



06강 세부 내용 파악 EXAMPLE 01 열대 지방의 목재 중 하나인 티크(teak)



- *Teak, one of the tropical timbers*

- 〈1〉 Teak is among the most prized of the tropical hardwoods.
- 〈2〉 It is native to India, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- 〈3〉 It is a leaf-losing species that requires an annual dry season, so it is not found in the true rainforests.
- 〈4〉 The wood of teak is particularly attractive, having a golden or reddish brown color.
- 〈5〉 Teak is strong, making it a valued wood in shipbuilding and for high-quality furniture.
- 〈6〉 One problem with harvesting teak is that the wood is very dense, so that when it is first felled and has not been dried it sinks in water.
- 〈7〉 It cannot be moved out of forests by floating down rivers unless the wood has been dried first.



06강 세부 내용 파악 EXAMPLE 02 Paul Klee의 생애



- *Paul Klee's Life*

- ① Paul Klee was born in Bern, Switzerland, on December 18, 1879.
- ② His father was a music teacher and his mother was a singer and an amateur painter.
- ③ As a child, Paul drew constantly.
- ④ His favorite subject was cats.
- ⑤ Then at the age of seven, he learned to play the violin, which he continued throughout his adult life.
- ⑥ In fact, he even played with the Berlin Municipal Orchestra for a while.
- ⑦ Although music was important to Paul, he became an artist.
- ⑧ In 1898, he began his art career by studying at the Munich Academy.
- ⑨ After, from January 1921 to April 1931, he taught painting at the Bauhaus.
- ⑩ Paul also kept a notebook of his artistic insights and ideas and published a number of books about art.
- ⑪ By his death in 1940, he had created an impressive amount of work: over ten thousand drawings and nearly five thousand paintings during his lifetime.



06강 세부 내용 파악 PRACTICE 01 여성 탐험가 Mary Kingsley

- Female explorer Mary Kingsley



- ① At a time when respectable women didn't walk the streets of London unaccompanied, Mary Kingsley (1862—1900) was exploring remote parts of west Africa alone.
- ② After the death of family members she had been obliged to look after, Kingsley was free to travel at the age of 30.
- ③ In Africa, she canoed up the Ogooué River and pioneered a route to the summit of Mount Cameroon, which had never been attempted by a European.
- ④ She became the first European to enter remote parts of Gabon and made extensive collections of freshwater fish on behalf of the British Museum.
- ⑤ In her controversial book, *Travels in West Africa*, Mary expressed her opposition to European imperialism and championed the rights of indigenous people.
- ⑥ The moleskin hat she wore throughout her travels is often on display at the Royal Geographical Society.



06강 세부 내용 파악 PRACTICE 02 자극제 qat

- *stimulant qat*



- 〈1〉 Qat is an evergreen shrub that grows over a very large area of Africa extending from South Africa to Ethiopia.
- 〈2〉 Qat is used as a mild stimulant, similar to tea or coffee.
- 〈3〉 Qat is an integral part of culture in contemporary Yemen, where qat houses abound.
- 〈4〉 In these establishments, men consume coffee, tobacco, and qat, and they are one of the most important social forums for Yemenis.
- 〈5〉 Although the market for qat is currently limited to East Africa and parts of Arabia, on a local scale its cultivation and production is big business, and provides employment for hundreds of thousands in Somalia and elsewhere.
- 〈6〉 The use of qat first came to the attention of Europeans toward the end of the 17th century, but unlike other exotic stimulants known at the time (such as tea, coffee, and chocolate), it never became popular.
- 〈7〉 This may have been partly because the stimulating effects of the leaves begin to fade within 48 hours.



06강 세부 내용 파악 PRACTICE 03 과테말라에 대한 간단한 소개



- A Brief Introduction to Guatemala

- 〈1〉 Guatemala lies in Central America, or Mesoamerica, between Mexico to the north, Honduras and El Salvador to the south.
- 〈2〉 It is a mountainous country with only small coastal plains along the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.
- 〈3〉 With a tropical climate in the lowlands and cooler temperatures in the highlands, Guatemala is a perfect place to raise bananas.
- 〈4〉 In pre-Hispanic times, Guatemala was within the Mayan culture zone.
- 〈5〉 Today, some of the world's most famous Mayan archaeological sites are found in the northern parts of the country.
- 〈6〉 When that civilization collapsed in the 9th and 10th centuries AD, the people did not disappear.
- 〈7〉 Instead, they remained in villages scattered across the country.
- 〈8〉 Mayan speakers are still there, mainly in the highlands, and represent about 40 percent of the population.
- 〈9〉 Most of the rest are mestizos, or people of mixed European and indigenous heritage.



06강 세부 내용 파악 PRACTICE 04 Slavoj Žižek

- Slavoj Žižek



- 〈1〉 Slavoj Žižek was born in 1949 in Ljubljana, Slovenia (then part of communist Yugoslavia).
- 〈2〉 His father was a civil servant economist, his mother an accountant in a state-owned firm.
- 〈3〉 He received a doctor's degree in philosophy from the University of Ljubljana, before going to Paris to study psychoanalysis.
- 〈4〉 Back in Slovenia, Žižek was unable to get a university position, spent several years in national service, and was then unemployed.
- 〈5〉 In the late 1970s he was part of a group of Slovenian intellectuals focused on the work of psychoanalytical philosopher Jacques Lacan, and in the 1980s translated Freud, Lacan, and Althusser into Slovene.
- 〈6〉 In the late 1980s he published a book on film theory, wrote for the alternative magazine Mladina, and was an activist pushing for democracy in Yugoslavia.
- 〈7〉 When Slovenia gained independence in 1990, he became an unsuccessful presidential candidate.

