Day 7

TASK6 – Summary_Academic(요약)

1. Lesson Outline
2. Learning Strategies
3. Skill Practice 1 -Reading/ Note-Taking/ Expressions
4. Skill Practice 2 -Basic Templates
   -Speaking with Templates
   -Full Response

1. Lesson Outline

Task 6- Summary <Academic> 요약

Listening : 사진과 함께 강의가 들림

- 내용 : 주제 → 두 가지 주요 사항 혹은 예시
- 예 : 개념 → 개념을 설명하는 구체적인 설명

  현상 → 현상의 원인과 결과의 예시

  과정 → 과정의 기능을 묘사하는 설명

  이론 → 이론을 응용 또는 적용시킨 예시

Speaking : 질문이 화면과 음성으로 제시됨

- 준비시간 : 30초
- 답변시간 : 60초

2. Learning Strategies

주제 → The lecture is mainly about

연결 → The professor explains this by giving two examples.

내용 1 → First, he talks about

내용 2 → As for the second example, the professor talks about

결론 → So, these are the examples of

Extra Tip

❖ **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).**

3. Skill Practice 1

Listening

Today, in class, let's talk about one of the important concepts in anthropology, which is called cultural diffusion. As you all know, whenever groups of people come into contact, as they have throughout recorded history, they're bound to influence each other. And in the process of this, aspects of culture such as behaviors, ideas, materials, technology spread from one society to another. When a group or members of a group are exposed to the new culture; they adopt some aspects of that culture, and, from there, it spreads to the rest of their society. This is very common, and we can talk about some examples. Paper is a good example. It was originally developed by the Chinese in the second century BCE. At that time, other societies were writing on other materials, like papyrus or bamboo, but those were not as practical as paper made from wood-pulp. So, as countries learned about it and learned how to make it, it spread quickly-from China to Korea, and then to Japan. Later, it spread to the Middle East and India,

and then, it spread to the West. I mean, this was very important technology, and it made a huge impact on all of the cultures that adopted it. Another example of cultural diffusion is acupuncture. As a part of medical procedure, the Chinese have been using needles to treat illnesses for thousands of years. During the procedure, various sizes of needles, typically made of stainless steel, are inserted into different parts of the human body. This technique is especially well known for its effectiveness in treating certain medical problems, such as headaches or chronic pain. So these techniques have spread throughout Asia and are widely used. Since about the 1940s, many western countries have begun to adopt Chinese acupuncture. It's obviously gaining much more acceptance in many countries nowadays than before, but still, Westerners haven't really accepted the exact traditional Asian medical system because it is so different from the Western system.

Note-Taking

- Cultural diffusion (aspects -> spread from one -> another)

  1) paper (china -> other countries - practical)

  2) acupuncture (china ->needles/ effective/ widely used / Westerners slowly – X)

Extra Expressions

~에서 기원하다	originate (in/from) / be from / come from
A 에서 B로 퍼지다	spread from A to B
널리 사용되어지다	be widely used
(A를) 받아들이다	adopt (A) / accept (A) / *(A) gain acceptance

* A는 B와 다르다	A is different from B
* 있는 그대로	as it is

Basic Templates

주제 → The lecture is mainly about

연결 → The professor explains this by giving two examples.

내용 1 → First, he talks about

내용 2 → As for the second example, the professor talks about

결론 → So, these are the examples of

Speaking with Templates

1. 주제

The lecture is mainly about cultural diffusion. which basically means that aspects of culture spread from one society to another.

2. 연결

The professor explains this by giving two examples.

3. 내용 1/2

First, he talks about paper. Paper was invented in China and spread to the other countries because it was very practical. So, it made a huge impact on many countries in the world.

As for the second example, the professor talks about acupuncture. It also originated from China and spread to many other countries. Even though most

Westerners haven't accepted Chinese acupuncture as it is yet because their medical system is different from China's, it is still spreading.

4. 결론

So, these are the examples of cultural diffusion.

Full Response

The lecture is mainly about cultural diffusion. The professor explains this by giving two examples. First, he talks about paper. Paper was invented in China and spread to the other countries because it was very practical. As for the second example, the professor talks about acupuncture. It also originated from China and spread to many other countries. Even though most Westerners haven't accepted Chinese acupuncture as it is yet because their medical system is different from China's, it is still spreading. So, these are the examples of cultural diffusion.

4. Skill Practice 2

Listening

Last week in class, we covered how beneficial trees can be for the planet, and we also discovered some of the economic benefits of forests. Today, I'd particularly like to talk about the benefits of urban forests. Most of us are already well aware of the great advantage of trees in cities because they obviously provide us shade and beautify the landscape. Well, these are, of course, great benefits, but they offer more than that. And, I'd like to talk about two of them. One great benefit of the trees is absorbing many pollutants in the atmosphere of the cities. Among the many pollutants commonly found in the cities, trees can particularly remove much of the carbon dioxide. And since carbon dioxide is considered a direct culprit of global warming and causes a lot of damage to the Earth as well as humans, I'd have to say that trees in urban areas play an extremely important role. Trees naturally require a significant amount of carbon dioxide for their

survival and generate a great amount of oxygen in return. Therefore, cities can maintain fairly clean air even though there is a significant amount of harmful gasses produced every day. The other benefit of trees in urban spaces is that they help control the water flow. Trees help reduce urban runoff and erosion by storing water and breaking the force of rain as it falls. When it rains, it's easier for cities to be flooded since many of their structures are made of concrete and steel, so they cannot absorb water at all. So, controlling the amount and rate of rainfall at a mild level is extremely important to the cities. But thanks to the trees, the runoff on the city surfaces can be controlled and moves at a much slower pace because rain falls on the leaves of trees first before it reaches the ground. And after the rain reaches the ground, the water flow can be controlled once again because the roots of the trees absorb and hold on to much of the water naturally absorbed by the ground. Therefore with their major roles in controlling the water flow, trees, in fact, are desirable much more in the cities than in other places, and that's why we often see a lot of cities investing in planting more trees in them.

Note-Taking

- R : P/ Computing Services should implement a reservation policy for using computers and there should be a time limit too.

M/W : O/X

1)

2)

Expressions

➢ benefits of trees – urban area (landscape)

1) absorb pollutants – esp. C02 (naturally requires → clean) *in return -> O

2) control the water flow (rain – easy to flood/important/ slow down – hit leaves/bef. ground/ store –water bcoz of roots)

- 홍수가 나다 Flood/ get flooded
- 땅에 떨어지다 reach the ground/ fall to the ground
- 유수량, 수류 water flow/ the flow of water
- 식물의 뿌리 (근계) plant roots/ root systems of plants
- 속도를 늦추다 slow down

.

Basic Templates +

주제 → The lecture is mainly about

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

내용 1 → First, she talks about

(The first one is ~. And the professor explains~.)

내용 2 → As for the second ~, the professor talks about

결론 → So, these are the two ~

Speaking with Templates

1. 주제

The lecture is mainly about benefits of trees in urban area.

(*two benefits of trees in urban area.)

2. 연결

According to the professor, there are two main benefits.

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

3. 내용 1/2

The first one is absorbing many pollutants from the air, especially CO2. The professor explains that trees naturally require a lot of CO2 for their survival, so they help clean the air.

And as for the second benefit, the professor talks about controlling the flow of water. When it rains, it's easy to flood. So, controlling the amount of water and the rate of rainfall is very important. But thanks to the trees, the rain can be greatly slowed down since it hits the leaves before reaching the ground and much of water can be stored because of root systems of trees.

4. 결론

So, these are the two benefits of trees.

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

Full Response 1

The lecture is mainly about benefits of trees in urban area. According to the professor there are two main benefits. The first one is absorbing many pollutants from the air, especially CO2. The professor explains that trees naturally require a lot of CO2 for their survival, so they help clean the air. And as for the second benefit, the professor talks about controlling the flow of water. When it rains, it's easy to flood. So, controlling the amount of water and the rate of rainfall is very important. But thanks to the trees, the rain can be greatly slowed down since rain hits the leaves before reaching the ground and much of water can be stored because of root systems of trees. So, these are the two benefits of trees that the professor talked about in the lecture.

Full Response 2

The lecture is mainly about two benefits of having trees in cities. The first one is absorbing pollutants from the air. The other one is controlling the water flow in the city. First, as for absorbing pollutants from the air, the professor explains that trees help remove a great amount of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and produce oxygen in turn. So, cities can maintain fairly clean air. As for the second benefit, the professor explains that trees can help control the water flow of the city and reduce damage from floods. When it rains in the city, it's easy to flood because many city structures cannot absorb water. But because of the root systems of trees, they can store a lot of water. Not only that, but the leaves of trees also help break the force of rainfall. So, they can help control the amount and rate of the rainfall in the city.

해설

Skill Practice 1

듣기지문 해석

이제 인류학 수업의 일부를 들어보세요. 오늘 수업에서는, 인류학에서 중요한 개념 중에 하나인 문화전파라고 불리는 것에 대해 이야기하도록 합시다. 모두가 알다시피, 사람들의 집단은 접촉을 할 때마다, 기록된 역사를 통해 늘 그래왔듯, 반드시 서로에게 영향을 미치게 됩니다. 이 과정에서 행동, 생각, 물질, 기술과 같은 문화적 요소들은 한 사회에서 다른 사회로 퍼져나가게 됩니다. 집단이나 집단의 구성원이 새로운 문화에 노출되면 그들은 그 문화의 일부 측면을 받아들이게 되고, 거기서부터 그 문화는 그 사회의 나머지 부분으로 퍼집니다. 이것은 매우 일반적인 현상으로, 몇 가지 예를 들 수 있습니다. 종이가 좋은 예입니다. 종이는 기원전 2세기에 중국에서 처음으로 개발되었습니다. 그때 당시, 다른 사회에서는 파피루스나 대나무 같은 다른 물질에 글을 썼습니다. 하지만 그것들은 목재 펄프로 만든 종이보다 실용적이지 않았습니다. 그래서 여러 나라들이 종이에 대해 알게 되고 종이를 만드는 방법을 배우게 되자 종이는 중국에서 한국으로, 그리고 일본으로 빠르게 전파되었습니다. 그 후, 종이는 중동과 인도로 전파된 다음 서양으로 전파되었습니다. 종이는 아주 중요한 기술이었고, 종이를 채택한 모든 문화에 아주 큰 영향을 주었습니다. 문화 전파의 다른 예로 침술이 있습니다. 의료 방법의 일환으로 중국인들은 수천 년 동안 병을 치료하기 위해 바늘을 사용했습니다. 시술하는 동안, 주로 스테인리스 강철로 만들어진 다양한 크기의 바늘이 몸의 다른 부분에 삽입됩니다. 그리고 이 기술은 특히 두통이나 만성적인 통증 같은 특정 질환을 치료하는 데 아주 효과적인 것으로 유명합니다. 그래서 기술은 아시아 전역으로 전파되었고, 널리 사용되고 있습니다. 서양의 많은 나라들은 1940년대쯤부터 침술을 받아들였습니다. 분명 예전보다 지금 많은 나라에서 침술	**Now listen to part of a lecture in an anthropology class.** Today, in class, let's talk about one of the important concepts in anthropology, which is called cultural diffusion. As you all know, whenever groups of people come into contact, as they have throughout recorded history, they're bound to influence each other. And in the process of this, aspects of culture such as behaviors, ideas, materials, technology spread from one society to another. When a group or members of a group are exposed to the new culture; they adopt some aspects of that culture, and, from there, it spreads to the rest of their society. This is very common, and we can talk about some examples. Paper is a good example. It was originally developed by the Chinese in the second century BCE. At that time, other societies were writing on other materials, like papyrus or bamboo, but those were not as practical as paper made from wood-pulp. So, as countries learned about it and learned how to make it, it spread quickly-from China to Korea, and then to Japan. Later, it spread to the Middle East and India, and then, it spread to the West. I mean, this was very important technology, and it made a huge impact on all of the cultures that adopted it. Another example of cultural diffusion is acupuncture. As a part of medical procedure, the Chinese have been using needles to treat illnesses for thousands of years. During the procedure, various sizes of needles, typically made of stainless steel, are inserted into different parts of the human body. This technique is especially well known for its

이 받아들여지고 있습니다만 서양인들은 여전히 아시아의 전통적인 의료 체계 그대로를 실질적으로 수용하지는 않고 있습니다. 이는 서양의 체계와 너무 다르기 때문입니다.	effectiveness in treating certain medical problems, such as headaches or chronic pain. So these techniques have spread throughout Asia and are widely used. Since about the 1940s, many western countries have begun to adopt Chinese acupuncture. It's obviously gaining much more acceptance in many countries nowadays than before, but still, Westerners haven't really accepted the exact traditional Asian medical system because it is so different from the Western system.

어휘

anthropology 인류학 I **cultural diffusion** 문화전파 I **come into contact** 접촉하다 I **throughout** ~에 걸쳐 I **recorded history** 기록 역사 I **be bound to** ~할 수 밖에 없다 I **aspect** 면, 양상 I **be exposed to** ~에 노출되다 I **adopt** 채택하다 I **common** 흔한 I **BCE before the Common Era** 기원전 I **papyrus** 파피루스 (최초의 종이) I **bamboo** 대나무 I **wood-pulp** 목재 펄프 I **spread** 퍼지다 I **make (an) impact (on)** 영향을 미치다 I **acupuncture** 침술 I **medical procedure** 의료 절차 I **treat** 치료하다 I **illness** 질병 I **insert** 삽입하다 I **stainless** 스테인리스 I **effectiveness** 효과 I **well known** 잘 알려진 I **chronic** 만성적인 I **widely** 널리 I **be in the process of** ~의 과정에 있다 I **gain acceptance** 받아들이다 I **nowadays** 요즘 I **obviously** 분명히 I **different from** ~ 와 다르다 I **headache** 두통

Skill Practice 2

듣기지문 해석

이제 생물학 수업의 일부를 들어보세요. 지난 수업에서 우리는 나무가 지구에 얼마나 이로울 수 있는지에 대해서 배웠고 또한 산림의 몇몇 경제적 이점에 대해서 다뤘습니다. 오늘 저는 도시 산림의 이점에 대해서 특별히 말씀 드리고 싶습니다. 우리 대부분은 이미 도시에서 나무가 가지는 커다란 이점에 대해 잘 알고 있습니다. 왜냐하면 그들은 우리에게 그늘을 제공하고 주변 조경을 아름답게 하기 때문이지요. 물론 이러한 것들도 큰 이점이긴 합니다만 그들은 그 이상을 제공합니다. 저는 그들 중에 두 가지에 대해 이야기 하고 싶습니다. 나무의 큰 하나의 이점은 도시의 대기에서 많은 오염원을 흡수하는 것입니다. 도시에 주로 발견되는 많은 오염원 중에서도, 나무는 특히 다량의 이산화탄소를 제거합니다. 이산화탄소는 지구 온난화의 직접적인 주범으로 여겨지고 인간뿐 아니라 지구에 많은 손해를 끼	**Now listen to part of a lecture in a biology class.** Last week in class, we covered how beneficial trees can be for the planet, and we also discovered some of the economic benefits of forests. Today, I'd particularly like to talk about the benefits of urban forests. Most of us are already well aware of the great advantage of trees in cities because they obviously provide us shade and beautify the landscape. Well, these are, of course, great benefits, but they offer more than that. And, I'd like to talk about two of them. One great benefit of the trees is absorbing many pollutants in the atmosphere of the cities. Among the many pollutants commonly found in the cities, trees can particularly remove much of the carbon

치기 때문에 도심지의 나무는 아주 중요한 역할을 한다고 할 수 있습니다. 나무는 생존을 위하여 자연적으로 상당한 양의 이산화탄소를 필요로 하고 대신 상당량의 산소를 발생시킵니다. 그러므로 매일 상당량의 해로운 기체가 생산되는 것에도 불구하고, 도시는 꽤 깨끗한 공기를 유지할 수 있는 것입니다. 또 다른 도시 지역의 나무의 장점은 유수를 조절하는데 도움을 줍니다. 나무는 물을 저장하고 빗물이 떨어지는 힘을 분쇄함으로 도시 지역의 침수와 침식을 줄입니다. 비가오면 도시는 홍수가 나기가 쉽습니다. 왜냐하면 특히 콘크리트와 강철로 만들어진 많은 도시 건물들이 물을 흡수하지 못하기 때문입니다. 그래서 강수량과 강수비율을 약하게 조절하는 것은 도시에게 특히 중요합니다. 하지만 나무 덕분에 도시 표면이 유출비율이 훨씬 낮은 속도로 유지될 수 있습니다. 비가 지면에 떨어지기 이전에 나무의 잎에 떨어지게 되기 때문입니다. 그리고 빗물이 지면에 떨어지고 나면 유수는 다시 한번 통제될 수 있는데 이는 나무의 뿌리가 땅에 자연스럽게 흡수된 물의 상당량을 흡수하고 저장하기 때문입니다. 그래서 물의 흐름을 조절하는데 큰 역할을 담당하는 나무는 사실상 다른 어떤 지역보다 도시지역에서 선호되고 이것이 도시들이 나무를 많이 심는데 투자하는 이유입니다.	dioxide. And since carbon dioxide is considered a direct culprit of global warming and causes a lot of damage to the Earth as well as humans, I'd have to say that trees in urban areas play an extremely important role. Trees naturally require a significant amount of carbon dioxide for their survival and generate a great amount of oxygen in return. Therefore, cities can maintain fairly clean air even though there is a significant amount of harmful gasses produced every day. The other benefit of trees in urban spaces is that they help control the water flow. Trees help reduce urban runoff and erosion by storing water and breaking the force of rain as it falls. When it rains, it's easier for cities to be flooded since many of their structures are made of concrete and steel, so they cannot absorb water at all. So, controlling the amount and rate of rainfall at a mild level is extremely important to the cities. But thanks to the trees, the runoff on the city surfaces can be controlled and moves at a much slower pace because rain falls on the leaves of trees first before it reaches the ground. And after the rain reaches the ground, the water flow can be controlled once again because the roots of the trees absorb and hold on to much of the water naturally absorbed by the ground. Therefore with their major roles in controlling the water flow, trees, in fact, are desirable much more in the cities than in other places, and that's why we often see a lot of cities investing in planting more trees in them.

어휘

urban 도시의 I **a great advantage** 커다란 이점 I **shade** 그늘 I **beautify** 아름답게 하다 I **landscape** 조경 I **pollutant** 오염원 I **atmosphere** 대기 I **culprit** 주범, 원인 I **carbon dioxide** 이산화탄소 I **a significant amount of** 상당량의 I **generate** 생성하다 I **oxygen** 산소 I **automobile** 자동차 I **in return** 대신에 I **water flow** 유수 I **runoff** 유수, 유출량, 유출 I **flooded** 침수된 I **flood** 홍수, 홍수가 나다, 범람하게 하다 I **store** 저장하다 I **break the force** 힘을 분쇄시키다 I **made of** ~ 로 만들어진 I **mild** 온화한 I **ground** 지표면 I **hold on to** 꽉 잡다, 계속 보유하다, 지키다 I **absorb** 흡수하다 I **invest in doing sth** ~하는데 투자하다