



ANALYSIS 난독증 학생의 읽기 동기를 부여하기 위한 관련 텍스트 제공.



Providing Relevant Texts to Motivate Reading in Dyslexic Students.

- [1] A key to engagement and achievement is providing students with relevant texts they will be interested in.
- [2] My scholarly work and my teaching have been deeply influenced by the work of Rosalie Fink.
- [3] She interviewed twelve adults who were highly successful in their work, including a physicist, a biochemist, and a company CEO.
- [4] All of them had dyslexia and had had significant problems with reading throughout their school years.
- [5] While she expected to find that they had avoided reading and discovered ways to bypass it or compensate with other strategies for learning, she found the opposite.
- [6] "To my surprise, I found that these dyslexics were enthusiastic readers...they rarely avoided reading.
- [7] On the contrary, they sought out books."
- [8] The pattern Fink discovered was that all of her subjects had been passionate in some personal interest.
- [9] The areas of interest included religion, math, business, science, history, and biography.
- [10] What mattered was that they read voraciously to find out more.



01편 탁월함의 힘: 기술과 성취가 즉각적인 신뢰성을 부여하는 방법.

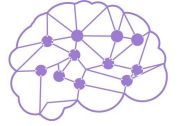


The Power of Excellence: How Skill and Accomplishment Can Grant Instant Credibility.

- [1] Individuals who perform at a high level in their profession often have instant credibility with others.
- [2] People admire them, they want to be like them, and they feel connected to them.
- [3] When they speak, others listen — even if the area of their skill has nothing to do with the advice they give.
- [4] Think about a world-famous basketball player.
- [5] He has made more money from endorsements than he ever did playing basketball.
- [6] Is it because of his knowledge of the products he endorses?
- [7] No. It's because of what he can do with a basketball.
- [8] The same can be said of an Olympic medalist swimmer.
- [9] People listen to him because of what he can do in the pool.
- [10] And when an actor tells us we should drive a certain car, we don't listen because of his expertise on engines.
- [11] We listen because we admire his talent.
- [12] Excellence connects.
- [13] If you possess a high level of ability in an area, others may desire to connect with you because of it.



02편 도시로서의 뇌 검사: 모든 척도에서의 상호작용.



Examining the Brain as a City: Interactions at All Scales.

[1] Think of the brain as a city.

[2] If you were to look out over a city and ask "where is the economy located?" you'd see there's no good answer to the question.

[3] Instead, the economy emerges from the interaction of all the elements — from the stores and the banks to the merchants and the customers.

[4] And so it is with the brain's operation: it doesn't happen in one spot.

[5] Just as in a city, no neighborhood of the brain operates in isolation.

[6] In brains and in cities, everything emerges from the interaction between residents, at all scales, locally and distantly.

[7] Just as trains bring materials and textiles into a city, which become processed into the economy, so the raw electrochemical signals from sensory organs are transported along superhighways of neurons.

[8] There the signals undergo processing and transformation into our conscious reality.



03편 임무 완수를 위한 사용 시간 파악의 중요성

The importance of identifying usage time to accomplish tasks

[1] If you want the confidence that comes from achieving what you set out to do each day, then it's important to understand how long things are going to take.

[2] Over-optimism about what can be achieved within a certain time frame is a problem.

[3] So work on it.

[4] Make a practice of estimating the amount of time needed alongside items on your 'things to do' list, and learn by experience when tasks take a greater or lesser time than expected.

[5] Give attention also to fitting the task to the available time.

[6] There are some tasks that you can only set about if you have a significant amount of time available.

[7] There is no point in trying to gear up for such a task when you only have a short period available.

[8] So schedule the time you need for the longer tasks and put the short tasks into the spare moments in between.



04편 미루는 습관을 방지하는 마감일



Deadlines to prevent procrastination

[1] To demonstrate how best to defeat the habit of delaying, Dan Ariely, a professor of psychology and behavioral economics, performed an experiment on students in three of his classes at MIT.

[2] He assigned all classes three reports over the course of the semester.

[3] The first class had to choose three due dates for themselves, up to and including the last day of class.

[4] The second had no deadlines – all three papers just had to be submitted by the last day of class.

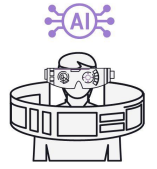
[5] In his third class, he gave students three set deadlines over the course of the semester.

[6] At the end of the semester, he found that students with set deadlines received the best grades, the students with no deadlines had the worst, and those who could choose their own deadlines fell somewhere in the middle.

[7] Ariely concludes that restricting freedom — whether by the professor or by students who recognize their own tendencies to delay things — improves self-control and performance.



05편 우리의 판단력을 빼앗고 있는 로봇



Robots depriving us of judgment

[1] We worry that the robots are taking our jobs, but just as common a problem is that the robots are taking our judgment.

[2] In the large warehouses so common behind the scenes of today's economy, human 'pickers' hurry around grabbing products off shelves and moving them to where they can be packed and dispatched.

[3] In their ears are headpieces: the voice of 'Jennifer', a piece of software, tells them where to go and what to do, controlling the smallest details of their movements.

[4] Jennifer breaks down instructions into tiny chunks, to minimise error and maximise productivity — for example, rather than picking eighteen copies of a book off a shelf, the human worker would be politely instructed to pick five.

[5] Then another five.

[6] Then yet another five.

[7] Then another three.

[8] Working in such conditions reduces people to machines made of flesh.

[9] Rather than asking us to think or adapt, the Jennifer unit takes over the thought process and treats workers as an inexpensive source of some visual processing and a pair of opposable thumbs.



06편 전통적인 수요 법칙이 적용되지 않는 '기펜재'



'Gippen Goods' without traditional law of demand

[1] The law of demand is that the demand for goods and services increases as prices fall, and the demand falls as prices increase.

[2] Giffen goods are special types of products for which the traditional law of demand does not apply.

[3] Instead of switching to cheaper replacements, consumers demand more of giffen goods when the price increases and less of them when the price decreases.

[4] Taking an example, rice in China is a giffen good because people tend to purchase less of it when the price falls.

[5] The reason for this is, when the price of rice falls, people have more money to spend on other types of products such as meat and dairy and, therefore, change their spending pattern.

[6] On the other hand, as rice prices increase, people consume more rice.



07번 가상 공간에서의 작업의 제한점



Limitations of working in virtual space

[1] One of the big questions faced this past year was how to keep innovation rolling when people were working entirely virtually.

[2] But experts say that digital work didn't have a negative effect on innovation and creativity.

[3] Working within limits pushes us to solve problems.

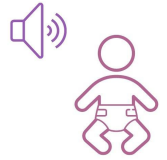
[4] Overall, virtual meeting platforms put more constraints on communication and collaboration than face-to-face settings.

[5] For instance, with the press of a button, virtual meeting hosts can control the size of breakout groups and enforce time constraints; only one person can speak at a time; nonverbal signals, particularly those below the shoulders, are diminished; "seating arrangements" are assigned by the platform, not by individuals; and visual access to others may be limited by the size of each participant's screen.

[6] Such restrictions are likely to stretch participants beyond their usual ways of thinking, boosting creativity.



08편 아기들의 언어 학습의 기술



Babies' Skills in Language Learning

- [1] Over time, babies construct expectations about what sounds they will hear when.
- [2] They hold in memory the sound patterns that occur on a regular basis.
- [3] They make hypotheses like, "If I hear this sound first, it probably will be followed by that sound."
- [4] Scientists conclude that much of babies' skill in learning language is due to their ability to calculate statistics.
- [5] For babies, this means that they appear to pay close attention to the patterns that repeat in language.
- [6] They remember, in a systematic way, how often sounds occur, in what order, with what intervals, and with what changes of pitch.
- [7] This memory store allows them to track, within the neural circuits of their brains, the frequency of sound patterns and to use this knowledge to make predictions about the meaning in patterns of sounds.



09편 실수를 드러내 보여 주는 과학



Science that reveals mistakes

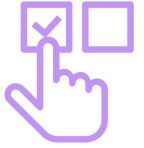
[1] One big difference between science and stage magic is that while magicians hide their mistakes from the audience, in science you make your mistakes in public.

[2] You show them off so that everybody can learn from them.

[3] This way, you get the advantage of everybody else's experience, and not just your own idiosyncratic path through the space of mistakes.

[4] This, by the way, is another reason why we humans are so much smarter than every other species.

[5] It is not that our brains are bigger or more powerful, or even that we have the ability to reflect on our own past errors, but that we share the benefits that our individual brains have earned from their individual histories of trial and error.



10번 선택을 하는 데 어려움을 겪는 이유

Why do you have a hard time making choices?

- [1] In a culture where there is a belief that you can have anything you truly want, there is no problem in choosing.
- [2] Many cultures, however, do not maintain this belief.
- [3] In fact, many people do not believe that life is about getting what you want.
- [4] Life is about doing what you are supposed to do.
- [5] The reason they have trouble making choices is they believe that what they may want is not related to what they are supposed to do.
- [6] The weight of outside considerations is greater than their desires.
- [7] When this is an issue in a group, we discuss what makes for good decisions.
- [8] If a person can be unburdened from their cares and duties and, just for a moment, consider what appeals to them, they get the chance to sort out what is important to them.
- [9] Then they can consider and negotiate with their external pressures.



10편 동물에게 예측 가능하고 일관된 보살핌 제공의 중요성



The importance of providing animals with predictable and consistent care

[1] One of the most important aspects of providing good care is making sure that an animal's needs are being met consistently and predictably.

[2] Like humans, animals need a sense of control.

[3] So an animal who may get enough food but doesn't know when the food will appear and can see no consistent schedule may experience distress.

[4] We can provide a sense of control by ensuring that our animal's environment is predictable: there is always water available and always in the same place.

[5] There is always food when we get up in the morning and after our evening walk.

[6] There will always be a time and place to eliminate, without having to hold things in to the point of discomfort.

[7] Human companions can display consistent emotional support, rather than providing love one moment and withholding love the next.

[8] When animals know what to expect, they can feel more confident and calm.



12번 감정을 통제하기 위한 음식의 이용



The use of food to control emotions

- [1] When a child is upset, the easiest and quickest way to calm them down is to give them food.
- [2] This acts as a distraction from the feelings they are having, gives them something to do with their hands and mouth and shifts their attention from whatever was upsetting them.
- [3] If the food chosen is also seen as a treat such as sweets or a biscuit, then the child will feel 'treated' and happier.
- [4] In the shorter term using food like this is effective.
- [5] But in the longer term it can be harmful as we quickly learn that food is a good way to manage emotions.
- [6] Then as we go through life, whenever we feel annoyed, anxious or even just bored, we turn to food to make ourselves feel better.



13편 공백이 존재하는 화석 연구



Fossil studies with gaps

[1] As much as we can learn by examining fossils, it is important to remember that they seldom tell the entire story.

[2] Things only fossilize under certain sets of conditions.

[3] Modern insect communities are highly diverse in tropical forests, but the recent fossil record captures little of that diversity.

[4] Many creatures are consumed entirely or decompose rapidly when they die, so there may be no fossil record at all for important groups.

[5] It's a bit similar to a family photo album.

[6] Maybe when you were born your parents took lots of pictures, but over the years they took photographs occasionally, and sometimes they got busy and forgot to take pictures at all.

[7] Very few of us have a complete photo record of our life.

[8] Fossils are just like that.

[9] Sometimes you get very clear pictures of the past, while at other times there are big gaps, and you need to notice what they are.



14번 미디어 보도의 양에 따른 사람들의 관심도



People's interest in the amount of media coverage

[1] As the tenth anniversary of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, approached, 9/11-related media stories peaked in the days immediately surrounding the anniversary date and then dropped off rapidly in the weeks thereafter.

[2] Surveys conducted during those times asked citizens to choose two "especially important" events from the past seventy years.

[3] Two weeks prior to the anniversary, before the media blitz began, about 30 percent of respondents named 9/11.

[4] But as the anniversary drew closer, and the media treatment intensified, survey respondents started identifying 9/11 in increasing numbers —to a high of 65 percent.

[5] Two weeks later, though, after reportage had decreased to earlier levels, once again only about 30 percent of the participants placed it among their two especially important events of the past seventy years.

[6] Clearly, the amount of news coverage can make a big difference in the perceived significance of an issue among observers as they are exposed to the coverage.



15번 필수적인 생존 기술인 편견



Prejudice is an essential survival skill

[1] Here's the unpleasant truth: we are all biased.

[2] Every human being is affected by unconscious biases that lead us to make incorrect assumptions about other people. Everyone.

[3] To a certain extent, bias is a necessary survival skill.

[4] If you're an early human, perhaps Homo Erectus, walking around the jungles, you may see an animal approaching.

[5] You have to make very fast assumptions about whether that animal is safe or not, based solely on its appearance.

[6] The same is true of other humans.

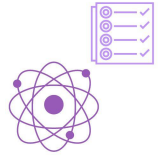
[7] You make split-second decisions about threats in order to have plenty of time to escape, if necessary.

[8] This could be one root of our tendency to categorize and label others based on their looks and their clothes.



10편 과학 실험의 객관성

Objectivity of scientific experiments



- [1] When reading another scientist's findings, think critically about the experiment.
- [2] Ask yourself:
- [3] Were observations recorded during or after the experiment?
- [4] Do the conclusions make sense?
- [5] Can the results be repeated?
- [6] Are the sources of information reliable?
- [7] You should also ask if the scientist or group conducting the experiment was unbiased.
- [8] Being unbiased means that you have no special interest in the outcome of the experiment.
- [9] For example, if a drug company pays for an experiment to test how well one of its new products works, there is a special interest involved:
- [10] The drug company profits if the experiment shows that its product is effective.
- [11] Therefore, the experimenters aren't objective.
- [12] They might ensure the conclusion is positive and benefits the drug company.
- [13] When assessing results, think about any biases that may be present!