

2만 므데, 문판 EXAMPLE 01 인간다움과 문명의 바탕이 된 인간의 호기심



- Human curiosity which is the basis of human being and civilization
- (1) Curiosity is the essence of life.
- (2) Animals including humans cannot live without knowing what is useful to them and what is needed for their survival: where to find food, how to avoid predators, where to find mates, etc.
- (B) However, the human species differs from other animals because we thirst for knowledge that reaches far beyond our personal needs.
- (4) We look around us and we wonder.
- (B) We wonder about our surroundings and about what we observe both near and far and we want to understand it all.
- (G) Indeed, we fear the unknown.
- (7) This sense of wonder and desire for understanding not only makes us human, but is also one of the foundation stones of civilization.



2만 므대, 끝만 EXAMPLE 02 창의성을 이끌어 내는 상상력의 활용

- Use of Imagination to Invent Creativity



- (1) Think back to when you were a kid.
- (2) How did you play?
- (B) How did using your imagination make you feel?
- (4) Being imaginative gives us feelings of happiness and adds excitement to our lives.
- (B) It's time to get back to those emotions.
- (G) If you can return to the joyful feelings that you had through play, you'll find that you feel happier about yourself.
- (7) You can use your imagination to write books or invent something.
- (8) There is no end to how creative you can be when you move into your imagination.
- (2) It will also keep you focused on completing the tasks at hand because imagination makes everyday tasks more interesting.



2만 므面, 꼰판 PRAOTIOE 01 일정 관리에서 염두에 둘 것





- (1) A major psychological challenge for scheduling is to make use of proper skepticism, without deflating the passion and motivation of the team.
- (2) Unlike the creation of a vision document, where spirit and optimism about the future must reign, a schedule has to come from the opposite perspective.
- (B) The numbers that are written down to estimate
 how long things should take require a brutal and honest
 respect for Murphy's Law ("What can go wrong will go wrong").
- (4) Schedules should not reflect what might happen or could happen under optimal conditions.
- (B) Instead, a good schedule declares what will happen—despite several important things not going as expected.
- (G) It's important to have the test / QA team involved in scheduling because they lend a naturally skeptical and critical eye to engineering work.



2만 므리, 무판 PRAOTIOE 02 예산 확보를 위해 노력해야 하는 아동도서관 사서

- Children's Library Librarians to Effort to Secure Budget
- (1) Children's librarians frequently do not get involved in the budget process.
- (2) In many smaller libraries, they are just informed of the amount they have to spend in the coming year.
- (B) However, it is the responsibility of the children's librarian to inform the administration early in the budget process of needs for the next year, including a justification of why the funds are needed.
- (4) If the budget for the previous year was inadequate, explain why additional funds are needed.
- (B) Being specific about areas of the collection which are dated and worn is more likely to bring results than a general statement that more money is needed.
- (G) Put the materials budget request in writing so the director or principal has it available for budget preparation.



2만 므데, 문판 PRAOTIOE OB 자신을 실제 이상으로 평가하는 성향

- a tendency to evaluate oneself beyond the real world

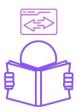


- (1) The average person's belief about themselves is, in general, flattering.
- (2) A large majority of the public believe that they are more intelligent and fair-minded, better describers and less prejudiced than the average person.
- (B) This is as true of the general public as it is of university students and their professors.
- (4) This set of beliefs is known as the 'Lake Wobegon' effect, after a fictional community in the stories by Garrison Keillor, where all the children are above average.
- (B) Again, a survey of high school seniors in the USA found that 70 percent thought they had above—average leadership qualities and only 2 percent believed they were below the average.
- (G) And of university professors, 94 percent thought they were better at their jobs than their average colleague.



2만 므面, 문만 PRAOTIOE 04 속독에 관한 허위 광고

- false advertisements about fast reading



- (1) A lot of nonsense has been written about speed reading.
- (2) I have seen advertisements that say they can teach
 you how to read fast by running your finger down the page.
- (B) That may be the best way to look someone up in the telephone book, but you are not going to learn very much at that speed.
- (4) Some even say that they can show you how to read the Bible in a couple of hours using their methods.
- (B) Forget about all of these devices.
- (G) Most of the people who emphasize speed are just turning a lot of pages so they can tell their friends how many books they have read, rather than what they have learned from them.