

## Day 8

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### TASK6 – Summary\_Academic(요약)

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Skill Practice 5 | -Listening/ Note-Taking/ Expressions    |
| 2. Skill Practice 3 | -Basic Templates+ Sub-topic 2 Templates |
|                     | -Speaking with Templates                |
|                     | -Full Response                          |

## Review!

❖ 강의는 주로 4가지 형태

1) topic + 2 examples

→ The professor explains this by giving two examples.

2) topic + 2 sub topics + (2 examples)

→ According to the professor, there are two types.

3) topic + exP. (personal experience)

→ The professor explains this by giving his personal experience (as an example).

4) topic + exT. (one experiment)

→ The professor explains this by giving one experiment (as an example).

## Sub topic 2 Templates

주제 → The lecture is mainly about

연결 → According to the professor, there are two types.

The first one is A, and the other one is B.

내용 1 → First, as for A, the professor talks about C.

내용 2 → Second, as for B, the professor talks about D.

결론 → So, these are the two types of

## 1. Skill Practice 5

### Listening

Researchers once thought that only human beings used tools. In fact, that was an important characteristic particular to humans something that made us different from animals and distinguished our behavior as intelligent. But more recently, this idea has changed. Since in the early 1960s, researchers have observed animals using tools as well. So, that has really challenged the way we think of ourselves as distinct from animals, or at least unique in terms of our intelligence. However, it's very important how we define 'tool' in this context. We can talk about two different types of definitions: a broad definition and a narrow definition. First, according to the broad definition, a tool can be anything that is used to perform a task. Its shape doesn't have to changed or transformed under this definition. Let me give you an example. When elephants feel their backs are itchy, they sometimes find and pick up branches and use them to scratch their backs. So, in this case, even though there isn't any change in or transformation of the object, it can still be said that elephants exhibit tool use because they use the branches as tools to perform the task of scratching their backs. By the narrow definition, though, a tool is something from the environment that is changed or adapted in order to perform a task. That is, a tool is something that is made and transformed for some specific purpose. But, surprisingly, there are a few animals that exhibit tool use even according to this narrow definition. Chimps have been seen stripping the leaves off of branches to make tools for catching termites. Sometimes they even chew the end to make it narrower so it can fit inside the opening of the termites nest. They're adapting something that they've found in their environment for a specific use, and that is clearly tool use. Most researchers feel that it shows they have some form of intelligence.

## Note-Taking

### ➤ tool use/ animals

- 1) broad – perform any task (ex. elephants / branch – scratch backs -> exhibit tool use)
- 2) narrow – changed for specific purpose (ex. chimps – strip off leaves/ chew – for catching termites )

## Extra Expressions

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 벗기다 (잎)         | strip off                                |
| 보여주다            | exhibit/ show                            |
| 개조하다 (cf. 순응하다) | adapt/change/alter (cf. adapt to N)      |
| *~하는데 사용이 되다    | * be used to V (cf. be used to N –익숙해지다) |
| *이/저 경우에        | * In this/that case                      |

## Sub topic 2 Templates

주제 → The lecture is mainly about

연결 → According to the professor, there are two types.

The first one is A, and the other one is B.

내용 1 → First, as for A, the professor talks about C.

내용 2 → Second, as for B, the professor talks about D.

결론 → So, these are the two types of

## Speaking with Templates

### 1. 주제

The lecture is mainly about the definition of a tool.

### 2. 연결

According to the professor, there are two types.

The first one is broad; the other one is narrow definition

### 3. 내용 1/2

First, as for the broad definition, the professor talks about elephants. They pick up the branches to scratch their backs. In this case, we can say that elephants exhibit tool use.

Second, as for the narrow definition, the professor talks about chimps. They make some changes to sticks in order to catch the termites. In this case, we can say that chimps use a tool even under this narrow definition.

### 4. 결론

So, these are the two types of definitions of a tool.

## Full Response1

The lecture is mainly about the definition of a tool. According to the professor, there are two types. The first one is broad; the other one is narrow one. First, as for the broad definition, the professor talks about elephants. They pick up the branches to scratch their backs. In this case, we can say that elephants exhibit tool use. Second, as for the narrow definition, the professor talks about chimps. They make some changes to sticks in order to catch the termites. In this case, we can say that chimps use a tool even under this narrow definition. These are the two types of definitions of a tool.

## Full Response2

The lecture is mainly about two definitions of a tool: broad and narrow. First, as for the broad definition, the professor explains that a tool is something that is used to perform any tasks. For example, elephants pick up the branches and scratch their backs. In this case, we can say that elephants use the branch as a tool. However, this is not tool use under the narrow definition. This is because the narrow definition says that a tool is something that is made or changed for specific purposes. For example, chimps strip off the leaves and chew the end of sticks to fit inside of holes in termites' nests. In this case, we can say that chimps use a tool even under this narrow definition. So, these are the two types of definitions of a tool.

## 2. Skill Practice 3

### Listening

Environmental sustainability has become a major concern in the tourism industry today. A new type of nature-friendly tourism called ecotourism is part of the industry's effort to address such concerns. Ecotourism usually includes drawing people to more remote and less popular nature sites and raising tourist awareness for nature preservation. This can minimize the damage to nature as a whole. Well, this method of attracting tourists to less popular nature sites has been quite helpful so far, but it's not the only way: there have also been other methods implemented in the tourism industry to make tourism more nature-friendly. So today, in class, I'd like to discuss two of these methods that are often used by tourism companies. Ok, then, let me explain this using one of the most popular nature sites that you are familiar with - a mountain. When people climb a mountain, they usually step on the grass and trees of the mountain. And this often has negative effects on its natural growth and life because oftentimes the same parts of the mountain get repeatedly stepped on by tourists and some parts even get permanently destroyed. So, tourism companies came up with the idea of creating a certain distance between humans and nature. In other words, they separated the parts that tourists need to step on to climb a mountain and

the parts that need to be protected. Many mountain trails, for example, are designed in such a way that they avoid parts of the mountain that need the natural growth of grass and trees, so the mountain can be preserved fairly well for a long time. These mountain trails not only prevent people from stepping on the same parts of the mountain over and over, but they also prevent people from entering too far into the natural areas where they might cause more damage. Another method used for more nature-friendly tourism is to allow rest periods for environment. Even with an attempt to create a distance between tourists and nature, it's nearly impossible for the land to be completely separated from people. Since nature has a limited resilience in terms of its ability to tolerate human disturbance and recover from damage, it's better to make complete separation if possible. So, tourism companies designate certain rest periods when people are strictly prohibited from climbing the mountain. It's usually about 3 to 4 months of time per year. During this time, the mountain can be effectively restored from some of the damage caused by human activities since it is completely closed down.

### **Note-Taking**

- ecotourism – a way of protecting env. used by tour com.
- 1) create distance btw ppl & nature (ex. mountain trails - same parts – stepped on repeatedly/ -> avoid parts -need growth)
- 2) rest periods (completely closed down- complete isolation- 3/4mth )

## Expressions

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| A와 B 사이 (거리/관계) | (distance/relationship) between A and B |
| 밟다              | step on                                 |
| * ~는 이것의 좋은 예시다 | * ~ is a good example of this.          |
| * 피해를 입히다 (~에게) | * cause damage (to)                     |
| * 도입하다/시행하다     | * institute/implement                   |

## Sub topic 2 Templates

주제 → The lecture is mainly about

연결 → According to the professor, there are two types.

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내용 1 → First, as for A, the professor talks about C.

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결론 → So, these are the two types of



## Speaking with Templates

### 1. 주제

The lecture is mainly about ecotourism.

### 2. 연결

According to the professor, there are two methods that are used by tourist companies. (\*The first one is A, and the second one is B.)

### 3. 내용 1/2

The first one is creating distance between people and nature.

And he gives an example of mountain trails. Usually, the same parts of the mountain get stepped on repeatedly. So, this can cause a lot of damage to the mountain. So, mountain trails are designed to avoid the parts that need growth.

And as for the second method, the professor talks about rest periods. During a resting period, the mountain is completely closed down. So, complete isolation from humans is possible. Having a 3 or 4 month long rest period is a good example of this.

### 4. 결론

So, these are the two methods of ecotourism

(+ that the professor talked about in the lecture.)

### Full Response 1

The lecture is mainly about ecotourism. According to the professor, there are two methods that are used by tourist companies. The first one is creating distance between people and nature. And he gives an example of mountain trails. Usually, the same parts of the mountain get stepped on repeatedly. So, this can cause a lot of damage to the mountain. So, mountain trails are designed to avoid the parts that need growth.

And as for the second method, the professor talks about rest periods. During a resting period, the mountain is completely closed down. So, complete isolation from humans is possible. Having a 3 or 4 month long rest period is a good example of this. These are the two methods of ecotourism that the professor talked about in the lecture.

### Full Response 2

The lecture is mainly about ecotourism. According to the professor, there are two ways for tourist companies to protect the environment. First, he talks about keeping distance between humans and nature. He gives an example of mountain trails. When people climb a mountain, they usually step on the same parts of mountain, so it can cause a lot of damage to the mountain. But with specially designed mountain trails, the mountain can be well protected. And as for the second way, the professor talks about implementing rest periods for the environment. He says that even with mountain trails, it's better to have complete isolation so nature can restore itself during the rest period. So, companies take 3 or 4 month long rest periods for the mountain.

# 해설

## Skill Practice 5

### 듣기지문 해석

#### 동물학 수업의 일부를 들어보세요.

학자들은 한때 인간만이 도구를 사용한다고 생각했습니다. 사실, 이 점은 인간에게 특별한 중요한 특성으로서, 인간을 동물과 구별해주고 사람의 행동이 지적임을 나타내줍니다. 하지만 최근에 이러한 생각이 변했습니다. 1960년대 초부터 학자들은 역시 도구를 사용하는 일부 동물을 관찰했습니다. 그래서 지능이라는 점에서는 최소한 고유했던 인간과 동물을 구별하는 방법에 의의가 제기되었습니다. 그러나 이 맥락에서 '도구'를 어떻게 정의하느냐가 아주 중요합니다. 두 가지 다른 정의로 말할 수 있습니다. 즉, 넓은 의미와 좁은 의미가 있습니다.

첫째로, 넓은 의미로 볼 때, 도구는 일을 처리할 때 사용되는 것은 어떤 것이든 될 수 있습니다. 이 정의에 따르면, 그것의 형태는 변화하거나 변형이 될 필요가 없습니다. 예시를 드리겠습니다. 코끼리가 등이 가렵다고 느낄 때, 그들은 때로 환경에서 나뭇가지를 찾아서 집어 들어 등을 긁는 데 사용합니다. 그러므로 이 경우에, 도구에서 어떠한 변화나 변형이 있지는 않았지만 여전히 코끼리도 도구를 사용한다고 말할 수 있습니다. 이는 그들의 등을 긁는 일에 사용하는 도구로 나뭇가지를 사용했기 때문입니다.

하지만 좁은 의미에서 보면, 도구는 일을 수행하기 위해 변형되거나 환경에서 가져온 것입니다. 즉, 도구는 어떤 특정한 목적으로 만들어지거나 변형이 된 것입니다. 그러나 놀랍게도, 심지어 좁은 개념을 따르더라도 침팬지와 까마귀 같은 몇몇 동물들은 도구를 사용합니다. 침팬지는 나뭇가지에서 잎을 벗겨 흰개미를 잡는 도구를 만듭니다. 심지어 침팬지는 나뭇가지 끝을 씹어서 흰개미 집의 입구에 집어 넣기 알맞도록 더 뾰족하게 만듭니다. 이렇듯 침팬지는 이 특정 용도를 위해 환경에서 찾은 무언가를 변형하여 만들기 때문에, 분명히 도구를 사용한다고 말할 수 있습니다. 그리고 대부분의

#### Listen to part of a talk in a zoology class.

Researchers once thought that only human beings used tools. In fact, that was an important characteristic particular to humans-something that made us different from animals and distinguished our behavior as intelligent. But more recently, this idea has changed. Since in the early 1960s, researchers have observed animals using tools as well. So, that has really challenged the way we think of ourselves as distinct from animals, or at least unique in terms of our intelligence. However, it's very important how we define 'tool' in this context.

We can talk about two different types of definitions: a broad definition and a narrow definition. First, according to the broad definition, a tool can be anything that is used to perform a task. Its shape doesn't have to be changed or transformed under this definition. Let me give you an example. When elephants feel their backs are itchy, they sometimes find and pick up branches and use them to scratch their backs. So, in this case, even though there isn't any change in or transformation of the object, it can still be said that elephants exhibit tool use because they use the branches as tools to perform the task of scratching their backs.

By the narrow definition, though, a tool is something from the environment that is changed or adapted in order to perform a task. That is, a tool is something that is made and transformed for some specific purpose. But, surprisingly, there are a few animals that exhibit tool use even

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>학자들은 이러한 도구 사용이야말로 침팬지에게 지능이 있음을 보여준다고 생각합니다.</p>   | <p>according to this narrow definition. Chimps have been seen stripping the leaves off of branches to make tools for catching termites. Sometimes they even chew the end to make it narrower so it can fit inside the opening of the termites nest. They're adapting something that they've found in their environment for a specific use, and that is clearly tool use. Most researchers feel that it shows they have some form of intelligence.</p> |
| <p><b>어휘</b><br/> <b>distinguish</b> 구분하다   <b>once</b> 한때 (~했다)   <b>observe</b> 관찰하다   <b>the way we think of</b> ~를 생각하는 방식   <b>distinct</b> 뚜렷한, 구분이 되는   <b>unique</b> 독특한   <b>in terms of</b> ~라는 점에서   <b>intelligence</b> 지능   <b>context</b> 상황, 문맥   <b>definition</b> 정의   <b>formation</b> 형태   <b>transform</b> 변형시키다   <b>itchy</b> 가려운   <b>pick up</b> 줍다   <b>branch</b> 나뭇가지   <b>in this case</b> 이 경우에   <b>scratch</b> 긁다   <b>perform</b> 수행하다   <b>adapt</b> 개조시키다, 변형시키다   <b>exhibit</b> 보여주다   <b>tool use</b> 도구사용   <b>strip off</b> ~을 벗기다   <b>chew</b> 씹다   <b>fit</b> ~에 맞추다   <b>termites</b> 흰개미</p> |   |

### Skill Practice 3

#### 듣기지문 해석

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>이제 환경 수업의 일부를 들어보세요.</b></p> <p>환경 지속 가능성은 오늘날 관광 산업의 주요 관심사가 되었습니다. 생태관광이라고 불리는 자연친화적인 새로운 관광이 그러한 관심을 다루는 산업의 노력의 일환이지요. 일반적으로 생태관광이라는 것은 좀 더 외지고 대중에게 관심이 적었던 자연환경으로 사람들을 끌고, 자연 보호에 대한 관광객의 인지를 높이는 것을 포함합니다. 그리고 이것은 자연 전체에 대한 훼손을 최소화하는데 도움을 준다고 믿습니다. 관광객들을 자연에서 덜 인기가 있었던 곳(생태적으로 양호한 곳)으로 끄는 이런 방법도 지금까지 꽤 도움이 많이 되었지만, 그것만이 유일한 방법은 아닙니다. 관광을 좀 더 자연 친화적으로 만들기 위해 여러 다른 방법들도 관광산업에 도입되었지요. 오늘은 수업에서, 관광회사가 주로 사용하는 두 가지 방법을 말씀 드리겠습니다.</p> <p>그렇다면, 제가 여러분들에게 가장 친숙하고 대중적인 자연 관광지 중에 하나인 산을 통해 이것을 설명해 드리겠습니다. 사람들이 등산을 할 때, 주로 산의</p> | <p><b>Now listen to part of a talk in an ecology class.</b></p> <p>Environmental sustainability has become a major concern in the tourism industry today. A new type of nature-friendly tourism called ecotourism is part of the industry's effort to address such concerns. Ecotourism usually includes drawing people to more remote and less popular nature sites and raising tourist awareness for nature preservation. This can minimize the damage to nature as a whole. Well, this method of attracting tourists to less popular nature sites has been quite helpful so far, but it's not the only way: there have also been other methods implemented in the tourism industry to make tourism more nature-friendly. So today, in class, I'd like to discuss two of these methods that are often used by tourism companies.</p> <p>Ok, then, let me explain this using one of the most popular nature sites that you are familiar with - a mountain. When people climb a mountain, they</p> |
|--|--|

잔디와 나무를 밟게 되지요. 이것은 산의 자연 성장과 생명에 부정적 영향을 미치는데, 이는 관광객들에 의해서 종종 똑 같은 부분이 반복적으로 밟히고, 어떤 부분은 심지어 영구적으로 파괴되기 때문입니다. 그래서 관광회사들은 인간과 자연 사이에 일부 거리를 만드는 아이디어를 생각해냈습니다. 다른 말로 하자면, 그들은 관광객이 사용하는 길과 보호해야 하는 부분을 분리 시켰습니다. 예를 들어, 많은 등산로들은 산의 잔디나 나무의 자연적 성장이 필요한 부분을 피하는 방식으로 디자인 되어서 산은 꽤 오랫동안 잘 보존될 수 있습니다. 그리고 이런 등산로들은 사람들이 같은 부분의 산을 계속적으로 밟는 것을 막아줄 뿐만 아니라 더 많은 손상을 입힐 수 있는 자연 깊은 곳으로 들어가는 것을 막습니다.

더 자연 친화적 관광을 위해 사용되는 또 다른 방법은 자연의 휴지기를 두는 것입니다. 사람들과 자연 사이에 거리를 두는 시도를 한다고 해도, 자연이 완전하게 사람들과 분리되는 것은 거의 불가능합니다. 자연 자체는 인간의 방해로 견뎌내고 손상으로부터 복귀하는 능력 차원에서의 자생력에 한계가 있기 때문에, 가능하다면 완전한 분리를 시키는 것이 좋습니다. 그래서 관광 회사들은 사람들이 입산하는 것을 완전히 금지시키는 특정 기간을 지정합니다. 그것은 주로 1년에 3-4달 정도 기간이 됩니다. 이 기간 동안에는 산이 완전히 통제되기 때문에, 인간 활동으로부터 야기된 일부 손상으로부터 효과적으로 회복될 수 있습니다.

usually step on the grass and trees of the mountain. And this often has negative effects on its natural growth and life because oftentimes the same parts of the mountain get repeatedly stepped on by tourists and some parts even get permanently destroyed. So, tourism companies came up with the idea of creating a certain distance between humans and nature. In other words, they separated the parts that tourists need to step on to climb a mountain and the parts that need to be protected. Many mountain trails, for example, are designed in such a way that they avoid parts of the mountain that need the natural growth of grass and trees, so the mountain can be preserved fairly well for a long time. These mountain trails not only prevent people from stepping on the same parts of the mountain over and over, but they also prevent people from entering too far into the natural areas where they might cause more damage.

Another method used for more nature-friendly tourism is to allow rest periods for environment. Even with an attempt to create a distance between tourists and nature, it's nearly impossible for the land to be completely separated from people. Since nature has a limited resilience in terms of its ability to tolerate human disturbance and recover from damage, it's better to make complete separation if possible. So, tourism companies designate certain rest periods when people are strictly prohibited from climbing the mountain. It's usually about 3 to 4 months of time per year. During this time, the mountain can be effectively restored from some of the damage caused by human activities since it is completely closed down.

#### 어휘

**sustainability** 지속, 유지 가능성 | **major concern** 주요 관심사 | **tourism industry** 관광 산업 | **ecotourism** 생태관광 | **address** 다루다, 언급하다 | **nature-friendly** 친환경 | **draw sb (to)** ~로 사람을 끌다 | **remote** 외딴, 외진 | **less popular** 덜 인기 있는 | **minimize** 최소화하다 | **nature preservation** 자연 보존 | **as a whole** 전체로서 | **familiar with** ~와 친숙한 | **in addition to** ~외에도 | **negative effect** 부정적 영향 | **mountain trail** 등산로 | **rest period** 휴지기 | **tolerate** 참다, 견디다