



READY **인** 感 **잡기** 컴퓨터가 읽어주는 에세이 듣기



- Listen to an essay that a computer reads

〈1〉 It can be helpful to read your own essay aloud to hear how it sounds, and it can sometimes be even more beneficial to hear someone else read it.

〈2〉 Either reading will help you to hear things that you otherwise might not notice when editing silently.

〈3〉 If you feel uncomfortable having someone read to you, however, or if you simply don't have someone you can ask to do it, you can have your computer read your essay to you.

〈4〉 Granted, it's not quite the same thing, and the computer is not going to tell you when something doesn't "sound right."

〈5〉 The computer also won't stumble over things that are awkward – it will just plow right on through.

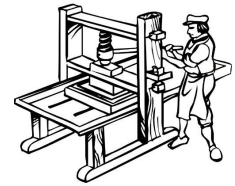
〈6〉 But hearing the computer read your writing is a very different experience from reading it yourself.

〈7〉 If you have never tried it, you might find that you notice areas for revision, editing, and proofreading that you didn't notice before.



GET SET 수능 感 잡기 인쇄기의 발명으로 인한 생각의 전파 속도의 효율성

- The efficiency of the propagation speed of thought due to the invention of the printing press



- 〈1〉 The printing press boosted the power of ideas to copy themselves.
- 〈2〉 Prior to low-cost printing, ideas could and did spread by word of mouth.
- 〈3〉 While this was tremendously powerful, it limited the complexity of the ideas that could be propagated to those that a single person could remember.
- 〈4〉 It also added a certain amount of guaranteed error.
- 〈5〉 The spread of ideas by word of mouth was equivalent to a game of telephone on a global scale.
- 〈6〉 The advent of literacy and the creation of handwritten scrolls and, eventually, handwritten books strengthened the ability of large and complex ideas to spread with high fidelity.
- 〈7〉 But the incredible amount of time required to copy a scroll or book by hand limited the speed with which information could spread this way.
- 〈8〉 A well-trained monk could transcribe around four pages of text per day.
- 〈9〉 A printing press could copy information thousands of times faster, allowing knowledge to spread far more quickly, with full fidelity, than ever before.



EQ 수능 때면 들 多 잡기 01 감성 지능과 작업 수행 간의 관계



- Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Work Performance

- 〈1〉 Business journals often say that the higher your job title, the less real work you do; your primary function is to get work done by other people.
- 〈2〉 You might think, then, that the higher the position, the better the people skills.
- 〈3〉 It appears that the opposite is true.
- 〈4〉 Too many leaders are promoted because of what they know or how long they have worked, rather than for their skill in managing others.
- 〈5〉 Once they reach the top, they actually spend less time interacting with staff.
- 〈6〉 Yet among executives, those with the highest emotional intelligence scores are the best performers.
- 〈7〉 We've found that emotional intelligence skills are more important to job performance than any other leadership skill.
- 〈8〉 The same holds true for every job title: those with the highest emotional intelligence scores within any position outperform their peers.



00 수능 내빈 들 多 답기 02 상들리에의 흔들림

- chandelier sway

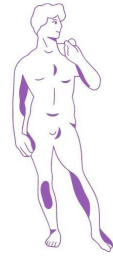


- 〈1〉 One day, while attending a Mass at the Cathedral of Pisa, Galileo noticed a chandelier swaying overhead, moving to and fro like a pendulum.
- 〈2〉 Air currents kept jostling it, and Galileo observed that it always took the same time to complete its swing whether it traversed a wide arc or a small one.
- 〈3〉 That surprised him.
- 〈4〉 How could a big swing and a little swing take the same amount of time?.
- 〈5〉 But the more he thought about it, the more it made sense.
- 〈6〉 When the chandelier made a big swing, it traveled farther but it also moved faster.
- 〈7〉 Maybe the two effects balanced out.
- 〈8〉 To test this idea, Galileo timed the swinging chandelier with his pulse.
- 〈9〉 Sure enough, every swing lasted the same number of heartbeats.



90 수능 내빈 들 多 잡기 03 Michelangelo의 David 상

- Michelangelo's David Statue



- 〈1〉 Everyone was a critic in Florence in 1504.
- 〈2〉 After young Michelangelo unveiled his latest statue – of Biblical hero David – local artists complained that there were flaws: the right hand was a touch too big, the neck a little long, the left shin oversized, and something about the left buttock was not quite right.
- 〈3〉 Piero Soderini, head of the powerful Florentine Republic, informed Michelangelo that David's nose was too large.
- 〈4〉 The irascible artist nodded and climbed back up his ladder with marble dust hidden in his hand.
- 〈5〉 He then appeared to chisel on the offending proboscis.
- 〈6〉 However, in reality, he was simply letting the dust fall to the ground.
- 〈7〉 Soderini examined the unchanged nose and announced it was much improved and far more life-like.



90 수능 내빈 들 多 잡기 04 아메리카 원주민들의 달리기 활동

- Native American Running Activities



- ① Health and physical activities were traditionally extremely important in Native American life.
- ② Survival itself depended on the ability to be mobile, vigorous, and strong, and running had numerous traditional purposes among the varied tribes of North and South America.
- ③ Communication was one of the most important.
- ④ Runners, sometimes as part of relay systems, carried messages quickly between communities.
- ⑤ Running was also an important element of war, trade, and hunting.
- ⑥ In some places the activity has long been incorporated into ceremonies and cultural events.
- ⑦ For example, each year the Jicarilla Apache people of New Mexico reenact a ceremonial race that, according to traditional belief, occurred long ago between the sun and the moon.
- ⑧ Sun and Moon had raced to establish appropriate seasons for all the different kinds of plant and animal foods.