〉 As a result, even though the goal each of us sought, a job offer, was not achieved, this interview stands out as one of the most memorable ones I've ever had, and it was solely because of his enthusiasm.
- 〈6〉 I have recommended him to a couple of corporations that had international departments, and I still keep him in mind years later.



18강 4번 (2) PRACTICE 03 효과적인 발표



*effective presentation*

- 〈1〉 Effective presentations achieve their objectives and usually bring some benefit and learning to all the people involved in them, whether presenters, audience or tutors.
- 〈2〉 They will also earn good marks if they are assessed.
- 〈3〉 Presentations need to be interesting and useful to the learning situation but they can also be enjoyable, even memorable.
- 〈4〉 You may remember more of the content of your peers' presentations than the content delivered by the lecturers.
- 〈5〉 You may also remember the content of your own presentations more than the content of lectures you have attended.
- 〈6〉 This may be because of the anxiety levels associated with presentations and the amount of preparation and rehearsal time needed for the content to be developed.



18강 4번 (2) PRACTICE 04 구급차의 기원



*origin of ambulance*

- 〈1〉 The ambulance has given life to many dying patients with its quick service.
- 〈2〉 Its story goes back to 1792 when Napoleon's personal physician Baron Dominique Jean Larrey had the brilliant idea that wounded soldiers should be taken out of the battlefield on a horse carriage.
- 〈3〉 Before then, there was no provision to carry them out and wounded soldiers were usually left to their fate.
- 〈4〉 Dr. Dominique, together with the chief surgeon of the French army, Dr. Pierre-François Percy, established the Ambulance Corps.
- 〈5〉 Each division had 12 such ambulances.
- 〈6〉 This corps was used in the 1796 war between France and Italy.
- 〈7〉 It was a great success.
- 〈8〉 Many countries followed suit and built their own fleet of ambulances.
- 〈9〉 In 1864, the ambulance was officially accepted in the International Geneva Agreement and it was decided that no one would attack an ambulance during war.