Day 15. Lecture _ Attitude (II)

▣ 학습목표

연습 문제 풀이를 통해 강의에서 화자의 기분과 상태를 파악하는 법을 배운다!

▣ Lesson Point

Point 1.

Note-Taking도 중요하지만 느낌을 활용하여 화자의 어조와 억양을 통해 정답을 선택한다.

Point 2.

빈출 표현과 생소한 표현은 반드시 정리하여 숙지한다.

Point 3.

Typical Questions

- What is the man's attitude towards ~?
- What is the student's attitude when she says ~?
- How does the man seem to feel about ~?
- What is the professor's opinion toward ~?

▣ 핵심전략

빈출 표현을 알아두자.

Agree

- You can say that again!
- You can't be more right about that.
- You are on the right track.
- You hit the nail on the head.
- Let me elaborate on that a little.

Disagree

- I would have to disagree with you on that.
- I beg to differ.
- Nothing can be further from the truth.

Confused / Uncentainty

- I'm not sure I understand the problem.
- I'm confused about this.
- I don't think this makes sense.
- I'm not so sure about that
- I have doubts about that

▣ VOCA

prolonged	**장기적인**	**feat**	**위업, 솜씨**
devastation	**재난**	**instigate**	**실시하게 하다**
understatement	**평가절하된 말**	**needy**	**어려운, 궁핍한**
succession	**연속**	**adversity**	**고난, 역경**
precede	**~를 앞서다**	**foothold**	**발판**
inflated	**부풀려진**		

▣ Practice.

Passage3: Economics

[Note-Taking]

1. What is the lecture mainly about?

(A) Various political efforts made during the Great Depression

(B) The main causes and effects of the American financial crisis in the 20th century

(C) Hardships that the American people went through during the Great Depression

(D) The relationship between the Great depression and the World War Ⅱ

2. According to the lecture, what were the main causes of the Great Depression? Choose 3 answers.

(A) The stock market crash in 1929

(B) Wealth concentrated on only few people

(C) The U.S.'s participation in world affairs

(D) Great increase in unemployment

3. What does the professor imply about the factors that improved the U.S. economy?

(A) The New Deal had the most significant impact.

(B) The U.S.'s involvement in WWII played a decisive role.

(C) The Cold War brought the American people together.

(D) Countries throughout the world sent financial aid to help the U.S.

4. What does the professor mean when she says this:

(A) She is surprised at how gloomy the class looks.

(B) She is not thrilled about having to lecture on the U.S. economy.

(C) She believes that the lecture will cheer the students up.

(D) She feels that the lecture may depress the students.

5. What does the professor imply by saying this:

(A) She is unsure how to pronounce "the Great Depression".

(B) She is criticizing the class for not agreeing with her statement.

(C) She believes the term "the Great Depression" does not adequately describe this period in history.

(D) She wonders how people get through particularly depressing periods in their lives.

6. What does the professor imply by saying this:

(A) She sympathizes with those who had to deal with the Depression.

(B) She thinks it is ironic that people struggled during the Depression.

(C) She does not believe that people can cope when they are depressed.

(D) She hopes such a disaster should be avoided at all costs.

1. B 2. A, B, D 3. B 4. D 5. C 6.

▣ VOCA

succulent	**다육 식물**	**mist**	**엷은 안개, 박무**
sturdy	**단단한, 튼튼한**	**fog**	**안개**
exterior	**외관**	**hollow**	**텅 빈**
spike	**가시**	**drought**	**가뭄**
definitely	**완전히**	**herbivore**	**초식동물**
dew	**이슬**		

Passage4: Botany

[Note-Taking]

1. What is the lecture mainly about?

(A) The different life forms in deserts

(B) The ways that succulents survive

(C) The food sources of herbivores

(D) The harsh conditions of deserts

2. According to the lecture, which of the following are the two adaptations that the roots of succulents have developed?

(A) Ability to extract water from surrounding roots

(B) Ability to shrink during dry season

(C) Ability to climb up nearby trees

(D) Ability to extend far in order to get available water

3. How is the lecture organized?

(A) From the identification of a plant to an explanation of its adaptations

(B) From a description of a place to a comparison of its inhabitants

(C) From the introduction of a plant family to a listing of the species in this family

(D) From an explanation of plant parts to a discussion of their functions

4. In the lecture, the professor describes succulents. Indicate whether each of the phrases is a characteristic of succulents. Check the correct box for each phrase.

	YES	NO
(A) Have leaves		O
(B) Have the same roots as other plants		O
(C) Have a sturdy, waxy exterior	O	
(D) Have a hollow stem	O	
(E) Have no defense system		O

5. What does the professor imply when she says this:

(A) The students can easily guess that she is talking about cacti.

(B) The students should have answered her earlier.

(C) She does not need to talk about cacti again.

(D) She isn't sure if the students have heard about cacti.

6. What does the professor mean when she says this:

(A) It is always true that words are easier than actions.

(B) It is hard for most plants to survive in the desert because of their structure.

(C) Plants adapt to hot and dry places more easily than humans.

(D) Humans and plants are equal at surviving in hot and dry places.

1. B 2. B, D 3. A 4. 표 참조 5. A 6. B

▣ Today's Review

Attitude: 분위기를 파악하라!

1. 화자의 입장과 생각이 어떠한지를 생각하며 대화를 듣는다.
2. 빈출 표현과 그 밖의 중요한 표현들을 잘 익혀둔다.

▣ Day 15. 강의 Script

Practice 3

Listen to part of a lecture on the Great Depression given in an economics class.

Well, I hope you're in good spirits today, because today's topic is the Depression-its causes...and its disastrous effects on the U.S. economy. Uh, well, the Depression, still known as "the Great Depression," was a prolonged economic crisis. The Great Depression, though originating in the U.S., was powerful enough to affect the global economy.

The devastation of the Great Depression lasted from 1929 to 1941, leaving about a third of Americans unemployed. Banks went bankrupt and factories were shut down. Many people were left hungry and homeless, resulting in large-scale suffering. I think calling this period "the Great Depression" is an understatement, wouldn't you say?

But what caused the Great Depression? Well, the debate is over whether it was a free market failure or a succession of bank failures that resulted in panic and reduced money supply. Either way, the stock market crashed on October 29th, 1929, setting off the Depression. But such a major crash doesn't just, um, suddenly happen, right? The crash was preceded by over a decade of falling production and unemployment. Consequently, wealth became concentrated in a few hands. As unemployment began to skyrocket, stock values became inflated-all of this was well before the Great Depression. In other words, the stock market crash was just a symptom of a much larger problem.

Now, as you can imagine, coping with the Depression was not an easy feat. The New Deal, instigated by President Roosevelt in 1933, was a step toward dealing with this economic crisis. The New Deal was a system of restructuring the economy in order to stimulate demand. This would create jobs and relief for the needy. It also included reforming the financial system in order to regulate the securities industry, control competition, and set minimum wages. Furthermore, the New Deal encouraged the creation of unions that would then raise wages and increase worker spending power. But... was it the New Deal alone that helped pull the U.S. out of the Depression? Though the New Deal helped, many believe that it was the industrial build-up of World War Ⅱ that helped pull the U.S. out of adversity. During the war, thousands of people were employed in the once closed factories and shipyards-building airplanes, jeeps, ships, and so on, that were used in the war.

The U.S. benefited financially, politically and militarily after the Great Depression... rather, after the

Second World War. The U.S. gained a foothold on Europe and subsequently became the most powerful nation in the world. With such a massive gain in power, the U.S. naturally acquired its fair share of enemies, resulting in the Cold War. So, now let's focus on the impact of the Cold War on the, uh, U.S. economy.

경제학 수업 중 대공황에 관한 강의 일부를 들으시오.

여자: 교수

여: 음, 여러분이 오늘 맑은 정신 이길 바랍니다. 오늘의 주제가 불황과, 불황이 미국 경제에 끼친 원인과 그 파괴적인 영향이기 때문이지요.

자, 지금까지도 '대공황'으로 알려져 있는 불황은 장기적인 경제 위기였어요. 비록 미국에서 시작되었지만, 대공황은 세계 경제에 영향을 끼칠 만큼 충분히 치명적이었어요.

대공황의 참상은 미국인의 약 3분의 1을 실업 상태로 만든 채, 1929년에서 1941년까지 지속되었어요. 은행들은 파산했고 공장들은 문을 닫았죠. 많은 사람들이 굶주리고 노숙자가 되었으며 대규모의 고통을 초래했어요. 이 시기를'대공황'이라고 부르는 것은 아주 억제된 표현이라고 생각하는데, 그렇지 않나요?

그러나 무엇이 대공황을 야기했을까요? 음, 그것이 자유 시장의 실패였는지, 아니면 연쇄적인 은행 파산이 공황을 야기하고 자금 공급을 감소시킨 것인지에 대해서는 논쟁이 있습니다. 어느 쪽이든, 증권시장은 불황의 시작을 알리며 1929년 10월 29일에 붕괴했어요. 그러나 그런 대규모 붕괴는 그냥 갑자기 시작되지는 않아요, 그렇죠? 붕괴 이전에 이미 10년 넘게 생산 감소와 실업이라는 문제가 존재했어요. 결과적으로, 부는 소수의 손에 집중되었지요. 실업이 급속도로 증가하기 시작하자, 주식의 가치는 급격히 상승했어요. 이 모두는 대공황 훨씬 전에 일어났어요. 다시 말해서, 주식시장 붕괴는 단지 훨씬 더 큰 문제의 징후일 뿐이었죠.

자, 여러분이 상상할 수 있듯이, 불황에 대처하는 것은 쉬운 일이 아니었어요. 1933년에 루즈벨트 대통령이 주창한 뉴딜정책은 경제 위기를 극복하기 위한 조치였어요. 뉴딜정책은 수요를 자극하기 위해서 경제 구조를 개혁하는 체계였죠. 이것은 일자리를 창출하고 빈곤을 완화하기 위한 것이었죠. 그것은 또한 증권산업을 규제하고, 경쟁을 통제하며, 최저 임금을 설정하기 위한 재정 체계를 개혁하는 것을 포함했어요. 게다가, 뉴딜정책은 임금을 올리고 노동자들의 소비력을 증가시킬 수 있는 조합의 설립을 촉진했죠.

그러나... 불황으로부터 미국을 끌어내도록 도운 것이 뉴딜정책뿐이었을까요? 비록 뉴딜정책이 도움이 되긴 했지만, 많은 사람들은 미국을 역경으로부터 끌어내도록 도운 것이 제2차 세계대전이 가져온 산업 재건 때문이라고 믿고 있죠. 전쟁을 하는 동안, 수천 명의 사람들이 문 닫았던 공장과 조선소에 고용되었어요. 전쟁에서 사용되는 비행기, 지프, 배 등을 만들기 위해서였죠.

미국은 제2차 세계대전 이후보다는 오히려 대공황 이후에 재정적, 정치적, 그리고 군사적으로 수익을 얻었어요. 미국은 유럽에 기반을 얻었고, 그 결과 세계에서 가장 힘 있는 국가가 되었죠. 이처럼 막강한 힘을 얻음으로써 미국은 그만큼 적을 얻게 되었고, 결국은 냉전시대가 도래했죠. 그럼, 미국 경제에 대한 냉전의 영향에 초점을 맞춰보죠.

Practice 4

Listen to part of a lecture in a botany class.

Last week, we were talking about some of the ways that plants have adapted to different regions of the world, and the main example was the vines that climb up trees to get sunlight from higher in the canopy. But the rain forest, where a lot of these vines grow, is a very comfortable place for plants, with abundant rainfall and nutrient-rich soil.

Well, today let's look at another group of plants. Hmm... These ones have managed to adapt to life in the desert, which is one of the most difficult environments on the planet. I'm talking, of course, about cacti. Or, as we botanists call them, succulents. Now, a succulent isn't a common word, but it means "water-storing" and was consequently chosen as the name for various types of cacti, which of course store water. But, um, an important thing is how exactly they do that. So, thinking like a plant... if we were in this very hot, dry place, we would want to hold onto whatever water we could get to survive. But this is easier said than done for most plants. Basically, most plants have very thin stems and little thin leaves, so they'd just dry right out in the desert because there's not much place for water to be stored. Cactuses, on the other hand, are pretty thick, right? I mean you look at a cactus and it looks rather sturdy with its thicker exterior and its spikes... allowing it to hold more water and definitely setting it apart from other plants.

In fact, the first thing you notice when you look at a succulent is that its structure is so different from other plants. I mean, the basic structure's the same; it has a stem and branches, but they are much thicker than in other plants and there are no leaves. This means that the little water that they can get-from, for example, dew, mist, or fog-can be stored deep inside the structure of the plant, reducing the chance that the sun will evaporate it. Actually, the, uh, core of the stem is spongy and hollow so that the succulents can hold that water. But succulents also have this thick, waxy outer layer that prevents water from evaporating or escaping the plant. One thing we don't notice-not usually anyway, is the root structure. Desert succulents can have root systems that cover far more area than their height would suggest. A young saguaro might be only 12 cm high, yet its root system can fill an area of about 2 meters in diameter never more than 10cm deep. Other types of succulents have root systems that can shrink so much that the entire plant disappears under the ground. It's an amazing way to protect oneself from drought. What else do we have? The nasty bits! The most well-known feature of cacti is its-let's call it-its spike-defense system. This is an adaptation, and it serves an obvious purpose: defense. I mean, think about it. Being out in the desert and having all these marvelous survival adaptations means that you're

more vulnerable, actually. You aren't surrounded by other plants in the desert like you would be in the forest. For herbivores-um, rabbits, deer, other animals that need plants... in the desert you're probably the only available source of water and food. That makes you an easy target for being eaten. So, those spines function to discourage animals from eating the cactus or from trying to remove water from it. All of these things... the spikes, the waxy skin, unique structure, and the ability to hold water... they are all important adaptations. Actually, it's really interesting to see how adaptable nature is. I mean, looking at a desert, you would think that it would be practically impossible for anything to live there. In reality, though, lots of animals and plants have made all kinds of changes in their bodies that allow them to do some truly amazing things. The succulents are part of this group and are able to survive well in the desert because of it.

식물학 강의의 일부를 들으시오.

여자: 교수

여: 지난 주에 우리는 식물이 세계의 다른 지역에 적응하는 방법들 중 몇 가지에 대해서 이야기했어요. 그리고 그 주된 예는 차양보다 더 높은 곳으로부터 태양빛을 받기 위해 나무 위로 올라가는 덩굴식물들이었어요. 그러나 이러한 덩굴식물이 많이 자라는 우림 지역은 풍부한 강우량과 영양이 풍부한 토양으로, 식물들에게는 매우 편안한 장소예요.

음, 오늘은 다른 무리의 식물들을 살펴볼 거예요. 음... 이것들은 사막에서의 삶에 그럭저럭 적응해왔어요. 사막은 행성에서 가장 척박한 환경들 중 한 곳이죠. 맞아요, 선인장에 대해서 이야기하려는 겁니다. 우리 식물학자들은 그것들을 다즙 식물 이라고 부르죠. 자, 다즙 식물은 흔한 단어는 아닌데, 그것은 '물을 저장하고 있는'이라는 뜻이고, 물론 물을 저장하고 있는 다양한 종류의 선인장을 가리키는 이름으로 최종 선택되었죠. 하지만, 음, 중요한 것은 그것들이 얼마나 정확히 물을 저장하느냐예요. 그래서, 식물의 입장에서 생각해 본다면, 만약 우리가 매우 뜨겁고 건조한 지역에 있다면, 우리는 생존하기 위해서 구할 수 있는 어떠한 물이든 저장하려고 할 거예요. 그러나 이것은 대부분의 식물들에게는 말처럼 쉬운 일이 아닙니다. 기본적으로, 대부분의 식물들은 매우 가는 줄기와 아주 얇은 잎을 가졌기 때문에 물이 저장될 충분한 공간이 없어서 사막에서 바로 말라버리죠. 반면에, 선인장들은 매우 두꺼워요, 그렇지요? 선인장을 보면 두꺼운 외피와 침들로 인해 다소 억세 보이죠. 이는 더 많은 물을 저장하게 하고 다른 식물들과 명백히 구분되게 합니다.

실제로, 다즙 식물을 볼 때 처음으로 눈에 띄는 것은 그 구조가 다른 식물들과는 매우 다르다는 것이에요. 기본적인 구조는 줄기와 가지를 가지고 있어서 다를 게 없죠. 그러나 다른 식물들보다 더 두껍고 잎이 없어요. 이것은 선인장들이 이슬, 가랑비 또는 안개 같은 것들로부터 얻을 수 있는 소량의 물을 그 구조 안에 깊이 저장할 수 있다는 것을 의미하죠. 이는 태양이 수분을 증발시키는 가능성을 줄여주죠. 사실, 다즙 식물의 줄기의 핵은 폭신폭신하고 속이 비어 있어요. 물을 저장하기 위해서죠. 그러나 다즙 식물은 또한 물이 증발하거나 없어지는 것을 막는 두껍고 밀랍으로 된

외피층을 가지고 있어요. 우리가 알아차리지 못하는 한 가지는 뿌리 구조예요. 사막의 다즙 식물들은 그것들의 키보다 더 넓은 지역을 커버하는 뿌리 체계를 가질 수 있어요. 어린 사와로 선인장은 키가 12센티미터밖에 되지 않지만, 그것의 뿌리는 깊이가 10센티미터를 넘지 않으면서 지름이 약 2미터 되는 지역을 채울 수 있어요. 다른 종류의 다즙 식물은 너무 많이 오그라들어서 전체 식물이 땅 아래로 사라질 수도 있는 뿌리 체계를 가지고 있어요. 가뭄으로부터 자신을 지키는 놀라운 방법이죠. 또 다른 것들은 무엇이 있을까요? 까다로운 부분이 있군요! 선인장의 가장 잘 알려진 특징은, 뾰족한 침을 사용한 방어체계라고 합시다. 이것은 적응 형태이며, 명백한 목적이 있어요. 방어 역할이죠. 제 말은, 생각해보세요. 사막에 있는데 이 모든 놀라운 생존 적응 형태를 가지고 있다는 것은, 사실 더 약하다는 것을 의미하죠. 사막에서는 숲에서처럼 다른 식물들에게 둘러싸여 있지 않아요. 식물을 필요로 하는 토끼, 사슴, 기타 사막에 있는 초식동물들에게는, 여러분이 아마도 물과 먹이로 이용 가능한 유일한 원천일 거예요. 그 사실은 여러분을 잡아 먹히기 쉬운 목표물로 만들어요. 그래서 그 침은 동물들이 선인장을 먹거나 선인장으로부터 물을 빼앗으려는 시도를 단념시키죠. 이 모든 것들... 뾰족한 침들, 밀랍으로 된 표면, 독특한 구조, 그리고 물을 저장하는 능력... 그것들은 모두 중요한 적응 형태예요. 사실, 자연이 얼마나 적응력이 강한지를 보는 것은 정말 흥미로워요. 내 말은, 사막을 보면, 그 어떤 것도 사실상 거기서 살지 못할 거라는 생각이 들 거예요. 그러나, 현실은 많은 동물들과 식물들이 자신의 몸에 다양한 종류의 변화를 이끌어내서 진정으로 놀라운 일들을 할 수 있도록 하죠. 다즙 식물들은 이런 무리의 일부이고 그 때문에 사막에서 잘 살아남을 수 있어요