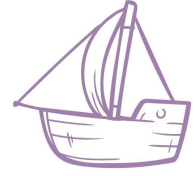




READY 準備 感 잡기 Theseus의 배



- Theseus' ship

〈1〉 Theseus was a great hero to the people of Athens.

〈2〉 When he returned home after a war, the ship that had carried him and his men was so treasured that the townspeople preserved it for years and years, replacing its old, rotten planks with new pieces of wood.

〈3〉 The question Plutarch asks philosophers is this: is the repaired ship still the same ship that Theseus had sailed?

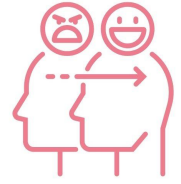
〈4〉 Removing one plank and replacing it might not make a difference, but can that still be true once all the planks have been replaced?

〈5〉 Some philosophers argue that the ship must be the sum of all its parts.

〈6〉 But if this is true, then as the ship got pushed around during its journey and lost small pieces, it would already have stopped being the ship of Theseus.



GET SET 두뇌 感 잡기 감정적 사건의 사회적 공유



- Social sharing of emotional events

〈1〉 Finkenauer and Rime investigated the memory of the unexpected death of Belgium's King Baudouin in 1993 in a large sample of Belgian citizens.

〈2〉 The data revealed that the news of the king's death had been widely socially shared.

〈3〉 By talking about the event, people gradually constructed a social narrative and a collective memory of the emotional event.

〈4〉 At the same time, they consolidated their own memory of the personal circumstances in which the event took place, an effect known as "flashbulb memory."

〈5〉 The more an event is socially shared, the more it will be fixed in people's minds.

〈6〉 Social sharing may in this way help to counteract some natural tendency people may have.

〈7〉 Naturally, people should be driven to "forget" undesirable events.

〈8〉 Thus, someone who just heard a piece of bad news often tends initially to deny what happened.

〈9〉 The repetitive social sharing of the bad news contributes to realism.



GO 우능 팜 잡기 01 세계화된 교육을 위한 현장 경험의 조직 방식



- Organizational Methods of Field Experience
for Globalized Education

- 〈1〉 Although the potential for acquiring a truly global education has never been greater, actually achieving it requires more than simply "being there."
- 〈2〉 Much depends on whether our field experiences are structured in ways that promote meaningful intellectual and intercultural learning.
- 〈3〉 Pressure to satisfy student demand can easily lead to hastily constructed programs that lack focus and clear definition.
- 〈4〉 In such cases, any preparatory training that would help us to interact effectively in our overseas setting tends to drop out.
- 〈5〉 This deficiency has fairly predictable consequences.
- 〈6〉 Without the requisite understandings and skills to learn with and from those in our field setting, we will tend to accumulate novel experiences but without stepping much outside our comfort zones.
- 〈7〉 When this "cocooning" occurs, we can't expect much deep learning to take place.



01 수능 때면 들 多 잡기 02 시 쓰기에 있어서의 단어의 절약

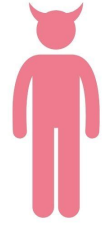
- Word Saving in Poetry Writing



- ① On the subject of the economy of words, the use of an analogy might be helpful.
- ② Odd as this analogy might seem at first glance, suppose you have a piece of cloth soaked with water, and you must get it as dry as you can and as soon as you can for one reason or another.
- ③ The harder you turn and twist this piece of cloth, the more water you extract from it and the drier it gets, short of ripping the fabric.
- ④ In a way, poetry is just like that.
- ⑤ The more you squeeze letters, words, adjectives, verbs, nouns, and so on, while still preserving the integrity of the intended meaning, the better the poetry becomes.
- ⑥ Hence, in poetry, the concept of "less is more" applies.



㉠ 수능 때만 늘 多 잡기 ㉡ 상황에 따라 나타나는 나쁜 태도



- a bad attitude that depends on the situation

〈1〉 Some people seem to have a bad attitude all the time

- those who are always angry, or sociopathic.

〈2〉 For most of us, it's situational, and can be quickly

summoned when we're put in triggering circumstances

- like driving a car.

〈3〉 It seems to bring out the worst in us.

〈4〉 When we're behind the wheel, we tend to be very

defensive and territorial, and will behave much more

aggressively than we would face to face.

〈5〉 Road rage is an all-too-common response to trivial

events like being cut off in traffic.

〈6〉 It turns out that most of us are more likely to take

more time leaving a parking lot if we see someone waiting

for our spot.

〈7〉 If the other driver honks or flashes his lights,

we'll take even longer.

〈8〉 This is a great example of passive aggression.

〈9〉 The anonymity and insulation that comes with being

in a movable box allows us to do things we would never

do face to face.



90 수능 태민 들 多 잡기 04 시장 논리

- market logic



〈1〉 The logic of the marketplace is simple.

〈2〉 Businesses decide to sell whatever commodities will maximize their profit, and they will, if they are rational, seek the most efficient means of realizing that profit by purchasing materials as cheaply as possible, employing new technology when it increases productivity, seeking lower wages to produce more at less cost, and marketing to increase demand for their products.

〈3〉 Because investors demand a return on their investment that is greater than the return from alternative places to park their money, growth from quarter to quarter is essential.

〈4〉 Failing to maximize profit or to grow more than your competitors begins a death spiral that puts a firm out of business if it doesn't reverse the trend.

〈5〉 What you produce or the quality of the product does not matter as long as profit and growth meet expectations.