



READY 準備 感 覺 覺 兒童아이가 두려움을 극복하게 하는 방법

- How to get a child over fear



〈1〉 When a child experiences painful, disappointing, or scary moments, it can be overwhelming, with intense emotions and bodily sensations flood the right brain.

〈2〉 When this happens, we as parents can help bring the left hemisphere into the picture so that the child can begin to understand what's happening.

〈3〉 One of the best ways to promote this type of integration is to help retell the story of the frightening or painful experience.

〈4〉 Bella, for instance, was nine years old when the toilet overflowed when she flushed, and the experience of watching the water rise and pour onto the floor left her unwilling to flush the toilet afterward.

〈5〉 When Bella's father, Doug, learned about the "name it to tame it" technique, he sat down with his daughter and retold the story of the time the toilet overflowed.

〈6〉 He allowed her to tell as much of the story as she could and helped to fill in the details.

〈7〉 After retelling the story several times, Bella's fears lessened and eventually went away.



GET SET 수능 感 잡기 화석 연료가 대체 에너지보다 선호되는 이유

- Why fossil fuels are preferred over alternative energy



❶ Biological organisms, including human societies both with and without market systems, discount distant outputs over those available at the present time based on risks associated with an uncertain future.

❷ As the timing of inputs and outputs varies greatly depending on the type of energy, there is a strong case to incorporate time when assessing energy alternatives.

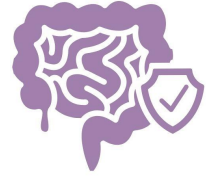
❸ For example, the energy output from solar panels or wind power engines, where most investment happens before they begin producing, may need to be assessed differently when compared to most fossil fuel extraction technologies, where a large proportion of the energy output comes much sooner, and a larger (relative) proportion of inputs is applied during the extraction process, and not upfront.

❹ Thus fossil fuels, particularly oil and natural gas, in addition to having energy quality advantages (cost, storability, transportability, etc.) over many renewable technologies, also have a "temporal advantage" after accounting for human behavioral preference for current consumption/return.



90 수능 때면 들 多 잡기 01 결장경 검사에서의 불쾌감의 정도

- The degree of discomfort in colonoscopy

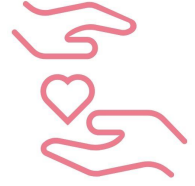


- ① Men undergoing diagnostic colonoscopy exams were asked to report how they felt when the exams were over.
- ② Most people find these exams, in which a tube with a tiny camera on the end is inserted up the rectum and then moved around to allow the inspection of the gastrointestinal system, quite unpleasant – so much so that patients avoid getting regular tests, much to their peril.
- ③ In the test, one group of patients had a standard colonoscopy.
- ④ A second group had a standard colonoscopy plus.
- ⑤ The "plus" was extended after the actual examination was over, the doctor left the instrument in place for a short time.
- ⑥ This was still unpleasant, but much less so because the scope wasn't moving.
- ⑦ So the second group experienced the same moment-by-moment discomfort as the first group, with the addition of somewhat lesser discomfort for twenty seconds more.
- ⑧ And that is unpleasant they reported, moment-by-moment, as they were having the procedure.



00 수능 태민 들 多 잡기 02 기업 조직의 사회 기여

- social contribution of corporate organization



〈1〉 Organizations should behave responsibly, since societies ask them to do so.

〈2〉 However, organizational responsibility can go beyond responding to societal pressure and beyond the normative obligation to reduce harm that they are doing societies.

〈3〉 Societies expect organizations also to contribute to the overall well-being of society and provide financial means, for example, by donating to charities.

〈4〉 By doing so, organizations can contribute significantly to the quality of life of the respective society.

〈5〉 This type of responsibility is often referred to as corporate citizenship.

〈6〉 Corporate citizenship is not necessarily product-related and does not affect the sheer quality of a product; neither does it impact on the production process.

〈7〉 However, it can increase the reliability of the organization's products.

〈8〉 This is due to the fact that consumers base their consumption behavior on their moral convictions.



00 수능 때면 들 多 잡기 03 정보 부족이 가져오는 판단 오류



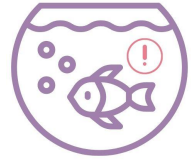
- The judgment error that the information shortage brings

- ① After listening to one speech, you decide to vote for a political candidate without learning anything else about her.
- ② Or a customer comes into your store, and after taking one look at him, you perceive that he's trouble.
- ③ It's easy to see how these on-the-spot judgments about people can be misleading and how our perceptions might be more accurate if we had additional information.
- ④ In many cases, this observation is true: When forming perceptions of others, we should remember that first impressions can be misleading.
- ⑤ That candidate might sound good, but you may have a different perception of her when you learn that she has no experience.
- ⑥ That customer might look suspicious, but you might think differently when you find out he's a youth minister just home from a long and tiring retreat.



90 수능 태민 듣 多 잡기 04 관람 효과를 보여 주는 물고기

- fish showing viewing effect



〈1〉 Many animals show audience effects, whereby they change their behavior depending on who is watching them.

〈2〉 It's another form of awareness, and it's one that fishes are capable of.

〈3〉 When a male Atlantic molly is given the choice between a larger and smaller female of his species, he spends more time near the larger female.

〈4〉 This is adaptive, for larger mollies tend to produce more eggs, which means more offspring for a male who mates with her.

〈5〉 But if another male is introduced into the mix, the first male spends less time near the initially preferred female and more time near the other, smaller female.

〈6〉 This change also occurs when a male of a different species of molly is introduced, but it is much weaker.

〈7〉 Audience effects have been demonstrated in several other fish species.