

# Day 07. Partial Refutation

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## Lesson Outline

- ✓ LC는 RC에 대해 모두 반박?
- ✓ 강의자가
- (1) 지문의 내용을 일부 인정
- (2) 어떤 사실에 동의

## Learning Strategies

### <Template >

(1) RC / 어떤 사실을 인정 할 때

The ( ) states that SV. ( ) the ( ) ( ) that SV (1)  
( ) (2) ( ) ( ) ( ) that SV.

(2) RC을 인정할 때 (재진술 힘들 때)

The ( ) states that SV. ( ) the lecturer ( ) ( ) ( ) claim,  
( ) ( ) ( ) that SV.

## Practice

### Reading Passage

Recycling is useful in that it reuses raw materials in the creation of new products without the need to gather as many new raw materials. Single-stream recycling is a process that allows recyclable materials to be thrown away in one bag without any sorting. Sorting is done at a single-stream recycling center by a machine that automatically separates the collected materials. However, this method has been shown to have many disadvantages.

Single-stream recycling is dangerous. The sorting machine at a single-stream recycling center is responsible for separating paper, glass, and plastic. Though the sorting machine at the recycling plant sorts materials automatically, it frequently breaks glass bottles. Employees at the plant have to manually remove these broken pieces of glass and are at risk of causing serious injury to their hands.

This method also leads to a waste of valuable resources. This method of sorting various materials in one bag is far from perfect. Sometimes, broken glass will get mixed in with collected paper. This may contaminate paper. In this case, high-quality paper has to be used for making cheap boxes. This clearly shows precious materials can be wasted.

A third problem is single-stream recycling is too expensive. The cost of building a single-stream recycling center is up to three times higher than the cost of building a traditional recycling plant. Many cities have very limited budgets to use for such facilities. For cities that already have a working recycling system, it is unreasonable to switch to a single-stream recycling solution.

## Lecture



## Note-Taking

## Listening Script (3)

And final point. Okay, I admit that building a single-stream recycling plant is more expensive than building a traditional plant, but remember a traditional plant needs separate trucks to pick up the trash from a single family. For example, a truck for recycling plastic. Another truck for bottle or paper. However, if single stream recycling is used, we need only one truck that picks up every trash at one time. Think about this. This will save money in terms of lower fuel and labor costs.

Finally, the reading goes on to say that single-stream recycling is expensive.

Finally, the reading goes on to say that the cost of building a single-stream recycling center is higher than the cost of building a traditional recycling plant.

## Practice 2

① 지문의 주장/내용: 이런 재활용 방식(system) 은 매우 비싸다.

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⇒ This recycling system is very expensive.

② 강의자의 주장

– 인정: 단일 흐름 재활용 공장(a single-stream recycling plant)을 짓는 비용(the cost)은 일반 공장(an ordinary plant)을 짓는 비용보다 높다.

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⇒ The cost of building a single-stream recycling plant is higher than the cost of building an ordinary plant.

② 강의자의 주장

– 반박: 이 방법은 많은 돈을 절약 시켜줄 수 있다. 왜냐하면, 이 방식에서는, 모든 쓰레기(every trash)를 치우기(pick up) 위해 단지 한 대의 트럭(only one truck)만이 필요(be needed to) 하기 때문이다, 그래서 연료비와 인건비(fuel and labor costs)가 점점 낮아지게 된다.

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⇒ This method can save a lot of money. This is because in this system, only one truck is needed to pick up every trash, so fuel and labor costs become lower.

## Vocabulary Tips

### 1. Speak vs. Talk

talk to(with) sb = speak to(with) sb

talk about = speak about

talk to(with) sb about sth = speak to(with) sb about sth

e.g. I will talk to you later about your schedule.

### 2. Tell vs. Say

#### 1) Tell

tell sb sth = tell sth to sb

e.g. I will tell you what I know now.

tell sb about sth: ~에게 ~에 대해 말하다

e.g. The lecturer tells us about an example of the destruction of the food chain.

➤ **tell sb that절:** ~에게 that 이하를 말하다

e.g. Someone told me that the government would abolish the policy.

= I heard (= was told) that the government would abolish the policy.

tell that 절 (X) / say me that 절 (X)

➤ **tell sb to 동사:** ~에게 ~하라고 말하다

e.g. All parents tell their children not to hang out with bad friends.

#### 2) Say

**say that절: (that절) ~을 말하다**

e.g. The lecturer says that hydroelectricity is harmless to the environment.

### 3. Swear vs. Yell

➤ **Swear**

swear at sb: ~에게 욕하다

e.g. When he was completely drunk, he often swore at his children.

➤ **yell**

yell at sb (=shout at; scream at): ~에게 고함치다

e.g. He yelled at me to close the door.

## **Check-Up Drills**

### **Sample**

4. 어느 날(one day), 나는 그들에게 욕을 했다. 나를 놀라게 한 것은 그 일이 있고 나서(after that) 그들이 결코(never) 나에게 전화를 다시 하지 않았다는 것이다. 때때로 나는 나를 방해할지 모르는 혹은 방해할 수 있는 사람들(those)에게 무례 해야 한다고 나는 생각한다. 이러한 예는 명확하게(clearly) 다른 사람들이(others) 나를 괴롭히지 못하게 하는 최고의 방법은 그들에게 무례하게 (impolitely) 행동하는 것이라는 점을 보여준다.

**Vocabulary** disturb ~을 방해하다 | rude 무례한 | stop 목적어 from V-ing (목적어)가 ~하지 못하게 하다 | annoy ~을 괴롭히다

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One day, I swore at them. What surprised me was that they never called me again after that. I think sometimes I have to be rude to those who may or can disturb me. This example clearly shows that the best way to stop others from annoying me is to behave impolitely to them.