



20강 데휘 (2) EXAMPLE 01 가족 간의 갈등에 대처하는 방법



*How to cope with family conflicts*

- 〈1〉 Do you know one of the best remedies for coping with family tension?
- 〈2〉 Two words: "I'm sorry."
- 〈3〉 It's amazing how hard some people find them to say.
- 〈4〉 They think it implies weakness or defeat.
- 〈5〉 Nothing of the kind.
- 〈6〉 In fact, it is exactly the opposite.
- 〈7〉 Another good way of relieving tension is a row!
- 〈8〉 The sea is ever so much calmer after a storm.
- 〈9〉 A row has another advantage.
- 〈10〉 When tempers are raised, unspoken truths usually come out.
- 〈11〉 They may hurt a bit, especially at the time.
- 〈12〉 Yet, at the end, you know each other a bit better.
- 〈13〉 Lastly, most of the tensions and quarrels between children are natural.
- 〈14〉 Even when they seem to be constant, wise parents don't worry too much.



20강 디딤 (2) EXAMPLE 02 군집 복잡성에 기인한 군집 안정성



*Stability of Community due to Community Complexity*

〈1〉 Traditionally, most ecologists assumed that community stability—the ability of a community to withstand environmental disturbances—is a consequence of community complexity.

〈2〉 That is, a community with considerable species richness may function better and be more stable than a community with less species richness.

〈3〉 According to this view, the greater the species richness, the less critically important any single species should be.

〈4〉 With many possible interactions within the community, it is unlikely that any single disturbance could affect enough components of the system to make a significant difference in its functioning.

〈5〉 Evidence for this hypothesis includes the fact that destructive outbreaks of pests are more common in cultivated fields, which are low-diversity communities, than in natural communities with greater species richness.



20강 대비 (2) PRACTICE 01 노년기의 우울증



*depression in old age*

- 〈1〉 Some people view old age as inevitably depressing.
- 〈2〉 They assume that the older you get, the greater the deterioration in quality of life.
- 〈3〉 Of course it's true that the longer you live, the more opportunity you have of experiencing negative as well as positive events.
- 〈4〉 And certain illnesses, aches, pains, and disabilities do become more likely with increasing age, as do losses of family, friends, and social support.
- 〈5〉 Therefore, some sadness is to be expected.
- 〈6〉 Nonetheless, depression is absolutely not an inevitable consequence of old age.
- 〈7〉 Most symptoms of depression in the elderly are identical to those in people of all ages.
- 〈8〉 However, the elderly are more likely to focus on the physical, and talk about their aches and pains rather than their feelings of despair.
- 〈9〉 Furthermore, elderly people commonly express regret and remorse about past events in their lives.



20강 대비 (2) PRACTICE 02 섞어 심기의 이점

*advantages of mixing and planting*



- 〈1〉 Companion planting is the chance to create a prosperous garden.
- 〈2〉 By grouping plants that cooperate instead of compete, you get the plants to do the hard work and thrive.
- 〈3〉 A familiar example of companion planting is the combination of marigolds and tomatoes— the marigolds repel pests that love tomatoes.
- 〈4〉 Different combinations of plants can solve many of your potential garden problems.
- 〈5〉 Some plants are good for the nutrition of the soil while others will attract beneficial insects to the garden.
- 〈6〉 Companion planting can be needed as wind protection and to provide shade.
- 〈7〉 The benefits are endless!



20강 대위 (2) PRACTICE 03 조류 친화적인 커피



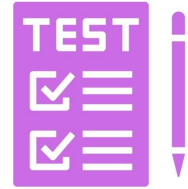
*avian-friendly coffee*



- 〈1〉 Many birds winter in warmer climates—many of which happen to be coffee-producing countries—nesting in plantation trees planted to shade the coffee from too much direct sunlight.
- 〈2〉 These same trees offer birds seasonal habitat.
- 〈3〉 So bird-friendly coffee benefits coffee flavor and birds.
- 〈4〉 It also means certification that a farm uses no synthetic chemicals.
- 〈5〉 The cost of this certification is yield; a bird-friendly farm yields approximately one-third less per year.
- 〈6〉 Lack of such a label, however, does not automatically mean the coffee is unfriendly to birds or of poorer quality.
- 〈7〉 There are other ways to shade coffee trees besides trees.
- 〈8〉 Mountainsides offer similar shade benefits, and some geographic regions feature natural cloud cover.
- 〈9〉 So although being bird-friendly is generally favorable, it's not a conclusive quality indicator.



20강 대비 (2) PRACTICE 04 표준화 시험의 필요성



*necessity of standardization test*

- 〈1〉 If we knew exactly what and how to teach, there would be no need for testing and we would be so confident of our content and method.
- 〈2〉 Unfortunately, not all teachers know how to teach, and not all students know how to learn.
- 〈3〉 The only fair way to determine who is qualified to teach and which of their students reach an arbitrary level of knowledge is to create a test that everybody takes.
- 〈4〉 Tests must be standardized because not everybody knows how to make them.
- 〈5〉 Were we to leave testing in the hands of individual schools, we would have no way of comparing one school with another, and consequently of knowing which schools to single out as "in need of improvement."
- 〈6〉 After all, if we cannot tell who's behind, how can we know who's ahead?
- 〈7〉 Or vice versa?