-	1	-	•
	•	_	

In 1866, Americans had just been through the Civil War. In the war, almost 750,000 people died and 1.

2/3 of these deaths were 2. d____t_diseases. These shocking statistics 3. demanded that the federal government 3. t____ a more active role in managing cholera. 4. T____, while it was an opportunity to produce medical knowledge and further train American physicians, cholera was 5. a____ a__ a social problem. The military, along with local health associations, 6. a___ t__ m___ any further threat to the population. The 7. o____ in this effort, then, was both to better understand the nature of cholera and to develop a 8. p____ strategy.

- 1. 영어로:
- 2. ~때문에:
- 3. demand를 고려하여 알맞은 형태단어:
- 4. 그러므로:
- 5. the biggest, the most serious:
- 6.~~을 최소화하려는 목적이 있다:
- 7. goal:
- 8. 예방의, 사전의:

13-2.

There is a reason why certain schemas are more 1.
a to us. If certain examples of 2.
cs are easier to remember, schemas 3.
c those examples are more likely to 4.
be $c_{__}$ and used. Suppose you were asked
whether there are more words in the English
language that begin with the letter r 5 if there are
more words in which the third letter is an r . Most
people 6. much think of easier it to find examples
of words that begin with r , and thus, the 7. e of
producing examples 8. if seem makes as it there are
more words that begin with r . These words are more
easily 1. a to us, and thus, they 9. c
us to o their f of
0
*schema 배경지식, 스키마(기억 속에 축적되
어 있는 지식 구조)

- 1. 이용가능한:
- 2. 범주:
- 3. ~와 일치하는:
- 4. 떠오르다(떠올라지다):
- 5. 알맞은 접속사:
- 6.~을 생각하는 게 더 쉽다고 생각한다:
- 7. 쉬움:
- 8. 마치 ~인 것처럼 보이게 하다:
- 9. 발생 빈도수를 과대평가하게 한다:

13-3.

The art market is the result of 1. c____ interactions that can usually 2. explained not theory be economic by. The name of an artist, recent exhibitions, new books, rediscoveries, reactions of dealers, critics, museum directors, art historians, collectors and investors often influence tastes, aesthetic values and prices. Artists have sometimes been rated 3. e_____ by art historians. 4. I_____ ratings can also be computed by using, for instance, the length of entries in art history books, encyclopedias or dictionaries. Economists believe that prices 5. as can effects be integrating all taken these and their dynamic interactions across artists and media may reveal some 6. c_____ patterns or, 7. __ __ c_____, 8. c__ a____ __ divergent behaviors.

*aesthetic 미학적인, 심미적인 **divergent 상 궤(常軌)를 벗어나는, 이탈하는

- 1. 복잡한:
- 2. 경제 이론으로는 설명되지 않는:
- 3. 외부적으로: 4. 내적인:
- 5. 이러한 모든 효과들을 통합하여 결정된다:
- 6. 일반적인:
- 7. by contrast:
- 8. ~에 주의를 환기하다:

13-4.

A portion of the power of maps comes from their long
1. a with power. Maps have generally
expressed knowledge about places from the viewpoint
of the elite. The production of maps — certainly the
useful ones — demands, and seems always to have
demanded, 2. c amounts of capital in the
form of training, time, field and archival research,
materials, and even health and lives. Few 3. h
been the merchants and leaders $4.\ \mathbf{e}_{}$ able to
afford such an investment 4 possessed of the
imagination to understand its value. The information
to 5.f on the most useful maps produced
throughout history has been, 6. c
privileged, restricted, and thus 7. t social and
political power.

*archival 기록에 관한

- 1. 연관성:
- 2. 상당한:
- 3. 알맞은 형태의 단어:
- 4. A 또는 B:
- 5. 알맞은 형태의 단어:
- 6. 결과적으로:
- 7.~에 연관된:

13-5.	13-6.
Transport is an exciting and rapidly evolving field.	The 1. i of c greatly c
The main 1. d of change are technological	humans' i and c p
progress and societal evolution. In recent years, new	It 2. people seek unknown to urges the and to find
technologies of information and communication have	answers to things not yet understood. Thus, in more
emerged that 2l major innovations in	serious fields, it 3. humans explore conquer to and
applications such as traveler information services and	to drives new frontiers in all dimensions. For
pricing of infrastructure usage. These technologies	example, sparkling objects in the night sky have 4.
have also profoundly ${\bf 3.t}$ logistics for firms,	f the human instinct of curiosity 5
and they are beginning to 4 n	that humans have found a way to land on the
i the daily activity and travel patterns of	moon and reach beyond it. And as curiosity 6. various
households. The volume of travel is affected by two	humans to things experiment leads with, they often
opposing forces: economic growth which tends to 5.	produce 7. i discoveries, inventions and
b and concerns about the	achievements.
environment and energy supply which tend to restrain	*frontier (지식, 학문 등의) 미개척 영역
it.	**persistence 고집
*logistics 물류 업무(관리)	
	1. 호기심의 본능은 인간의 개별적, 집단적 진
1. 추진 요인:	보에 기여한다.
2. ~로 이어지는:	
3. 탈바꿈시키다(변형시키다):	2. 사람들이 미지의 것을 찾도록 촉구한다:
4. ~에 주목할만한(상당한) 영향을 가지다:	
	3. 사람들을 탐험하고 정복하도록 이끈다:
5. 이동성을 높이다:	

4. 현혹시켰다:

5.~ 지점까지:

7. 믿을 수 없는:

끈다:

6. 사람들을 다양한 것에 대해 실험하도록 이

13-7	13-8
We live in an age of expertise, when earnings and	Stories are 1.
knowledge 1 cl For each worker,	species and th
an extra year of schooling typically leads to about 8	invention of wri
percent higher earnings. 2 a, an extra	handed genera
year of schooling for a country's entire population 3.	of rituals and
a a more than 30 percent	education and the
increase in gross domestic product per person. The	new learning ad
striking 4. c between education and a	know, 4. a ne
country's GDP may reflect 5. externalities what	The 6. a
human call capital economists, a term for the idea	cultures and ti
that people become more productive when they work	instance — 7. th
around other 6. s people. When a country gets	as establishes a
more educated, people experience both the direct	down group ide
effect of their own extra learning plus the benefits	next generation
that come from everyone around them being more 6.	ways of self-soc
s	부활 **self-so
*expertise 전문 지식 **externality 외적 영향	
	1. 중요한:
1. 긴밀히 연관되어 있다:	2. 세대에서 서
• =====================================	

- 2. 평균적으로
- 3.~와 연관되어 있다:
- 4. 상관관계:
- 5. 경제학자들이 자본의 외적영향이라 부르는 것:
- 6. 숙련된:

Stories are 1. s in the evolution of our
species and the creation of culture. Before the
invention of writing, stories and legends 2. were from
handed generation generation to down in the form
of rituals and oral traditions that 3. c both
education and the foundations of wisdom. 4
new learning adds something new to what we already
know, 4 a new story 5. a our existing stock
The 6. a of certain themes across
cultures and times - death and resurrection, for
instance —7. the species their whole importance to
as establishes a. Such stories 8 pass
down group identity, wisdom and experience for the
next generation to build on, 9 giving them
ways of self-soothing and facing death. *resurrection
부활 **self-soothe 스스로를 진정시키다

- 2. 세대에서 세대로 전해 내려오다:
- 3. 포함했다:
- 4. 마치 ~인 것처럼 ~하다:
- 5.~에 더해지다:
- 6. 출현:
- 7. 전체로서 그들의 중요성을 그 종에 확립한다:
- 8. use를 활용해 넣기:
- 9.~뿐만 아니라:

Tucson is a city in the desert. Its population has
grown rapidly over the last twenty years, 1. p
s one vital resource: water. For the last
decade a strong water 2. c ethic has
developed, and city leaders 3. encourage some took
steps to extraordinary 2. c when they
created landscaping policies. A quick review of water
use 4. i landscaping consumed too much
water, 5. a over half the total water
used by the city. The new policies encouraged
residents to tear out trees and bushes and 6. r
them rocks, sand, and other nonliving
landscape. This 7 the so-called
xeriscape philosophy (landscaping that uses little
water). The policies were expressed as landscape
ordinances. Additional encouragement included 8
rv_ public service announcements
and consumer publications.

- *xeriscape 내건성 조경 **ordinance 조례, 법령
- 1.~에 압박을 주다:
- 2. preservation:
- 3. ~을 장려하기 위해 비상조치를 취하다: 3. 목표:
- 4. 나타냈다:
- 5.~을 차지하면서:
- 6.~을 ~로 대체하다:
- 7.~을 강화하는 데 도움을 주었다: 7. 만약 그게 사실이라면:
- 8.~을 통한 권고사항

14-2

1 the you start your literature review, 2.
probably upon you will main have theme the
decided for your investigation, and also upon the key
research 3. o 4 se, therefore
the essential task has been 5. p You may
have selected a research topic or theme 6.
[which/around which] a great deal of research has
been previously conducted. 7. If case is the that, it
should not be difficult to find writing and research to
review. In fact, the main difficulty may be in
selecting what you want to 8, and what you
wish to 8 However, if you have selected a
fairly 9. u subject 6. [which/on which]
little has been written, then it may be difficult to find
sufficient material to review. You may have to
consider including a discussion of material which
only exists on the periphery of the subject chosen.
**literature review 문헌 조사 **periphery 주변

- 1.~할 즈음에:
- 2. 당신은 아마 주요 테마는 결정했을 것이다:
- 4. 어느 정도는:
- 5. 예정된, 미리 결정된:
- 6. 문법상 옳은 것 골라여:

 - 8. 포함하다, 배제하다:
 - 9. 흔하지 않은:

Someone hands you a piece of paper 1. b_____ a fine grid —as in a school exercise book. The person tells you that he is thinking of just one of the small squares.He wants you to 2. 1 that square by asking questions which will only get a 'yes' or 'no' answer. So you divide the sheet in half with a line and call one half A and the other half B. You ask: 'Is the desired box in A? If the answer is 'no' then the box must be in B -3. nowhere is could else it there **be**. So you now forget about A and **4. p**____ divide B in half, lettering each half as before. Again you ask the question. In the end you must come to the chosen box. The point about this simple strategy is that at every moment the desired box must lie in A or not-A (which is B). There is nowhere else. 5. B can both the box lie in A and nor.

- 1.~을 지니는:
- 2.~을 찾아내다:
- 3. 다른 곳에는 가능한 곳이 없다:
- 4. ~로 나아가다, 이르다:
- 5. A와 B 둘 다에 있을 순 없다:

14-4

Obviously, when two forms of speech are so different that it is completely impossible to establish communication, 1.__ is the case with English and Chinese, for example, they are regarded 1.__ different languages by everyone. Further, people who understand each other are usually regarded 1.__ speaking the same language, and those who speak the same language are 2.____ to understand each other. But here, there are many 3.____. For example, Swedes and Norwegians usually understand each other without difficulty, but Swedish and Norwegian are regarded 1.__ different languages.

On the other hand, many Americans from the

Midwest do not understand Londoners, and vice versa, but they are 2.______ to be using the same Engilsh language. This is why it is necessary to 4.r____ the speakers themselves in dubious cases. *vice versa 역(逆)도 같음 **dubious 분명치 않

- 1. 알맞은 접속사이자 전치사:
- 2.~하기로 되어있다, 예측된다:
- 3. 예외의 뜻을 가진 단어의 올바른 형태:
- 4.~에 의존하다:

은

Imagine that you are out walking with a friend and you find two lottery tickets. You decide to take one ticket each. Your friend kindly says that you can decide 1. the two tickets of keep you which want to. One ticket has the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The other ticket has the numbers 5, 18, 19, 31, 35, 45. Which ticket would you choose to keep? 2. _____, both tickets have an 3. e____ 4. **pr**_____ of winning. So it doesn't matter which ticket you choose because they both have the same 5. **c**_____ of winning. However, many people would choose the second ticket over the first. Why is this? One suggestion is that we view the second ticket to be more 6. r_____ a winning lottery ticket. That is, you ignore the fact that they both have an 3. e____ 5. c____ and instead make the decision based on you similar to think is how a winning it ticket.

- 1. 둘 중에 어느 티켓을 가지고 싶은 지:
- 2. 통계적으로:
- 3. 동등한:
- 4. 확률:
- 5. 가능성:
- 6.~을 대표하는, 나타내는:
- 7. 당신이 생각하기에 얼마나 당첨 복권과 비 슷한 지:

14-6

1 d our fears are 2. p
of our own minds. Let's say, for example, you're
sitting on a park bench on a warm spring day reading
a book. You're relaxed and 3. c until someone
sits down next to you and 4. d you. At that
point you might begin to wonder who he is, why he's
chosen to sit there, whether he has some hidden
motive. Suddenly, 5. reason at for all no, you're
afraid of this poor guy who's just trying to enjoy the
day the same way you were until he got there. This
is what happens with most panic attacks. If you were
afraid of riding in an elevator, you'd begin to 6.
a what might happen once you got into
the elevator. I'm going to be trapped in there for
hours, and no one's going to get me out $-$ and on
and on until you're paralyzed by a fear 7. entirely is
imagination a your creation of that own.

*paralyze 마비시키다, 무력하게 만들다

- 1. 상당 부분:
- 2. 투영:
- 3. 만족하는:
- 4. 성가시게 하다:
- 5. 아무런 이유도 없이:
- 6. 기대하다, 예측하다:
- 7. 완전히 너 자신의 상상력의 산물인:

My good friends Dr. Paul Odland and his wife Barb travel frequently to South America, where he provides free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families. One day, while buying souvenirs in a local marketplace, Paul 1. s_____ a carving that he liked and wanted to purchase. The non-English speaking vendor was asking 500 pesos for the carving. With Barb acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and the vendor proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became 2. s____, even intense, with Paul 3. s____ his price slightly and the seller retreating slowly. The pace increased so fast Barb could not **4. k**____ **__ the b**_____ i until — suddenly — all three 5. **p**_____ realized that Paul had gone above the vendor's last stated price, and the vendor had gone below Paul's last offer. After a moment of embarrassment, they 6. c_____, l____, and s____ the d____.

1. 발견하다:

*retreat 물러나다

- 2. 활기찬:
- 3. 단계적으로 올리다:
- 4. 그 왔다갔다하는 통역을 따라가지 못하다:
- 5. 당사자들:
- 6. 타협했고, 웃었고, 그 거래를 성사시켰다:

14-8

Typically children talk about (or should I say, complain about) chores as something to get done so they can do something else. In looking at the 1. of the word chore, I found that it can mean "an unpleasant task." Certainly all of us can 2. r____ unpleasant tasks that are a part of our work routine. They are not all unpleasant, though. I believe that the word chore is a poor one to use when describing the work we must do. Chore has a negative implied meaning and does not encourage cheerful, willing compliance. If my husband wanted me to add some bit of work to my schedule and announced, "Honey, I have a new chore for you!" I'm sure my response would not be 3. e_____. I'm not sure I would do my best work on something that was introduced as a chore. *compliance 순응,승 낙

- 1. 정의:
- 2.~와 관련짓다:
- 3. 열정적인:

After being picked, an apple 1. r_____ only 2. takes the energy get to it to farm from market. When an apple goes into a jar of apple sauce before reaching the market, however, much more energy is necessary. This energy includes the fuel to transport the apples to a factory and the electricity to run the machines that cook the apples, puree them, and pack the sauce into jars. Creating the jars that hold the applesauce also 1. r____ energy. And, of course, the jars must eventually be transported to the supermarket. Therefore, a family can reduce its carbon footprint by eating less processed foods 3. w____ p___. If you have a choice between an apple and applesauce, choose the apple. *puree (과일 등을 으깨어) 걸쭉 하게 만들다

- 1. 요구하다:
- 2. 이것이 농장에서 시장으로 가는 데 걸리는 에너지:
- 3. 가능한 언제든지:

15-2

There are two major beach forms created by waves: berms and bars. Berms are flat, above-water features that 1. m____ the familiar part of a beach. Bars are underwater ridges of sand that 2. p_____ the shoreline and are 3. s____ seen except at unusually low tides. On most beaches there is a constant exchange of sand between these two features, the direction of the transport depending on the character of the waves. When the waves are large and follow close upon each other as they do under storm conditions, the berm is worn down and the bar builds up. When calm conditions return, the small waves rebuild the berm 4. ___ e____ the bar. For this reason the abovewater part of a beach is generally much 5. n____ in the stormy winter months than in the summer. *berm(파도에 쓸려 해변을 따라 몰려 있는) 모 래턱 **bar 해면 아래 모래 언덕

- 1. 구성하다:
- 2.~와 평행하다
- 3. hardly; barely:
- 4.~을 대가로(비용으로):
- 5. 문맥에 맞는 알맞은 형태의 단어:

15-3	15-4
The 1 importance of the Roman Empire	Recorded music and radio suffered through a 1.
was that it created an environment 2. [which/under	, 2. , they
which] trade could 3. t Areas of conflict were on	competed against one another for the entertainment
the borders of the empire. 4. A those areas	time and dollar of the American public. Early radio
of conflict, the empire was secure and well regulated.	broadcasts were most likely to be live performances.
Military spending was still high, but the resources of	This, however, was an expensive pursuit and, as the 3.
the empire 5. a significant public	a and quality of recorded music improved,
expenditures on other things. Tax revenues paid for	recorded music became more 4. w This
the development of extensive road systems and ports	occasionally led to legal disputes. Record companies
that 6. f trade, helping to create more wealth.	5. o radio stations playing their discs on
More wealth meant more money to spend on	the air, [which/where] they clearly labeled "not
consumer goods, including wine. Moreover, wine 7.	licensed for radio broadcast." 2, it
s taxation, and thus important to the	was free 6. p for their new songs, so the
health of the Roman economy. 8 c,	protests were often 7. f , as negotiations between
we see in the Romans some of the first governmental	the record companies and radio stations regarding the
efforts to control and regulate crops, precursors of	payment of rights fees would ultimately show. The
modern-day agricultural regulation.*precursor 전조	industry would learn to see radio as a strong 8.
	c, 9. eventually far going radio as to pay
1. 지리적인:	play stations to their music so.
2. 어느 거?:	
3. prosper; flourish:	1. 애증 관계:
4.~로부터 멀리 떨어져서:	2. 한편으로는, 다른 한편으로는:
5.~을 허용하다:	
6.~을 용이하게 하다:	3. 이용가능성: 4. 널리 퍼진:
7.~에 영향받기 쉽다:	5.~에 반대하다:
8. 결과적으로:	6. 홍보: 7. 희미한:
0. ㄹ뙤ㄱニエ.	8. 보완책:
	9. 결국 방송국에 그들의 음악을 틀어 달라고

music and radio suffered through a 1. ______. **2.** ______, they against one another for the entertainment dollar of the American public. Early radio were most likely to be live performances. ever, was an expensive pursuit and, as the 3. __ and quality of recorded music improved, music became more **4. w_____.** This lly led to legal disputes. Record companies __ _ radio stations playing their discs on [which/where] they clearly labeled "not or radio broadcast." **2.** ___ ___, it **6. p**_____ for their new songs, so the ere often **7. f_____**, as negotiations between companies and radio stations regarding the of rights fees would ultimately show. The would learn to see radio as a strong 8. _, 9. eventually far going radio as to pay ons to their music so. 관계: 로는, 다른 한편으로는: 능성: 4. 널리 퍼진: 대하다: 7. 희미한:

돈까지 지불하면서:

7. 인사 받는 사람의 지위가 더 높다:

15-5	15-6
1. N make our i others	Although paid work has always been segregated by
r p Americans expect that	gender, 1 time some tasks have 2. s
when they extend a hand to another person, that person	b the sexes. Consider the
will grasp it and a brief handshake will 2. f	production of cloth. Textiles were produced in
They would be shocked if they held out their hand and	women's workshops during the Middle Ages; these
the other person grabbed it and spit on it or wouldn't	workshops were disappearing by the thirteenth
let go. 3 c, people in some societies	century, although in some parts of Europe women
commonly embrace or kiss each other's cheek as a	continued to weave silk. By the sixteenth century, men
form of greeting, even when involved in a 4. f	had begun to take 1 the production of cloth.
business relationship. A hearty handshake in those	Women spun thread and wove cloth for the families,
societies may be 5. i ii. In Thailand,	but through their guilds, men 3. $g_{\underline{}}$ of
people greet each other by placing the palms of their	commercial weaving. Then, in cottage industry and
hands together in front of their bodies and slightly	later in factory industry, employers 4. r
bowing their heads. This greeting 6 g_ by	women. By the 1840s, factory needlework and cottage
strict norms. Slight differences in the placement of	industry — usually involving textiles — were among
one's hands reflect the social position of the other	the most common kinds of employment for English
person — the higher the hands, 7. the the position	women.
greeted of the person being higher . Norms like these	*segregate 구분하다 **guild 동업조합
make it easier to "live with others" in a relatively	
harmonious way.	1. 알맞은 전치사:
	2.~사이에서 왔다 갔다 바뀌었다:
1. 규범은 우리의 다른 사람들과의 상호작용을	
꽤나 예측 가능하게 한다.	3.~을 장악하다:
	4.~로 돌아왔다:
2. 뒤따라오다: 3. 대조적으로:	
4. 공식적인:	
5. 하나의 모욕으로 해석될 수 있다:	
6. 지배된다:	

You might think that most people know why it's cold in the winter and warm in the summer, but you'd be surprised. In 1987, filmmakers interviewed a group of twenty-three graduating Harvard seniors and professors. Twenty-one of the twenty-three gave the wrong answer. Most 1. o____ the ____ that the Earth is closer to the Sun in the summer (it is a little closer in January). The producers of the film suggested that these 2. $m_{\underline{}}$ $p_{\underline{}}$ s____ f in the way science is taught. The problem is perhaps not only a problem in our educational system, but it may also be that because people are oblivious to the Sun's position and path in the sky, it has 3. c_____ to have meaning in their lives. If it **4.** __**p**_____ _ a separate fact, there is no reason to link the passage of the Sun to the seasons. *oblivious 알아차리지 못하는

- 1.~ 설명을 내놓았다:
- 2. 오개념은 상당한 결점들을 가리킨다:
- 3. 멈추었다:
- 4.~로 제시된다:

15-8

During the 16th and 17th centuries, from a 1. r and
high-priced luxury item sugar became an 2. o
consumer product. In Europe before the 16th century,
for example, a kilogram of sugar 3. c
e 30 to 40 days' wages paid to an urban
4. m l During the first half of the 18th
century in England, on the other hand, the same
amount of sugar cost less than one day's wages -
wages that had not greatly increased in the 5.i
This fact largely explains the rapid rise in the
consumption of sugar. In commercial countries, and
especially in the cities of commercial countries,
consumption had reached 6.c levels by the
beginning of the 18th century. Thus in 1730 the
average European consumed less than half a kilogram
of sugar a year, while the average Englishman went
through nearly 5 kilograms a year. But the average
citizen of one of the commercial cities would probably
have consumed some 10 to 15 kilograms a year, that
is, enough to cover 7-9% of his annual caloric needs.

- 1. 드문: 2. 평범한:
- 3.~와 동등한 비용이 나가다:
- 4. 육체 노동자:
- 5. 간격, 기간:
- 6. 상당한:

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves 1. __ t___ _ their work or 2. on by they spend what time. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. There is nothing 3. c____ in doing this, but psychologically, 4. what we we believe become. People who follow this practice tend to lose their **5.i**_____ and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. However, jobs may not be 6.p_____, and you may lose your job for 7. _ c____ _ reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. In such cases, these people suffer from an 8. i_____ social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been 9. **d**_____ what once was their identity. *trauma 외상

- 1.~에 관하여:
- 2. 그들이 시간을 쓰는 것에 의해서:
- 3. 잘못된, 어리석은: 5. 개인성:
- 4. 우리는 우리가 믿는 것이 된다:
- 6. 영구적인:
- 8. 불가피한:
- 7. 수없이 많은:
- 9.~로부터 단절되다

16-2

Without being musical, a person misses the opportunity to know a part of himself. Studying music is one of the few things children learn from 1. Charles Fowler inside out calls than what outside in rather. Children are taught that "2+2=4," "C-A-T spells cat," and the capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. This type of learning takes facts on the "outside" and 2.i____ them into the "inside" of the child. In music, two children, even very young children, performing the same simple piano piece 3. different will it sound make in ways that reflect who they are. These children are developing their **4.m** on the inside and reflecting it out to the world. Unlike learning the correct spelling of "school," the correct answer in music is 5.c____ c___ as it interacts with, and is re-created by, the child. It 6.is children that learn meaningful through will something very this process about themselves as well.

- 1. CF가 '밖에서 안으로'가 아니라 '안에서 밖 으로'라고 부르는 것이다:
- 2. 투입하다, 넣다:
- 4. 음악성:
- 3. 다르게 들리게 할 것이다:
- 5. 지속적으로 변화하는:
- 6. 바로 이 과정을 통해서 아이들은 굉장히 의미있는 무언가를 배울 것이다:

16-3	16-4
Hiring practices 1.v between individual-	Imagine that after studying word pairs such as
2 and group-2 cultures, and this may	red/blood and food/radish, you are given red as a cue
cause a problem in multinational corporations. Rade,	and recall that blood went with it. This act of recall
an engineer who had immigrated to Germany from	1.s your memory of the two words
Sarbia, worked for a German engineering firm. His	appearing together, so that next time you are given rea
daughter Lana had recently graduated from a well-	it will be easier for you to recall blood. Remarkably,
known German university. Rade 3. c	however, recalling that blood went with red 2
to find his daughter a job, and he wanted his	difficult will later make it also more to recall radish
German boss to hire Lana. Although the boss felt Lana	when given food! When practicing red/blood, it is
was 4. w q for the position, his	necessary to suppress 3.r of 4.r
individualistic orientation led him to 5.r to have	e "red things" other than blood, so that your
a father and daughter working in the same office. Seeing his boss's actions 6 p of	mind 5. i that could 6.i the recall of the word you seek. But
a c culture, Rade thought it was unfair —he	there is a cost to suppressing 3.r of unwanted
saw no problem in his daughter working with him in	items such as <i>radish</i> : they are less 7.a for
the same office. The 7. uo was that	future recall, even to a cue (food) that would seem to
Lana 8. neither nor considered was hired , and the	8.h "redness." *radish 석환
Lana 8. neither nor considered was hired , and the positive working relationship between Rade and his	8.h "redness." *radish 적환 무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 팀) **suppress 억누
	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누
positive working relationship between Rade and his	
positive working relationship between Rade and his	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누르다
positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended.	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누르다 1. 강화하다:
positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended. 1. 다양하다: 2. 성향의:	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누르다
positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended. 1. 다양하다:	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누르다 1. 강화하다:
positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended. 1. 다양하다: 2. 성향의: 3. 이것(가주어)를 그의 의무로 여겼다:	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누르다 1. 강화하다:
positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended. 1. 다양하다: 2. 성향의:	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누르다 1. 강화하다: 2. 이를 또한 나중에 더 어렵게 할 것이다:
positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended. 1. 다양하다: 2. 성향의: 3. 이것(가주어)를 그의 의무로 여겼다:	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누르다 1. 강화하다: 2. 이를 또한 나중에 더 어렵게 할 것이다: 3. 회상, 회수:
positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended. 1. 다양하다: 2. 성향의: 3. 이것(가주어)를 그의 의무로 여겼다: 4. 자격을 잘 갖춘:	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누르다 1. 강화하다: 2. 이를 또한 나중에 더 어렵게 할 것이다: 3. 회상, 회수: 4. 최근에 마주친:
positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended. 1. 다양하다: 2. 성향의: 3. 이것(가주어)를 그의 의무로 여겼다: 4. 자격을 잘 갖춘: 5. 거절하다:	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누르다 1. 강화하다: 2. 이를 또한 나중에 더 어렵게 할 것이다: 3. 회상, 회수: 4. 최근에 마주친: 5. 관련 없는 것들로 더럽혀지지 않다:
positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended. 1. 다양하다: 2. 성향의: 3. 이것(가주어)를 그의 의무로 여겼다: 4. 자격을 잘 갖춘: 5. 거절하다:	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누르다 1. 강화하다: 2. 이를 또한 나중에 더 어렵게 할 것이다: 3. 회상, 회수: 4. 최근에 마주친: 5. 관련 없는 것들로 더럽혀지지 않다:
positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended. 1. 다양하다: 2. 성향의: 3. 이것(가주어)를 그의 의무로 여겼다: 4. 자격을 잘 갖춘: 5. 거절하다: 6. 대조되는 문화의 관점으로부터:	무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딤) **suppress 억누르다 1. 강화하다: 2. 이를 또한 나중에 더 어렵게 할 것이다: 3. 회상, 회수: 4. 최근에 마주친: 5. 관련 없는 것들로 더럽혀지지 않다: