



Gateway - 이주비용에 대한 평가



Evaluation of migration costs

- ❶ A variety of theoretical perspectives provide insight into immigration.
- ❷ Economics, which assumes that actors engage in utility maximization, represents one framework.
- ❸ From this perspective, it is assumed that individuals are rational actors, i.e., that they make migration decisions based on their assessment of the costs as well as benefits of remaining in a given area versus the costs and benefits of leaving.
- ❹ Benefits may include but are not limited to short-term and long-term monetary gains, safety, and greater freedom of cultural expression.
- ❺ Individual costs include but are not limited to the expense of travel, uncertainty of living in a foreign land, difficulty of adapting to a different language, uncertainty about a different culture, and the great concern about living in a new land.
- ❻ Psychic costs associated with separation from family, friends, and the fear of the unknown also should be taken into account in cost-benefit assessments.



01편 - 소설 읽기를 통한 공감 증가

Increasing Empathy Through Reading



[1] Reading fiction, in particular, has been linked with increased empathy.

[2] Because we often experience emotions in response to the circumstances of fictional characters, it has been hypothesized that reading fiction allows us to mentally simulate, manipulate, and perhaps improve our social understanding of the emotional states of others in a way that translates into our own lives.

[3] In a related series of studies, Mar, Oatley, Hirsh, dela Paz, and Peterson have shown that adults who read a lot of fiction perform better on objective tests of empathy than non-readers.

[4] In fact, this finding of increased empathy could not be attributed to simply reading a lot, because adults who are frequent readers of informational text do not display the same benefits.

[5] High informational text readers may actually perform worse relative to non-readers.



02편 - 식품 포장재 쓰레기

Food Packing Material Waste



- ❶ Food packaging is a visible form of the food supply's waste.
- ❷ Once the product is consumed, the packaging is left to be handled separately.
- ❸ Consumer packaging waste, however, is not the only source of packaging waste along the supply chain.
- ❹ Packaging waste comes from each stage in the supply chain including restaurants, retailers, distributors, and manufacturers.
- ❺ Not all of the waste is managed appropriately; for example, some of it has ended up clogging our oceans where plastic litter is floating around choking, trapping, and poisoning wildlife.
- ❻ Used packaging may be recovered for recycling and reuse.
- ❼ This is a critical way to minimize the overall burden from food and beverage packaging and potentially serve as a resource for new packaging.



03편 - 가벼운 대화의 유용성



Usefulness of small talk

❶ Breadth of knowledge is what enables you to engage

in meaningful small talk, and small talk, as O. Henry once said,

is similar to putting "a few raisins into the tasteless

dough of existence."

❷ In short, there's nothing small about small talk;

it's a social lubricant that looms large in all human exchanges.

❸ Thus, being informed on a wide range of topics

outside your area of expertise can be immensely helpful

in building social bridges.

❹ Research has shown that the more people feel they

have in common the better they like each other.

❺ So by increasing your breadth of knowledge, you'll

be able to project a favorable image more easily with more people.



04편 - 비용을 고려한 오염 문제에 대한 접근



Access to pollution problems with cost consideration

- (1) Although people can agree on the need for conservation and strong anti-pollution efforts when costs are not considered, when costs are considered there is significantly less agreement.
- (2) Let's consider some of these costs.
- (3) They involve restrictions on individual actions, relocation of industry and jobs, new bureaucracy, and the development of expensive new technology.
- (4) In assessing the issue of pollution, the costs as well as the benefits must be considered.
- (5) Therefore, it is unlikely that we will decide to institute a "no pollution" policy; that would be impossible to implement.
- (6) And even approaching a standard of "little" pollution, for many, would be too expensive.
- (7) Instead we are likely to choose an "optimal level" of pollution.