



17강 예문 (1) EXAMPLE 01 의학에서의 직업을 추구하게 된 동기

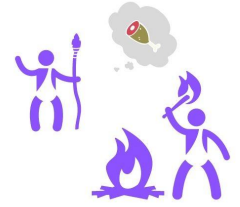
motivation to pursue a career in medicine



- 〈1〉 When I was young, my parents worshipped medical doctors as if they were exceptional beings possessing godlike qualities.
- 〈2〉 But I never dreamed of pursuing a career in medicine until I entered the hospital for a rare disease.
- 〈3〉 I became a medical curiosity, attracting some of the area's top specialists to look in on me and review my case.
- 〈4〉 As a patient, and a teenager eager to return to college, I asked each doctor who examined me, "What caused my disease?" "How will you make me better?" The typical response was nonverbal.
- 〈5〉 They shook their heads and walked out of my room.
- 〈6〉 I remember thinking to myself, "Well, I could do that."
- 〈7〉 When it became clear to me that no doctor could answer my basic questions, I walked out of the hospital against medical advice.
- 〈8〉 Returning to college, I pursued medicine with a great passion.



17강 예문 (1) EXAMPLE 02 동물의 비계와 내장을 선호했던 초기 인류

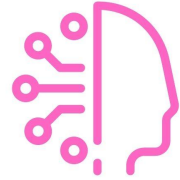


Early Humanity Preferred for Animal Sphere and Intracranial

- 〈1〉 Some researchers assumed early human beings ate mainly the muscle flesh of animals, as we do today.
- 〈2〉 By "meat," they meant the muscle of the animal.
- 〈3〉 Yet focusing on the muscle appears to be a relatively recent phenomenon.
- 〈4〉 In every history on the subject, the evidence suggests that early human populations preferred the fat and organ meat of the animal over its muscle meat.
- 〈5〉 Vilhjalmur Stefansson, an arctic explorer, found that the Inuit were careful to save fatty meat and organs for human consumption while giving muscle meat to the dogs.
- 〈6〉 In this way, humans ate as other large, meat-eating mammals eat.
- 〈7〉 Lions and tigers, for instance, first eat the blood, hearts, livers, and brains of the animals they kill, often leaving the muscle meat for eagles.
- 〈8〉 These organs tend to be much higher in fat.



17강 4번 (1) PRACTICE 01 개념 예술



conceptual art

- 〈1〉 In the late 1960s, the art world was divided into so many minor movements that tracking them all is difficult.
- 〈2〉 In one of the most radical of these movements, artists believed that they didn't need to produce any artwork at all (rather like Dada) but simply generate concepts or ideas.
- 〈3〉 In reality, this conceptual art, as it's known, is often a type of performance or "happening" that can be very spontaneous and audience-driven.
- 〈4〉 Sometimes it's simply writing on a wall.
- 〈5〉 One early conceptual artist camped out with a coyote for a week in an art gallery to get people thinking about the treatment of Native Americans.
- 〈6〉 Feminist art is linked with conceptual art in that it focuses on the inequalities faced by women and tries to provoke change.
- 〈7〉 The movement has no set style.
- 〈8〉 It might include a painting on canvas or a group of women dressed up in gorilla costumes crashing a public event to pass out pamphlets.



17강 4번 (1) PRACTICE 02 천문학의 별과 영화·스포츠 스타의 유사한 특징

A Similar Feature of Stars in Astronomy and Movie and Sports Stars

〈1〉 Astronomical stars, the ones visible in the sky

at night and scattered across the universe, produce their

own light and heat rather than, as with the planet

Earth, relying on other bodies for illumination and warmth.

〈2〉 So it is, metaphorically, with the stars of motion pictures

and team sports.

〈3〉 They attract attention by themselves.

〈4〉 People will pay to attend movies or games in which

they appear because they are appearing.

〈5〉 When Michael Jordan, the dominant basketball player

of the last decade of the twentieth century, ended his second

retirement from the sport, the team for which he played,

the Washington Wizards, attracted sellout audiences

everywhere it played.

〈6〉 The previous year, when Jordan was not playing

for the Wizards, far fewer spectators had attended

the team's games.

〈7〉 This pattern resumed after he retired again.



17강 4번 (1) PRACTICE 03 시의 주제



The subject of poetry

- 〈1〉 Looking for the poem's subject is natural.
- 〈2〉 Almost all poetry has messages to deliver — lots of them, profound and diverse as stars.
- 〈3〉 But these messages are sometimes hidden, and you have to read attentively to make them out.
- 〈4〉 Notice that we specifically avoid saying, "The subject is what a poem's about" — because that implies that what a poem says is all there is to a poem.
- 〈5〉 If that were so, why would people go to the trouble of writing poetry?
- 〈6〉 Instead, people go to the trouble because poems sound a certain way, are built in certain shapes, and have certain beauties in sound and meaning, all of which accompanies the meaning and goes beyond it.
- 〈7〉 Not all poems have a single subject.
- 〈8〉 Some poems have many subjects, and some have subjects that aren't clear.
- 〈9〉 Sometimes a poem's subject is simply itself—the words in it and their relationships to one another.
- 〈10〉 The point is to be alert for the subject (or subjects) of any poem as you read.



17강 4번 (1) PRACTICE 04 James Walter Thompson의 이력

James Walter Thompson's history



〈1〉 After serving in the navy at the end of the Civil War, James Walter Thompson went to New York determined to carve out a career in the big city.

〈2〉 In 1868 he was hired by a tiny advertising agency run by William J. Carlton, at that point still involved in the primitive business of placing advertisements in newspapers and magazines.

〈3〉 It was the latter that interested Thompson, who noticed that they ran few advertisements while staying longer in the family home than newspapers, thus making them potentially a more effective medium.

〈4〉 He began to specialize in magazine advertising, gradually building up an exclusive stable of publications available only to his clients.

〈5〉 Ten years after joining the agency, he bought it for a total of US \$1, 300 (US \$500 for the company and US \$800 for the furniture) and put his own name above the door.