

Day 09. Problem-Solution

Lesson Outline

- 문제(problems)-해결(solutions) 유형이란?
강의자가
지문에서 제기된 문제점(problems)에 대한
해결책(solution)을 제시

Learning Strategies

- 지문이 다루는 내용
 - 어떤 현상에 영향을 미치는 문제들(problems)
 - 그 현상이 초래하는 문제들(problems)

e.g. 어떤 현상 (global warming)

- 1) problems that affect global warming
- 2) problems that global warming causes

Template >> Introduction

➤ Intro

(1) 어떤 현상에 영향을 미치는 문제들(problems)

The reading and the lecture both talk about **N**. The reading says that there are ()
() that () **N** () () the lecturer () some
() () () problems.

(2) 그 현상이 초래하는 문제들(problems)

The reading and the lecture both talk about **N**. The reading says that there are ()
() that **N** () () () the lecturer () some
() () () problems.

Firstly, () the reading states that SV() the lecturer () () solution ()
() with N. () () is () do.

Secondly, () the reading, the () argues that SV. (() () / () (), 예시를 보여주는 문장.) () () () (), to () N, the lecturer () that S () V. (= the lecturer () () .)

Body 3

(1) 어떤 현상에 영향을 미치는 문제들(problems)

Thirdly, the reading goes on to explain that () problem () to N / () problem that () N () () SV. () () to () problem, the lecturer states that () () solution is () do.

(2) 그 현상이 초래하는 문제들(problems)

Thirdly, the reading goes on to explain that () problem () to N / () problem that N () () () SV. () () to () problem, the lecturer states that () () solution is () do.

참고

문제-해결 유형 + Counterargument / Partial Refutation/ Separate Opinion

The reading and the lecture both talk about N. The reading says that there are three problems that affect N, whereas the lecturer offers some solutions to the problems and states that SV.

Practice

Practice 1

Reading Passage

We generate and use energy in order to live a convenient life, but in doing so, we emit harmful gases into the atmosphere. These poisonous gases continue to build up in the atmosphere. As the amount of the gases in the air increases, the natural environment will be jeopardized. There are some negative influences that this increase has on society.

First, the increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere negatively affects agriculture, resulting in a decreased amount of crop yields. The reason for this is that the rise in the amount of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, makes the planet warmer. This so-called global warming makes many areas arid. This leads to a lack of water for irrigating fields. Thus, carbon dioxide causes damage to agricultural crops.

Second, these harmful gases also cause people to develop skin cancer. In particular, CFCs, which destroy the ozone layer in the Earth's atmosphere, are used in refrigerants of air conditioners and refrigerators. The ozone layer shields the Earth from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun. However, these gases emitted from refrigerators and air conditioners destroy the ozone layer. Therefore, when the harmful rays touch human skin, people may get skin cancer.

Third, these poisonous gases can also lead to economic loss. Particularly, toxic gases emitted from factories, cars, and power plants, such as nitrogen oxide and sulfur oxide, come down with the rain. This acid rain causes damage to buildings. That is, acid rain corrodes buildings. As buildings are very vulnerable to this rain, there is a high possibility that buildings will collapse. This, of course, puts an economic burden on people.

Lecture



Practice 2

<Body 1>

1. 지문의 주장/내용: 이산화탄소는 농업의 피해(damage)의 원인이다.

A be responsible for B A는 B의 원인이다

2. 강의자의 해결책: 해결책(the solution)은 유전자 조작 식물(GM plants)을 도입하는 것이다.

introduce ~을 도입하다

3. 강의자의 이유/예시: 유전자 조작 식물은 충분한 물 공급(water supplies)이 없는 지역(areas)에서 재배될 수 있기 때문에, 지구 온난화로 야기된 물 공급의 부족의 문제는 해결될 수 있다.

grow ~을 재배하다

Vocabulary Tips

Point) 혼동하기 쉬운 단어들

1. concern

1) 명사: 걱정, 우려, 근심, 걱정거리

e.g. The president expressed concern about human rights violations.

대통령은 인권 침해에 대한 우려를 표명하다.

2) 형용사: ~에 대해 걱정하다.

e.g. I'm concerned about him.

(= I'm worried about him.)

3) 동사: ① ~에 관한 것이다 (= be about, has/have to do with)

② ~을 걱정시키다 (worry)

e.g. The report concerns drug abuse.

(= The report is about drug abuse.)

e.g. What concerns me is a bad shot in golf.

나를 걱정시키는 것은 골프에서 샷이 빗나가는 것이다.

참고 ~에 대해 걱정하다.

동사: I worry about him. (O)

I concern about him. (X)

2. inhibit, interrupt, disturb, interfere with, bother, distract

1) inhibit: ① 억제하다, 방해하다

② 목적어가 ~하는 것을 못하게 하다 (= inhibit somebody from V-ing)

e.g. Online games *inhibit* children's imagination.

2) interrupt: ① (누군가가 말할 때나 일할 때) 방해하다

② 진행(progress)되고 있는 것을 중단시키다

e.g. Sorry, I don't want to *interrupt* you.

The game was interrupted by screaming fans.

3) **disturb**: ① 휴식(sleep)이나 집중하는 것(studies)을 방해하다

② ~을 방해하다 (= interrupt)

③ ~을 불쾌하게 만들다 (= make someone feel troubled or upset)

④ 교란시키다 / 어지럽히다

e.g. Do not **disturb** their studies.

Do not **disturb** them.

4) **interfere with**: ~에 방해가 되다

(= prevent 목적어 from V-ing; hinder 목적어 from V-ing: 목적어가 ~하는 것을 막다)

e.g. TV **interferes with** children's creativeness.

TV **prevents** children **from** developing their creativeness.

5) **bother**: <사람에게만 적용됨>

① 방해하다, 귀찮게 하다 (= disturb)

② (누구)를 걱정하게 만들다 (=worry); (누구)의

신경을 거슬리게 하다 (= annoy)

e.g. The smell of cigarette smoke really **bothers** me.

담배 연기 냄새는 나의 신경을 거슬리게 한다.

6) **distract**: 목적어를 ~하는 것으로부터 집중이 안되게 (산만하게 만들어) 방해하다

(= take one's attention away from sth)

e.g. Talking on the phone loudly may **distract** your roommate from studying.

5. ride vs. take

1) ride

① 명사로 쓰일 때: (본인이 운전하지 않고) 차에 얻어 타는 것

e.g. Can you give me a ride? 나 좀 태워 줄래?

② 동사

A. (동물 또는 자전거 위에서 직접 운전하며 (sit on and control)) 타다

e.g. I tried to ride a horse.

e.g. I used to ride a bicycle or a motorcycle while commuting to school.

B. (본인이 운전하지 않고 차에 타거나 승객으로 차량)을 타다
⇒ ride (on) a bus, ride (on) a train (미국 영어에서는 전치사 없이 쓰임)
e.g. ride a subway, ride a bus, ride a train

참고 (본인이 직접 운전해서) 차를 몰다: drive a car

2) take: (어디로 가기 위해서 특정 교통 수단)을 타다

e.g. take a car, take a bus, take an airplane
take (= use) public transportation

Check-Up Drills

Sample 1.

나는 내 룸메이트와 문제가 있다. 그는 늘(all the time) 큰 소리로 (loudly) 전화로 얘기한다. 이것 (this)이 진짜 (really) 나를 짜증나게 만들고 화나게 만든다.

Vocabulary talk on the phone 전화 통화를 하다 | irritate 짜증나게 만들다

⇒ I have a problem with my roommate. He talks on the phone loudly all the time. This really irritates and bothers me.

Sample 2.

TV는 아이들의 상상에 방해가 된다.

⇒ TV interferes with children's imagination.
= TV inhibits children's imagination.
= TV prevents children from using their imagination.