

# Day 02. Note-taking Skills

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## Lesson Outline

**Point)** 통합형에서는 답안을 빨리 작성하고 여러 번 검토하여  
논점을 명확히 하고 문법과 어휘 실수를 줄이는 것이 핵심

- 빨리 써야 한다 ≠ 서둘러 써야 한다
- 지문과 강의간의 논리적 관계를 이해하자!

## Learning Strategies

**Point)** 노트 필기 기술(note-taking skills)을 익혀  
템플릿(template)에 필기한 내용을 채워 넣자!

### 1. Note-Taking 공략: **Reading**

(1) 지문을 읽으면서 글의 유형을 파악한다.

- ① Benefits (Advantages)
- ② Problems (Disadvantages)
- ③ Reasons
- ④ Theories
- ⑤ Evidence

(2) 각 단락의 주제문에 등장하는 단어 힌트에 주목한다.

**e.g. 서론:** '... bring several benefits', '....cause some problems',  
'...reasons why...', '...some theories...' '...some pieces of evidence...'

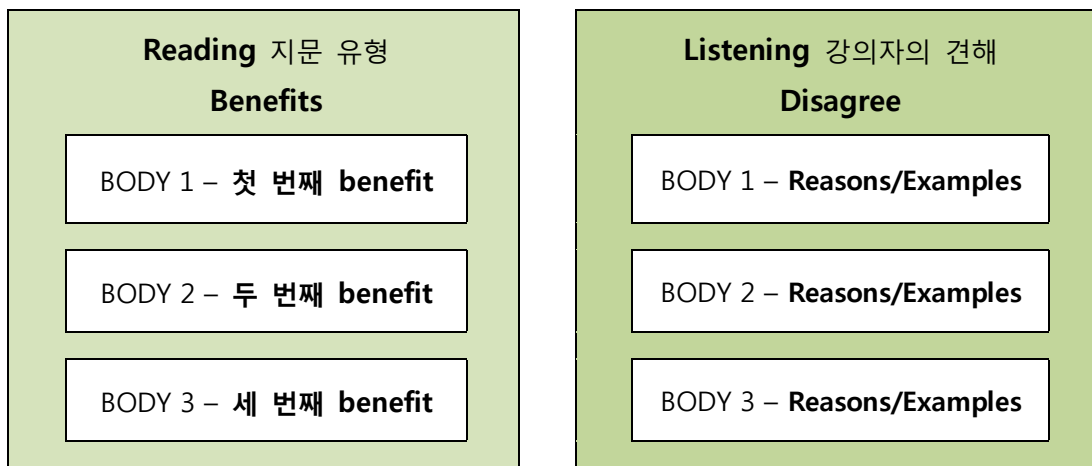
**본론:** another benefit, another disadvantage, another reason,  
another theory, another piece of evidence

(3) 지문 유형을 파악한 후에 본론의 주장을 노트 필기한다.

- 각 유형에 맞는 노트 필기가 핵심!
- 문장이 아닌 간결한 기호를 활용하자!

## 2. Note-Taking 공략: **Listening**

- (1) 지문의 주장에 대한 강의자의 견해를 파악하자.
- (2) 강의를 듣는 중에는 오직 노트 필기에만 집중한다.
- (3) 강의를 들은 후에 지문에 대한 강의자의 견해를 논리적으로 분석한다.



## Practice

### Question 1

#### Reading Passage

As the saying goes, "Two heads are better than one." Completing a project as a team seems better than doing it alone. By having a group of people divide work, people may save time and effort, so many companies and schools focus more on group work. Teamwork brings several benefits.

First, one of the benefits that teamwork brings is that working as a team helps to carry out the work more quickly. A group of people has various abilities. If a team member in a group is skillful at statistics, the group has expertise in dealing with data. The ability each member has helps to complete a given task more quickly.

Second, group work allows team members to come up with various creative ideas. Each team

#### Note-Taking

지문 유형:

주제:

Body 1

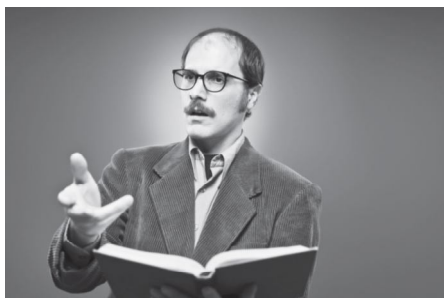
Body 2

member can talk freely in the process of making a group decision. As team members create and suggest ideas, there is a high possibility that the group will have creative solutions to problems they have to tackle. For example, when writing an essay, an individual can have limitations in brainstorming ideas. But a group of people can think of more various and creative ideas than each individual.

Another benefit of having a group of people tackle a problem is that teamwork can make team members actively participate in group work. This is because team members will feel more responsible for what they do in the group, and they will work with passion to achieve positive results.

**Body 3**

## Lecture



### Note-Taking

지문 유형:

주제:

**Body 1**

**Body 2**

**Body 3**

## Lecture Script

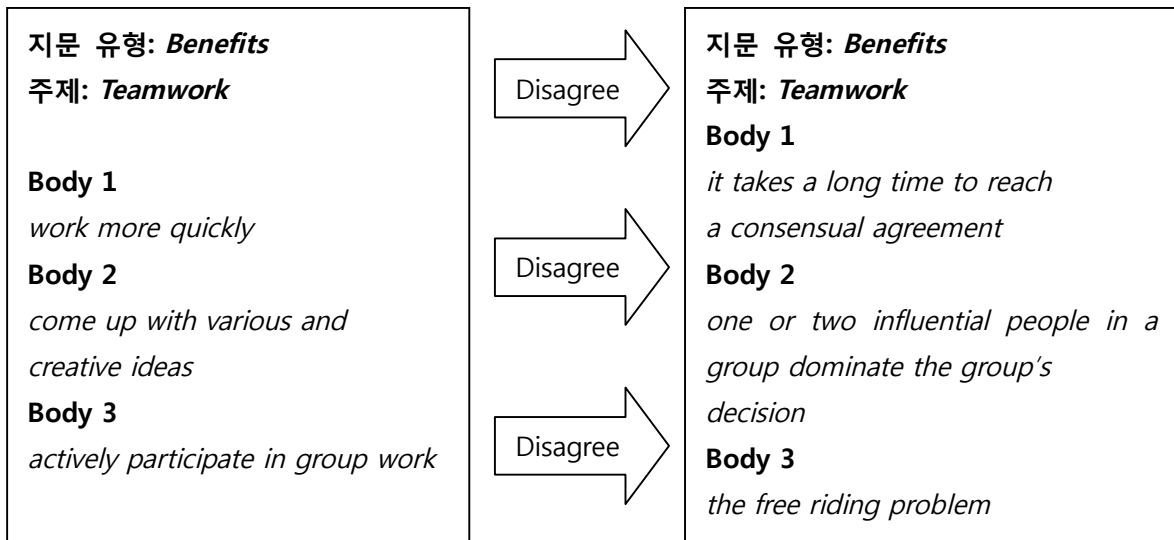
Okay, class. Yes, I know "Two heads are better than one." It seems right to argue teamwork leads to better results, but in fact, there would be some problems that people fail to notice when working together as a team. These problems far outweigh the benefits. Let me explain.

Contrary to the reading's claims that teamwork helps to work more quickly, a group of people takes a long time to do a project. This is because group members have to reach a consensual agreement. Each member has to adjust one's schedule to decide when they are going to meet. This is pretty time-consuming.

Second, the reading indicates that teamwork will help team members come up with creative ideas. But in reality, this is not true. The reason for this is that one or two influential people in a group will dominate the group's decision. Thus, group members will be forced to follow only the ideas that the leader suggests.

Finally, I do not think group work will make members work with passion. This is because of the free rider problem. The free riding problem in a group makes it harder for the group to produce efficient results. Humans are selfish. They only want to reap the good results other teammates have produced without exerting themselves. Eventually, this free riding problem will make all team members reluctant to participate actively in group work. No one will work hard in a situation in which someone next to them just sits back and relaxes.

## Note-Taking



### Question 3

#### Reading Passage

In England before the Industrial Revolution in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, manufacturing goods such as cloth and thread had been produced manually by small-scale cottage industries, which operated mainly at homes and small workshops. This so-called "putting-out system" developed to the factory system. There are several reasons why this development of the factory system was first made possible in England.

First, the advent of new technologies resulted in the accelerated development of the factory system. Especially, the development of steam engines played a pivotal role in the spread of the factory system. The introduction of steam engines to the factory made it possible to generate a considerable amount of energy that individual workers at home could not create.

Second, the development of the factory system in England was the result of the introduction of property rights. Stable and strict rules of law that protected private property encouraged property holders to develop their property and efficiently allocate resources based on the operation of the market. This, in turn, caused property owners to invest more in new

#### Note-Taking

지문 유형:

주제:

**Body 1**

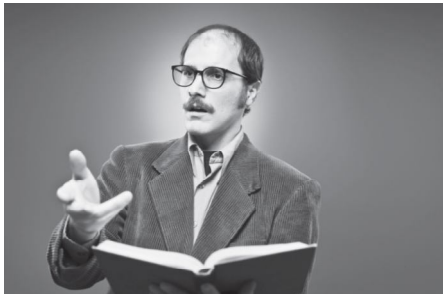
**Body 2**

factories.

Finally, this system helped factory owners reduce production costs, especially transportation costs. Before the advancement of the system, raw materials and equipment had been supplied for workers who worked at home. This would have cost business owners considerable amounts of money for transportation. In this case, naturally, they preferred the factory system in which they could reduce the cost of transporting raw materials and goods.

**Body 3**

## Lecture



### Note-Taking

지문 유형:

주제:

**Body 1**

**Body 2**

**Body 3**

## Lecture Script

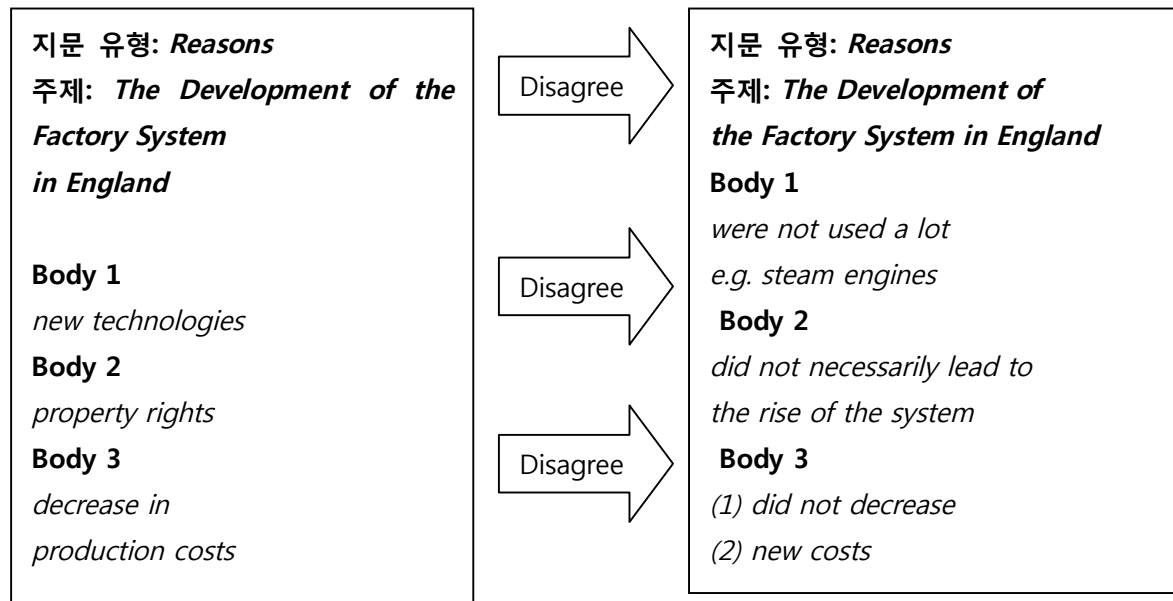
Okay, class, I'd like to continue to discuss the emergence of the factory system in the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Now, the article that I gave you to read over the weekend seems to imply that there were three strong factors that affected the rise of the factory system in England, but in fact, um there are some problems .. well with the reasons mentioned in the reading.

First of all, contrary to the suggestion of the reading, there were not many noticeable breakthroughs. For example, steam engines were not used that much because the engines often broke down and had a high risk of explosion, so, at that time, workers used almost the same machines that they used before and kept the same manufacturing process, with several fellow workers at home and at a small workshop.

Second, property rights introduced by the English government are generally thought of as a main factor in the creation of the factory system. However, property rights do not necessarily provide clear evidence of the rise of the factory system in England. For example, we could hardly find the advancement of the system in Germany, where the government made a great effort to protect individual property rights.

Finally, yes it is true that factory owners could reduce the costs of transporting raw materials and goods. But they had to spend the same amount of money on managing their factories as the money saved. For instance, they had to build a factory or hire someone who could supervise factory laborers.

## Note-Taking



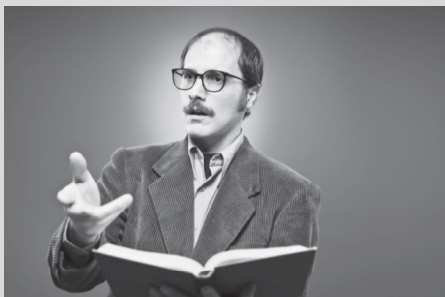
## Common Mistakes

### Reading Passage

Domestic employees are under threat because of foreign outsourcing. Foreign outsourcing is giving work that was previously done domestically to countries where labor costs are low. Many domestic employees have lost their jobs because companies outsource to foreign countries. According to a survey carried out in 2007, 287,000 domestic employees in the computer sector were laid off due to foreign outsourcing.

### Note-Taking

### Lecture



### Note-Taking



## Listening Script

Well, it is not true that foreign outsourcing threatens domestic employees. The reason for this is that companies can stay competitive by lowering labor costs and expanding their business. According to a report published by the US Department of Labor, between 1997 and 2007, 67,000 computer programmers lost their jobs due to foreign outsourcing, but more than 117,000 workers got employed in the same field. This means more people have job opportunities because of outsourcing.

## Note-Taking

## Student Response

The reading states that foreign outsourcing leads to loss of jobs in the domestic economy. However, the lecturer argues that the US Department of Labor reported that during the period of 1997 and 2007, 67,000 computer programmers were laid off, but 117,000 people were able to get jobs.

## Sample Answer

The reading states that foreign outsourcing leads to loss of jobs in the domestic economy. However, the lecturer disagrees with this statement. He argues that although some lost their jobs due to foreign outsourcing, more job opportunities were created as a result of outsourcing. According to the lecture, companies that outsource can improve their competitive power through business expansion.

⇒ 받아쓰기(dictation)가 아닌 요약(summary)을 하자!

## Grammar Tips

### **Point) 과거의 사건(Past Events)에 대해 말할 때**

: 과거의 사건들에 대한 추측이나 가능성

⇒ might (may) / could / would have p.p.

#### **1. 과거에 일어났을 수 있는 상황 (it is possible that something happened)**

⇒ could / (may) might have p.p.

e.g. The stones could have been used as a weapon for hunting or fighting.

그 돌은 사냥이나 전투의 무기로서 사용되었을 수도 있다.

#### **참고** might / could have p.p.

: 과거에 일어나지 않은 일(did NOT happen)을 언급할 때에도 사용됨

**e.g. If the stones had not been fragile, the stones might have been used as a weapon for hunting or fighting.**

만약 그 돌이 약하지 않았더라면, 그 돌은 사냥이나 전투의 무기로서 사용 되었을 지 모른다. (⇒ The stones were not used as a weapon for hunting or fighting.)

#### **2. 상상의 상황 (an imaginary situation)**

⇒ would have p.p. (아마도 ...했을 것이다)

**e.g. Plant-eating dinosaurs died from the climate changes caused by the asteroid that hit the earth. Eventually, other dinosaurs that ate these plant-eating dinosaurs would have also died of starvation.**

초식 공룡들은 지구에 충돌한 소행성에 의해 야기된 기후 변화 때문에 죽었다. 결국, 이러한 초식 공룡을 먹던 나머지 공룡들 또한 굶어 죽었을 것이다.

#### **참고** would have p.p.

: 과거에 일어나지 않은 일(did NOT happen)을 언급할 때에도 사용됨

**e.g. If I had not gotten my parents' advice, I would have married her.**

만약 내가 우리 부모님의 충고를 받지 않았었다면, 나는 그녀와 결혼했을 것이다.  
(⇒ In reality, I did not marry her.)

## **Check-Up Drills**

### ***Sample***

그 바다소의 멸종(the extinction of the sea cows)의 주된 원인(the main cause)은 유럽 모피 상인들(European fur traders)일 수도 있다.

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⇒ **The main cause of the extinction of the sea cows could have been European fur traders.**

그 바다소는 그들의 주된 음식(major source of food)의 감소(decline)를 초래한 생태 변화 때문에 멸종했을 지 모른다

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⇒ **The sea cows may (might) have become extinct because of ecological changes that caused a decline in their major source of food.**

## Question 1

### Reading Passage

옛 말에도 있듯이, '백지장도 맞들면 낫다.'라고 했다. 팀으로서 하나의 과제를 완성시키는 것은 혼자 하는 것보다 나은 것 같다. 한 그룹의 사람들에게 일을 나누도록 시킴으로써, 사람들은 시간과 노력을 절약할 수 있고, 따라서 많은 기업과 학교들은 그룹 활동에 더 초점을 맞춘다. 팀 활동은 여러 장점을 가져온다

첫째로, 팀워크가 가져오는 장점 중 하나는 팀으로서 일을 하는 것이 일을 더 빨리 수행하도록 돕는다는 것이다. 한 그룹의 사람들은 다양한 능력들을 가지고 있다. 만약 한 그룹의 구성원 중 한 명이 통계학에 능숙하다면, 그 그룹은 자료를 처리하는데 있어서 전문성을 가진다. 각 구성원이 가진 이러한 능력은 주어진 업무를 더 빨리 완수하도록 돕는다.

두 번째로, 그룹 활동은 팀 구성원들로 하여금 다양하고 창의적인 아이디어들이 생각해내도록 해준다. 각각의 팀 구성원은 그룹 결정을 내리는 과정에 있어서 자유롭게 얘기할 수 있다. 팀 구성원들이 생각을 고안하고 제안하기 때문에, 팀 구성원들은 그들이 해결해야 문제에 대한 창의적인 해결방안을 얻을 가능성이 높다. 예를 들면, 논문을 쓸 때, 한 개인이 아이디어들을 생각해내는데 한계가 있다. 하지만 그룹의 구성원들은 각각의 개개인보다 더 다양하고 독창적인 아이디어들을 생각해낼 수 있다.

한 그룹의 사람들에게 문제를 해결하게 하는 또 다른 장점은 팀 활동이 팀의 구성원들로 하여금 적극적으로 그룹 활동에 참여하도록 만들 수 있다는 것이다. 이는 팀 구성원들은 그 그룹에서 하는 것에 더 많은 책임감을 느낄 것이고, 긍정적인 성과를 내기 위해 열정을 가지고 작업을 할 것이기 때문이다.

As the saying goes, "**Two heads are better than one.**" Completing a project as a team seems better than doing it alone. By having a group of people divide work, people may **save time and effort**, so many companies and schools **focus** more **on** group work. Teamwork brings several benefits.

First, one of the benefits that teamwork brings is that working as a team helps to carry out the work more quickly. A group of people has various abilities. If a team member in a group **is skillful at** statistics, the group has **expertise in dealing with** data. The ability each member has helps to **complete** a given task more quickly.

Second, group work allows team members to **come up with** various creative ideas. Each team member can talk freely in the process of making a group decision. As team members create and suggest ideas, there is a high possibility that the group will have creative solutions to problems they have to **tackle**. For example, when writing an essay, an individual can **have limitations in brainstorming ideas**. But a group of people can think of more various and creative ideas than each individual.

Another benefit of having a group of people tackle a problem is that teamwork can make team members actively **participate in** group work. This is because team members will feel more responsible for what they do in the group, and they will work with passion to achieve positive results.

### 어휘

**Two heads are better than one** 백지장도 맞들면 낫다 | **save time and effort** 시간과 노력을 줄이다  
**focus on** ~에 초점을 맞추다 | **be skillful at** ~에 능숙하다 | **expertise in** ~에 대한 전문지식  
**deal with** 다루다 (처리하다), 해결하다 | **complete** 완료하다, 끝마치다 | **come up with** ~을 떠올리다, 생

각해내다

**tackle** 해결하다 (=deal with) | **have limitation in** ~하는데 한계를 가지다

**brainstorm ideas** (여러 가지)아이디어를 생각해내다 | **participate in** ~에 참여하다

### Listening Passage

좋아, 여러분! 물론 나는 '백지장도 맞들면 낫다.'라는 말을 알고 있다. 팀 활동이 더 나은 결과를 가져다 준다고 주장하는 것은 옳은 것처럼 보인다, 하지만 사실 사람들이 팀을 이뤄 일을 할 때에 보지 못하는 몇 가지 문제점이 있다. 이러한 문제점들은 그 장점들보다 훨씬 더 크다. 한번 설명을 해보자.

팀 활동이 일을 더 빨리 끝내도록 도와준다는 지문의 주장과는 반대로, 한 그룹의 사람들이 한 프로젝트를 하는 데에는 오랜 시간이 걸린다. 왜냐하면 그룹 구성원들은 합의점에 도달해야 하기 때문이다. 각각의 팀원들은 언제 만날지를 결정하기 위해 자신의 일정을 조정해야 한다. 이것은 꽤 시간이 걸리는 일이다.

두 번째로, 지문은 팀 활동이 팀의 구성원들로 하여금 창의적인 아이디어들을 생각해내도록 도와준다고 말하고 있다. 하지만 실제로 이것은 사실이 아니다. 이유는 한 그룹의 한 명이나 두 명의 영향력 있는 사람들이 그 그룹의 결정을 지배 할 것이다. 그러므로, 그룹의 구성원들은 그 리더가 제안하는 생각만을 따르도록 강요 받을 것이다.

마지막으로, 나는 그룹 활동이 구성원들로 하여금 열정을 가지고 일을 하게 할 것이라고 생각하지 않는다. 왜냐하면 무임승차자의 문제 때문이다. 한 그룹의 무임승차자의 문제는 그 그룹으로 하여금 효율적인 성과를 내는것을 어렵게 한다. 인간은 이기적이다. 그들은 자신들은 노력하지 않은 채 팀의 다른 구성원들이 만든 좋은 결과를 거두기만을 바란다. 결국, 이러한 무임승차자의 문제는 모든 팀 구성원들로 하여금 그룹 활동에 적극적으로 참여하는 것을 꺼리게 만들 것이다. 아무도 옆에 있는 누군가가 단지 뒤에 앉아서 쉬고 있는 상황에서는 열심히 일하지 않을 것이다.

Okay, class. Yes, I know "Two heads are better than one." It seems right to argue teamwork leads to better results, but in fact, there would be some problems that people **fail to** notice when working together as a team. These problems far **outweigh** the benefits. Let me explain.

Contrary to the reading's claims that teamwork helps to work more quickly, a group of people takes a long time to do a project. This is because group members have to **reach a** consensual **agreement**. Each member has to **adjust** one's schedule to decide when they are going to meet. This is pretty **time-consuming**.

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Finally, I do not think group work will make members work with passion. This is because of the free rider problem. The **free riding** problem in a group makes it harder for the group to produce efficient results. Humans are **selfish**. They only want to **reap** the good results other teammates have produced without **exerting themselves**. Eventually, this free riding problem will make all team members **reluctant to** participate actively in group work. No one will work hard in a situation in which someone next to them just sits back and relaxes.

## 어휘

**fail to do** ~하지 못하다, ~하는데 실패하다 | **outweigh** ~보다 더 크다 | **reach an agreement** 합의에 도달하다  
**adjust** 조절하다, 조정하다 | **time-consuming** 시간이 드는, 성가신 | **influential** 영향력 있는  
**dominate** 압도하다, 지배하다 | **free riding** 무임승차 | **selfish** 이기적인 | **reap** 거두다, 수확하다  
**exert oneself** 노력하다 | **reluctant to** ~하기를 싫어하다, 꺼리다

## Question 3

### Reading Passage

영국에서 18세기 후반 산업혁명 이전에, 천이나 섬유와 같은 제조업 상품들은 작은 작업장이나 집에서 주로 이루어지는 소규모의 가내 수공업에 의해 수작업으로 생산되었다. 이러한 소위 '선대제'라고 불리는 것이 공장제를 발달시켰다. 왜 공장제가 영국에서 처음으로 가능했는가에 대한 몇 가지 이유가 있다.

첫째로, 새로운 기술의 출현이 공장제의 발전을 가속화 하는 결과를 가져왔다. 특히, 증기기관의 발달이 공장제 확산에 중추적 역할을 하였다. 공장에 증기기관의 도입은 집에서 개개인의 근로자들은 낼 수 없었던 상당한 양의 에너지를 내는 것을 가능하게 하였다.

두 번째로, 새로운 종의 유입은 흔히 그 지역의 환경을 파괴한다. 예를 들면, 원래는 남아프리카에 서식하는 두 번째로, 영국에서 공장제의 발달은 사유재산권 도입의 결과였다. 사유재산을 보호하는 안정적이고 엄격한 법 규정은 재산을 가진 사람들로 하여금 그들의 자산을 늘리고 시장 원리에 입각하여 자원을 효율적으로 배분하도록 장려하였다. 이것은 결과적으로 재산을 가진 사람들로 하여금 더 많이 공장에 투자하도록 만들었다.

마지막으로, 이러한 시스템이 공장소유주로 하여금 생산비용, 특히 운송비를 줄이도록 도와주었다. 이 시스템의 발전 이전에는, 원료와 장비가 집에서 일하는 노동자들에게 공급되었다.

In England before the Industrial Revolution in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, manufacturing goods such as cloth and **thread** had been produced **manually** by **small-scale** cottage industries, which operated mainly at homes and small **workshops**. This so-called "putting-out system" developed to the **factory system**. There are several reasons why this development of the factory system was first made possible in England.

First, the advent of new technologies resulted in the accelerated development of the factory system. Especially, the development of steam engines **played a pivotal role** in the spread of the factory system. The introduction of steam engines to the factory made it possible to generate a **considerable** amount of energy that individual workers at home could not create.

Second, the development of the factory system in England was the result of the introduction of property rights. Stable and strict rules of law that protected **private property** encouraged property holders to develop their property and efficiently **allocate** resources based on the operation of the market. This, **in turn**, caused property owners to invest more in new factories.

Finally, this system helped factory owners reduce production costs, especially transportation costs. Before the **advancement** of the system, **raw materials** and equipment had been **supplied for**

<p>이것은 사업주들에게 상당한 운송비용이 들도록 했을 것이다. 이러한 상황에서 자연스럽게 그들은 새로운 재료와 상품들을 운송하는 비용을 줄일 수 있는 공장제를 선호하였다.</p>	<p>workers who worked at home. This would have cost business owners considerable amounts of money for <b>transportation</b>. In this case, naturally, they preferred the factory system in which they could reduce the cost of transporting raw materials and goods.</p>
<p><b>어휘</b>  <b>thread</b> 실, 섬유   <b>manually</b> 수동으로, 수작업으로   <b>small-scale</b> 소규모의   <b>workshop</b> 작업장  <b>factory system</b> 공장제   <b>play a role</b> 역할을 하다   <b>pivotal</b> 중추적인   <b>considerable</b> 상당한  <b>private property</b> 사유 재산   <b>allocate</b> 배분(할당)하다   <b>in turn</b> 결과적으로   <b>advancement</b> 발달 (=development)  <b>raw material</b> 원료   <b>supply A for B</b> B에게 A를 제공하다 (= provide A for B)   <b>transportation</b> 운송, 교통</p>	

### Listening Passage

<p>좋아, 여러분. 나는 계속해서 산업 혁명 초기에 공장제 출현에 대해서 얘기하고 싶다. 자, 내가 주말 동안에 읽으라고 여러분에게 준 글은 영국에서 공장제의 발달(성공)에 영향을 미친 3가지 강력한 요인들이 있다고 암시하는 것처럼 보이지만, 사실은...음, 지문에서 언급한 이유들에는 몇 가지 문제점들이 있다.</p> <p>첫째로, 지문의 의견과는 반대로, 많은 주목 할 만큼 획기적인 발전은 없었다. 예를 들면, 증기기관은 그렇게 많이 사용되지 않았는데 그 엔진은 고장이 잦았고, 폭발의 위험이 커서, 그 당시에 노동자들은 집과 작은 가게의 몇몇 동료 근로자들과 함께 전에 쓰던 것과 같은 기계를 쓰며 같은 제조과정을 고수했다.</p> <p>두 번째로, 영국 정부에 의해 도입되었던 사유재산권은 일반적으로 공장제 탄생의 중요한 요소로 여겨진다. 하지만, 사유재산권이 반드시 영국에서 공장제 증가(발달)에 대한 명확한 증거를 제공하지 않는다. 예를 들면, 정부가 사유재산권을 지키기 위해 엄청난 노력을 기울였던 독일에서는 공장제의 발전을 찾아보기 힘들다.</p>	<p>Okay, class, I'd like to continue to discuss the <b>emergence</b> of the factory system in the beginning of <b>the Industrial Revolution</b>. Now, the article that I gave you to read over the weekend seems to imply that there were three strong factors that affected the <b>rise</b> of the factory system in England, but in fact, um there are some problems .. well with the reasons mentioned in the reading.</p> <p>First of all, contrary to the suggestion of the reading, there were not many <b>noticeable breakthroughs</b>. For example, steam engines were not used that much because the engines often <b>broke down</b> and had a high risk of <b>explosion</b>, so, at that time, workers used almost the same machines that they used before and kept the same manufacturing process, with several fellow workers at home and at a small workshop.</p> <p>Second, <b>property rights</b> introduced by the English government are generally thought of as a main factor in the creation of the factory system. However, property rights do not necessarily provide clear evidence of the rise of the factory system in England. For example, we could hardly find the advancement of the system in Germany, where the government <b>made a great effort to</b> protect individual property rights.</p>
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<p>마지막으로, 그렇다, 공장소유자들이 원료와 상품의 운송비용을 줄일 수 있었던 것은 사실이다. 하지만 그들은 아껴진 만큼의 똑같은 양의 돈을 공장을 관리하는데 써야만 했다. 예를 들면, 그들은 공장을 짓거나 공장 근로자들을 감독하는 누군가를 고용해야만 했다.</p>	<p>Finally, yes it is true that factory owners could reduce the costs of <b>transporting raw materials</b> and <b>goods</b>. But they had to spend the same amount of money on <b>managing</b> their factories as the money saved. For instance, they had to build a factory or hire someone who could <b>supervise</b> factory laborers.</p>
<p><b>어휘</b>  <b>emergence</b> 출현, 도래   <b>the Industrial Revolution</b> 산업 혁명   <b>rise</b> 상승, 발달 (성공)   <b>noticeable</b> 주목할 만한, 주요한   <b>breakthrough</b> 획기적인 변화, 발전   <b>break down</b> 망가지다   <b>explosion</b> 폭발   <b>property right</b> 재산권   <b>make a great effort to</b> ~에 큰 노력을 기울이다   <b>transport</b> 운송하다   <b>raw material</b> 원료   <b>good</b> 재화 (상품)   <b>manage</b> 운영하다   <b>supervise</b> 감독하다, 감시하다</p>	

### Common Mistakes

#### Reading Passage

<p>국내 근로자들은 해외 아웃소싱 때문에 위협을 받고 있다. 해외 아웃소싱은 기존에 국내에서 했던 일을 노동 비용이 싼 나라들에게 주는 것이다. 기업들이 해외 국가들에 일을 주기 때문에 많은 국내 근로자들이 그들의 직업을 잃고 있다. 2007에 이뤄진 조사에 따르면, 287,000명의 컴퓨터 분야 국내 근로자들이 해외 아웃소싱 때문에 해고되었다.</p>	<p><b>Domestic</b> employees are under threat because of foreign <b>outsourcing</b>. Foreign outsourcing is giving work that was <b>previously</b> done domestically to countries where <b>labor costs</b> are low. Many domestic employees have lost their jobs because companies outsource to foreign countries. According to a <b>survey</b> carried out in 2007, 287,000 domestic employees in the computer <b>sector were laid off</b> due to foreign outsourcing.</p>
<p><b>어휘</b>  <b>domestic</b> 국내의, 가정의   <b>outsourcing</b> 아웃소싱, 외주, 외부 용역 업체에 일을 맡기는 것   <b>previously</b> 기존에, 전에   <b>labor costs</b> 노동 비용   <b>survey</b> 조사   <b>sector</b> 분야, 부문   <b>be(=get) laid off</b> 해고당하다, (직장에서) 잘리다 (= be(get) fired; lose one's job)</p>	

#### Lecture Script

<p>글쎄, 해외 아웃소싱이 국내 근로자들을 위협한다는 것을 사실이 아니다. 그 이유는 기업들이 노동 비용을 낮추고 사업을 확장함으로써 경쟁력을 유지할 수 있기 때문이다. 미 노동부가 낸 보고서에 따르면, 1997년과 2007년 사이에, 67,000명의 컴퓨터 프로그래머들이 해외 아웃소싱 때문에 그들의 직업을 잃었지만, 117,000명 이상의 직원들이 같은 분야에 채용되었다. 이것은 아웃소싱 때문에 더 많은 사람들이 취업 기회를 가진다는 것을 의미한다.</p>	<p>Well, it is not true that foreign outsourcing threatens domestic employees. The reason for this is that companies can <b>stay competitive</b> by lowering labor costs and <b>expanding their business</b>. According to a report published by the US <b>Department of Labor</b>, between 1997 and 2007, 67,000 computer programmers lost their jobs due to foreign outsourcing, but more than 117,000 workers got employed in the same field. This means more people have <b>job opportunities</b> because of outsourcing.</p>
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**어휘**

**stay competitive** 경쟁력을 유지하다 | **expand one's business** 사업을 확장하다

| **Department of Labor** 노동부 | **job opportunity** 취업 기회

**Sample Answer**

지문은 해외 아웃소싱이 국내 경제에 실업을 초래한다고 말한다. 하지만, 강의자는 이 주장에 동의하지 않는다. 그는 비록 몇몇은 해외 아웃소싱 때문에 그들의 직업을 잃었을지라도, 아웃소싱의 결과로 더 많은 취업 기회가 만들어졌다고 주장한다. 강의에 따르면, 아웃소싱하는 기업들은 사업 확장을 통해서 그들의 경쟁력을 향상시킬 수 있다.

The reading states that foreign outsourcing leads to loss of jobs in the domestic economy. However, the lecturer disagrees with this statement. He argues that although some lost their jobs due to foreign outsourcing, more job opportunities were created **as a result of** outsourcing. According to the lecture, companies that outsource can improve their **competitive power** through business expansion.

**어휘**

**as a result of** ~의 결과로서 | **competitive power** 경쟁력