

Day 16

Task4

General / Specific <Academic>

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- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Skill Practice 5 | - Basic Templates |
| 2. Skill Practice 7 | - Reading/Note-Taking/Expressions |
| | - Listening/ Note-Taking/Expressions |
| | - Speaking with Templates |
| | - Full Response |

Template 1

1) Topic + 2 examples

- The lecture is mainly about
- The professor explains this by giving two examples.
- First, he talks about
- As for the second example, the professor talks about
- So, these are the examples of

Template 2

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

- The lecture is mainly about
- According to the professor, there are two types (of ~)
- (The first one is A, and the second one is B.)
- (First, as for A, the professor explains ~)
- * The lecture is mainly about
- According to the professor, there are two types.
- The first one is A, and he gives an example of ~/ he explains that ~

Template 3,4

3) topic + exP. (personal experience)

- The lecture is mainly about
- The professor explains this by giving his personal experience

(as an example).

→ When he/she ~ 결론

4) topic + exT. (one experiment)

→ The lecture is mainly about

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

→ In the experiment, 피실험자 be + p.p (실험세팅)

→ (The result was that ~) 결론

1. Skill Practice 5

Reading-45sec

Polygamy

In the animal kingdom, different types of mating patterns have evolved in order to maximize the chance of increasing the number of the young. The most common type among animals is called polygamy, where one male or female mates with two or more other partners at the same time. Within this multiple-partner mating system, the fittest animals have more partners than those with relatively less power or dominance. In a general zoological sense, polygamy can be categorized as either polygyny or polyandry. In polygyny, a male mates with more than one female; whereas in polyandry, one female partners with several males.

Note-Taking

- polygamy: ♂/♀ + 2 more ♀/♂
- 1) polygyny 2) polyandry

Expressions

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| polygamy | 다혼 |
| mate | 짝, 짝짓기 하다 |
| evolve | 진화하다, 발달하다 |
| maximize | 극대화 시키다 |
| the number of | ~의 수 |
| fit | 적합한, 알맞은 |
| dominance | 지배, 우세 |

Listening

Okay, class, as you all know, there are many different types of mating patterns in the animal kingdom. Yesterday, we went over monogamy which can be defined as the practice or condition of having only one mate during a breeding season. Today, we are going to talk about polygamy, which involves having more than one mate of the opposite sex to reproduce with. A common form of polygamy is called polygyny. This is where one male mates with two or more females. This type of mating pattern is particularly common in males that establish their own dominance in order to provide adequate food and protection for the females in their group. A good example of this can be seen in elephant seals. During the

mating season, male elephant seals can be observed fighting against each other on beaches for breeding rights. The male elephant seals that prove to be the strongest form their own harems of more than twenty female elephant seals. In this process, the weaker males are excluded from breeding altogether. Another type of polygamy is called polyandry, which is the female version of polygamy. In this mating pattern, females breed with two or more males. This is rather uncommon, and is typically seen in animals in which the male is involved in raising the young. A good example of this is the jacana bird. The female jacana is very aggressive and is fifty percent heavier than the male. Once the female lays eggs, the male assumes responsibility for incubating and raising the chicks. The female then goes off to find a new mate and lay more eggs.

Note-Taking

➤ R: polygamy : ♂/♀ + 2 more ♀/♂

1) polygyny 2) polyandry

➤ L 설명 (부주제 / 예시) 1.

설명 (부주제 / 예시) 2.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>polygamy: one ♂ + 2/more ♀</p> <p>ex) elephant seals</p> <p>strongest ♂: +more than 20 ♀</p> <p>seals</p> <p>weaker: excluded</p> | <p>polyandry: ♀ + 2/more ♂</p> <p>ex) jacana birds</p> <p>♀: aggressive, lay eggs</p> <p>♂: incubate, raise chicks</p> |
|--|--|

Expressions

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| monogamy | 단혼 |
| breeding season | 번식기 |
| adequate | 충분한, 적당한 |
| exclude | 배제하다, 차단하다 |
| assume | (책임, 임무)를 떠맡다 |
| lay eggs | 알을 낳다 |
| breed | (동물이) 새끼를 낳다, 번식하다 |
| harem | 암컷 떼의 무리 |

Sample Answer

The professor talks about two different forms of polygamy by describing the mating patterns of elephant seals and jacana birds. The elephant seal's mating pattern is an example of polygyny. The male elephant seal mates with more than one female elephant seal. Males fight with each other to determine which of them will have the chance to mate with the females. The dominant male may then mate with up to twenty female seals. The jacana bird, on the other hand, is completely the opposite. Its mating pattern is called polyandry. The female jacana bird mates with two or more males. Once the female lays eggs, the male takes care of the chicks. Then, the female leaves to find a new partner to have more eggs.

Sub topic 2 Templates

Reading: The lecture is mainly about

 According to the reading passage,

Listening: The professor explains two types of ~ .

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

Sub-topic 1: First, as for A, the professor talks about C.

 (First, he talks about A and gives an example of C.)

Sub-topic 2: Second, as for B, the professor talks about D.

 (As for the second type, the professor talks about B and gives an example of D.)

Conclusion : So, these are the two types of ~ .

Speaking with Templates

1. Reading

The lecture is mainly about, polygamy.

According to the reading passage, this is basically a mating pattern in which one male or female mates with two or more partners.

2. Listening

The professor explains two types of polygamy. The first one is polygyny, and the other one is polyandry. First, as for the polygyny, the professor gives an example of elephant seals. Elephant seals fight for their breeding rights during the mating season, and the strongest male gets to mate with up to 20 female elephant seals.

As for the second type, the professor talks about polyandry. He gives an example of the Jacana bird. In this mating pattern, the female mates with two or more males. Once the female jacana birds lay their eggs, they go off to find another mate.

3. Conclusion

These are the two types of polygamy that the professor talked about in the lecture.

Full Response 1

The lecture is mainly about polygamy. According to the reading passage, this is basically a mating pattern in which one male or female mates with two or more partners. The professor explains two types of polygamy. The first one is polygyny and the other one is polyandry.

First, as for the polygyny, the professor gives an example of elephant seals. Elephant seals fight for their breeding rights during the mating season, and the strongest male gets to mate with up to 20 female elephant seals.

As for the second type, the professor talks about polyandry. He gives an example of the Jacana bird. In this mating pattern, the female mates with two or more males. Once the female jacana birds lay their eggs, they go off to find another mate. These are the two types of polygamy that the professor talked about in the lecture.

Full Response 2

The lecture is mainly about polygamy. According to the reading passage, this is basically a mating pattern in which one male or female mates with two or more partners. The professor explains two major types of this mating pattern. First, he talks about polygyny, which is males mating with more than two females. For

example, male elephant seals, especially the ones proved to be the strongest among others, can have more than 20 female elephant seals as their mates. **Second, the professor talks about** polyandry and gives the Jacana bird as an example. This is basically the female version of polygamy, so once females lay their eggs, they go off to find another male to mate with.

2. Skill Practice 7

Animal Adaptations

For most organisms, survival is a constant battle; they must avoid predators and, at the same time, compete for limited resources. Through the process of evolution, however, organisms have developed adaptations that give them slight advantages in their fight for survival. These may include avoidance of predators, acquisition of food, or attraction of mates. These types of animal adaptations can be broadly categorized as either physical adaptations, those that affect the shape and structure of an organism, or behavioral adaptations, those related to how an organism acts. Some adaptations are more complex, with features that are physical and others that are behavioral.

Note-Taking

➤ animal adaptation - avoid predator, compete for resources

1) physical: affect the shape & structure

2) behavioral: how an organism acts

Expressions

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| constant | 끊임없는 |
| predator | 포식자 |
| compete for | ~을 위해 싸우다, 경쟁하다 |
| adaptation | 적응 |
| acquisition | 습득 |
| attraction | 끌림 |

Listening

We've been talking about the process of evolution and how chance mutations give certain members of a given species advantages that enable them to survive and reproduce. Well, today, I want to look at some examples of adaptations — both physical and behavioral — in one very interesting insect called the walking stick. One kind of physical adaptation they've developed is this remarkably effective camouflage. Walking sticks are actually incredibly hard to find because, as the name suggests, they really do look like a stick. They've got these very long and thin bodies and legs, and their outer shell looks just like the bark of a tree, so they can't easily be seen by predators. There are also some behavioral adaptations that the walking stick has developed to avoid being eaten. For instance, it only feeds at night when it's less likely to be seen. Throughout the day, it remains mostly motionless. It stretches out its legs and hangs from a tree or plant and is almost indistinguishable from its surroundings. If a bird does happen to grab the walking stick by one of its legs, it can detach the leg and drop to the ground. Amazingly, it's able to detach its legs and re-grow them. So, you can see this one insect has evolved a whole range of adaptations to avoid predators!

Note-Taking

➤ animal adaptation - avoid predator, compete for resources

1) physical: affect the shape & structure

2) behavioral: how an organism acts

➤ L 설명(부주제/예시) 1.

설명(부주제/예시) 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>ex) walking stick</p> <p>1. physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - camouflage: pretend 'stick' - can't be seen by predators | <p>2. behavioral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feed at night, motionless during the day - when caught by bird, detach its leg & escape, leg ⇒ re-grow |
|---|---|

Expressions

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| mutation | 돌연변이 |
| advantage | 이점, 장점 |
| reproduce | 번식하다 |
| physical | 신체의 |

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| behavioral | 행동의, 행동에 관한 |
| camouflage | 위장 |
| motionless | 미동 없는 |
| indistinguishable | 구분이 안 되는 |
| surroundings | 환경 |
| detach | 떼다, 분리하다 |

**walking stick* 대벌레

Sample Answer

The professor discusses several ways in which the walking stick has adapted for survival. First, the insects have made several physical adaptations, especially evolving to have the appearance of a twig, or stick. This helps them avoid predators such as birds. Secondly, the walking stick has also made some behavioral adaptations. During the day, the walking stick remains motionless on a tree or plant. They also feed only at night to better escape the notice of predators. Even if a bird happens to catch it, it can detach its legs and re-grow them.

Sub topic 2 Templates

Reading: The lecture is mainly about ~ .

According to the reading passage,

Listening: The professor explains two types of ~ .

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

Sub-topic 1: First, as for A, the professor talks about C.

(First, he talks about A and gives an example of C.)

Sub-topic 2: Second, as for B, the professor talks about D.

(As for the second type, the professor talks about B and gives an example of D.)

Conclusion : So, these are the two types of ~ .

Speaking with Templates

1. Reading

The lecture is mainly about animal adaptation.

According to the reading passage, many organisms have developed certain adaptations that help them survive in harsh conditions.

2. Listening

The professor explains two types of this animal adaptation. The first one is physical, and the other one is behavioral adaptation.

First, as for physical adaptation, the professor gives an example of walking sticks. Walking sticks look like sticks or the bark of trees because they have very thin bodies. So, they cannot be easily seen by predators. As for the second type, the

professor talks about behavioral adaptation, and he continues with the same example. Walking sticks only forage at night and are motionless during the daytime. In that way, they can protect themselves from predators. Even if they are caught by their predators, they can detach their legs and re-grow them later.

3. Conclusion

These are the two types of animal adaptation that the professor talked about in the lecture.

Full Response 1

The lecture is mainly about animal adaptation. According to the reading passage, many organisms have developed certain adaptations that help them survive in harsh conditions. The professor explains two types of this animal adaptation. The first one is physical and the other one is behavioral adaptation. First, as for the physical adaptation, the professor gives an example of walking sticks. Walking sticks look like sticks or the bark of trees because they have very thin bodies. So, they cannot be easily seen by predators. As for the second type, the professor talks about behavioral adaptation and he continues with the same example. Walking sticks only forage at night and are motionless during the daytime. In that way, they can protect themselves from predators. Even if they are caught by their predators, they can detach their legs and re-grow them later. These are the two types of animal adaptation that the professor talked about in the lecture.

Full Response 2

The lecture is mainly about animal adaptation. According to the reading passage, many organisms have developed certain adaptations that help them survive in harsh conditions. The professor explains two major types of animal adaptation and he gives an example of walking sticks. First, he talks about physical adaptation, which is developing physical features to help animals better survive in a given area. Walking sticks have developed a way to look like sticks

or the bark of trees. So, they are not easily seen by predators. **Second, the professor talks about** behavioral adaptation and says walking sticks only search for food at night and remain motionless during the daytime. In that way, they can easily protect themselves from predators. Even if they are somehow captured by predators, they can detach their legs and flee. They can re-grow their legs later.

해설

Skill Practice 5

읽기지문 해석

| 다혼 | Polygamy |
|--|--|
| <p>동물계에서는 새끼의 수를 늘릴 수 있는 가능성을 극대화시키기 위해서 다양한 유형의 짝짓기 방식이 발전해왔습니다. 동물들 사이에서 가장 보편적인 짝짓기 방식 중의 하나는 다혼이라고 하며, 한 마리의 수컷 또는 암컷이 동시에 둘 이상의 짝과 교미하는 것입니다. 이러한 복합적인 짝짓기 체계에서는, 적자동물이 상대적으로 힘이나 우세력인 없는 동물들보다 더 많은 짝을 갖습니다. 일반적 동물학의 면에서는 다혼이, 일부다처방식 혹은 일처다부형식으로 분류될 수 있습니다. 일부다처에서는 한 수컷이 둘 이상의 암컷과 짝을 맺는 반면, 일처다부에서는 한 암컷이 여러 수컷과 짝을 맺습니다.</p> | <p>In the animal kingdom, different types of mating patterns have evolved in order to maximize the chance of increasing the number of the young. The most common type among animals is called polygamy, where one male or female mates with two or more other partners at the same time. Within this multiple-partner mating system, the fittest animals have more partners than those with relatively less power or dominance. In a general zoological sense, polygamy can be categorized as either polygyny or polyandry. In polygyny, a male mates with more than one female; whereas in polyandry, one female partners with several males.</p> |
| <p>어휘 animal kingdom 동물계 mating pattern 짝짓기 유형 maximize 극대화시키다 the young 새끼들 the number of ~의 수 polygamy 다혼 mate with 짝짓기 하다 at the same time 동시에 zoological 동물학의 whereas (앞의 것과 대조하여) ~반면</p> | |

듣기지문 해석

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>이제 동물학 수업에서 이 주제에 대한 강의의 일부를 들어보세요.</p> <p>자 여러분, 잘 알다시피, 동물계에서는 여러 가지 많은 종류의 짝짓기 패턴이 있습니다. 어제 우리는 번식기에 오로지 하나의 짝만 가지는 관행 혹은 상태로 정의될 수 있는 단혼에 대해 살펴보았습니다. 오늘은 번식을 위해 둘 이상의 짝을 갖는 다혼에 대해 이야기하겠습니다.</p> <p>다혼의 흔한 형태 중 하나는 일부다처라고 부를</p> | <p>Now listen to part of a lecture on this topic in a zoology class.</p> <p>Okay, class, as you all know, there are many different types of mating patterns in the animal kingdom. Yesterday, we went over monogamy which can be defined as the practice or condition of having only one mate during a breeding season. Today, we are going to talk about polygamy, which involves having more than one mate of the opposite sex to reproduce</p> |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>니다. 이것은 한 마리 수컷이 둘 이상의 암컷과 짝을 맺는 것입니다. 이런 종류의 짝짓기 패턴은 자기 무리의 암컷들에게 적당한 음식과 보호를 제공하기 위해 자기만의 영역을 확립하려는 수컷에게서 특히 흔하게 발견됩니다. 이러한 일부다처의 좋은 예는 코끼리 바다표범에게서 볼 수 있습니다. 짝짓기 철에, 코끼리 바다표범이 번식을 위해 해변에서 싸우는 것을 관찰할 수 있습니다. 가장 강하다고 자기 자신을 증명한 수컷 코끼리 바다표범은 보통 20마리이상의 암컷 코끼리 바다표범으로 이루어진 자신들의 무리를 형성하고 그들의 집단에게 음식과 보호를 제공합니다. 그리고 이 과정에서 약한 수컷들은 번식에서 완전히 배제됩니다.</p> <p>또 다른 종류의 다혼은 다혼의 암컷 버전인 일처다부입니다. 이 짝짓기 패턴에서는 암컷이 둘 이상의 수컷과 교배합니다. 이것은 다소 보기 드문 경우로, 보통 수컷이 새끼를 키우는 동물에서 볼 수 있습니다. 일처다부의 좋은 예로 자카나 새가 있습니다. 암컷 자카나는 매우 공격적이며 수컷보다 몸이 50퍼센트나 더 무겁습니다. 암컷이 알을 낳으면 수컷이 새끼를 부화하고 기르는 책임을 떠맡습니다. 그리고 나면 암컷은 알을 더 낳기 위해 새로운 수컷을 찾아 떠납니다.</p> | <p>with.</p> <p>A common form of polygamy is called polygyny. This is where one male mates with two or more females. This type of mating pattern is particularly common in males that establish their own dominance in order to provide adequate food and protection for the females in their group. A good example of this can be seen in elephant seals. During the mating season, male elephant seals can be observed fighting against each other on beaches for breeding rights. The male elephant seals that prove to be the strongest form their own harems of more than twenty female elephant seals. In this process, the weaker males are excluded from breeding altogether.</p> <p>Another type of polygamy is called polyandry, which is the female version of polygamy. In this mating pattern, females breed with two or more males. This is rather uncommon, and is typically seen in animals in which the male is involved in raising the young. A good example of this is the jacana bird. The female jacana is very aggressive and is fifty percent heavier than the male. Once the female lays eggs, the male assumes responsibility for incubating and raising the chicks. The female then goes off to find a new mate and lay more eggs.</p> |
| <p>어휘 monogamy 단혼 mate 짝 breeding season 번식기 dominance 지배, 우세 adequate 충분한, 적당한 exclude 배제하다, 차단하다 assume (책임,임무)를 떠맡다 lay eggs 알을 낳다 breed (동물이) 새끼를 낳다, 번식하다 harem 암컷 떼의 무리</p> | |

Skill Practice 7

읽기지문 해석

| 동물 적응 | Animal Adaptations |
|---|--|
| <p>대부분의 생물에게 생존은 끊임없는 전투입니다. 약탈자를 피해야 하는 동시에 제한된 자원을 얻기 위해 경쟁해야 합니다. 그러나 진화의 과정을 통해서 생물은 생존을 위해 싸우는데 있어 유리해지게 하는 적응을 발전시켜왔습니다. 이것은 약탈자를 피하고 먹을 것을 획득하거나 짝을 유혹하는 것을 다 포함할 수 있습니다. 이런 종류의 동물 적응은 크게 생물의 형태와 구조에 영향을 미치는 신체적 적응과 생물의 행동 방식과 관련된 행동적 적응으로 분류됩니다. 어떤 적응 방식은 좀더 복잡하여, 신체적 적응 방식과 행동적 적응 방식의 특징을 모두 갖고 있습니다.</p> | <p>For most organisms, survival is a constant battle; they must avoid predators and, at the same time, compete for limited resources. Through the process of evolution, however, organisms have developed adaptations that give them slight advantages in their fight for survival. These may include avoidance of predators, acquisition of food, or attraction of mates. These types of animal adaptations can be broadly categorized as either physical adaptations, those that affect the shape and structure of an organism, or behavioral adaptations, those related to how an organism acts. Some adaptations are more complex, with features that are physical and others that are behavioral.</p> |

듣기지문 해석

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| <p>이제 생물학 수업에서 이 주제에 대한 강의의 일부를 들어보세요.</p> <p>지금까지 진화의 과정과 어떻게 우연한 변형이 특정 종의 일부 개체에게 생존 및 번식을 할 수 있는 유리한 조건을 제공하는지에 대해 이야기했습니다. 오늘은 대벌레라는 매우 흥미로운 곤충의 신체 및 행동 적응에 대한 몇 가지 예를 살펴보고자 합니다. 대벌레가 발달시켜온 신체 적응 중 한 가지는 대단히 효과적인 위장입니다. 대벌레는 이름에서 알 수 있듯이 정말 막대기처럼 보이기 때문에 실제로 발견하기가 굉장히 어렵습니다. 대벌레는 이렇게 굉장히 길고 가는 몸통과 다리를 갖고 있으며 바깥 껍질은 나무 껍질처럼 보여서 포식동물의 눈에 쉽게 띄지 않습니다. 대벌레에게는 잡아 먹히지 않기 위해 발달시켜온 행동 적응도 있습니다. 이를테면, 대벌레는 눈에 덜 띄는 밤에만 먹이를 먹습니다. 낮에는 거의 움직이지 않고 가만히 있습니다. 다리를 쭉 펴고 나무나 식물에 매달려 있으며 거의</p> | <p>Now listen to part of a talk on this topic in a biology class.</p> <p>We've been talking about the process of evolution and how chance mutations give certain members of a given species advantages that enable them to survive and reproduce. Well, today, I want to look at some examples of adaptations—both physical and behavioral—in one very interesting insect called the walking stick.</p> <p>One kind of physical adaptation they've developed is this remarkably effective camouflage. Walking sticks are actually incredibly hard to find because, as the name suggests, they really do look like a stick. They've got these very long and thin bodies and legs, and their outer shell looks just like the bark of a tree, so they can't easily be seen by predators. There are also some behavioral adaptations that the walking stick has developed to avoid being eaten. For</p> |
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| <p>분간하기가 힘듭니다. 어쩌다 새가 대벌레의 한쪽 다리를 잡는 경우, 다리를 떼어 내어 땅에 떨어뜨릴 수 있습니다. 놀랍게도, 대벌레는 다리를 떼어내고 다시 자라게 할 수 있습니다. 그러니까, 이 하나의 곤충이 포식동물에게 잡아 먹히지 않기 위해 전 범위의 적응을 발전시켜온 것입니다!</p> | <p>instance, it only feeds at night when it's less likely to be seen. Throughout the day, it remains mostly motionless. It stretches out its legs and hangs from a tree or plant and is almost indistinguishable from its surroundings. If a bird does happen to grab the walking stick by one of its legs, it can detach the leg and drop to the ground. Amazingly, it's able to detach its legs and re-grow them. So, you can see this one insect has evolved a whole range of adaptations to avoid predators!</p> |
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