

#### 25-1 Japanese preschools/ a sense of belonging

Japanese preschools give their students a strong feeling of being part of a group. One way this feeling is created is with school uniforms. Each preschool has its own uniform, and they vary in design and color. In preschools where the parents cannot afford uniforms, name tags are issued; these have the child's family name, given name, preschool name, and name of the class written on them. The children are often collectively called by this class name when the teachers are speaking to them. All of this provides the children with a sense of belonging.

### Translation

일본의 유치원들은 학생들에게 집단의 일원이라는 강한느낌을 부여한다. 이런 느낌이 형성되는 한 가지 방법은 교 복을 통해서이다. 각각의 유치원에는 유치원마다의 교복이 있는데, 디자인과색상이 다양하다. 학부모들이 교복을 살만한 여유가 없는 유치원에서는 명찰이 발급되며 이러한 명찰에는 아이의 성, 이름, 유치원명, 학급명이 적 혀 있다 교사가 아이들에게 이야기할 때 아이들은 흔히 이 학급 명으로 집합적으로 불리곤 한다. 이러한 모든 것 들은 아이들에게 소속감을 부여한다.









- •preschool 유치원
- •issue 발급하다; 주제
- collectively 집합적으로
- •get used to ~에 익숙해지다
- routine 일상, 틀



Japanese preschools give their students a strong feeling of being part of a group. One way this feeling is created (A) <u>is / to be</u> with school uniforms. Each preschool has its own uniform, and they vary in design and color. In preschools (B) <u>where / which</u> the parents cannot afford uniforms, name tags are issued; these have the child's family name, given name, preschool name, and name of the class written on (C) <u>it</u> <u>/ them</u>. The children are often collectively called by this class name when the teachers are speaking to them. All of this provides the children with a sense of belonging.

### Reminding

Japanese preschools give their students a strong feeling of being \_\_\_\_\_\_ of a group. One way this feeling is created is with school uniforms. Each preschool has its own uniform, and they vary in design and color. In preschools where the parents cannot afford uniforms, name tags are issued; these have the child's family name, given name, preschool name, and name of the class written on them. The children are often \_\_\_\_\_\_ called by this class name when the teachers are speaking to them. All of this provides the children with a sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_.





### 25-2 strategy of soliciting grant money

Grant writers are expert at asking for money. They approach carefully selected corporations, foundations, the government, and wealthy individuals to request money for nonprofit organizations. The catch is that the giver gets nothing in return except the knowledge that he or she has used money to do something good (and get a few tax breaks); therefore, soliciting grant money works best when the grant writer asks someone to support programs that fit with the interests of that individual. For instance, a grant writer for a university might ask a former graduate (who also happens to be a multimillionaire) to help fund a new science facility. This simple strategy changes the dynamics of the process from begging for money to matching money with opportunities to make a difference.

### Translation

보조금 유치자들은 돈을 요청하는 데 능숙하다. 그들은 비영리 단체를 위한 자금을 요청하기 위해 그들이 신중하 게 선택한 기업, 재단, 정부, 부유한 개인에게 접근한다. 문제점은 보조금 기증자가 자신이 좋은 일을 하기 위 해(그리고 몇 가지 세금 우대 조치를 받기 위해) 돈을 썼다는 것을 아는 것 말고는 대가로 돌아오는 것이 없다는 것이다. 그러므로 보조금을 요청하는 일은 보조금 유치자들이 누구에게든 그 사람의 관심에 부합하는 프로그램을 지원하도록 부탁할 때 가장 효과적이다. 예를 들어, 대학의 보조금 유치자는 이전 졸업생(또한 갑부일 수도 있는) 에게 새로운 과학 시설에 자금을 지원해달라고 부탁 할 수 있다. 이러한 단순한 전략이 돈을 구걸하는 것으로부 터, 돈을 차이를 만드는(의미가 있는) 기회와 결부시키는 것으로, 과정상의 역학관계를 바꾸어 놓는다.









- •grant writer 보조금 유치자
- •be expert at ~에 능숙하다
- •corporation 기업
- •nonprofit 비영리적인; 비영리 단체
- catch (숨은) 문제점
- •tax break 세금 우대[감세] 조치
- solicit 요청하다, 간청하다

- former 과거[이전]의, 이전에
- •graduate 졸업자
- multimillionaire 갑부, 수백만장자
- facility 시설, 기능
- dynamics 역학(관계), 원동력
- make a difference 차이를 낳다, 중요하다

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Grant writers are expert at asking for money. They approach carefully selected corporations, foundations, the government, and wealthy individuals to request money for nonprofit organizations. The catch is that the giver gets \_\_\_\_\_\_ in return except the knowledge that he or she has used money to do something \_\_\_\_\_\_ (and get a few tax breaks); therefore, soliciting grant money works best when the grant writer asks someone to support programs that \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the interests of that individual. For instance, a grant writer for a university might ask a former graduate (who also happens to be a multimillionaire) to help fund a new science facility. This simple strategy changes the dynamics of the process from begging for money to matching money with opportunities to make a difference.





#### 25-3 balanced program of physical education

School physical education programs should offer a balanced variety of activities that allow young people to develop competency in lifetime activities that are personally meaningful and enjoyable. A balance should exist in any physical education program among team, dual, and individual (lifetime) sports. Team sports such as basketball and soccer provide an opportunity for students to develop skills and to enjoy working and competing together as a team. However, in many school physical education programs, team sports dominate the curriculum at the expense of various individual and dual sports, like tennis, swimming, badminton, and golf. In such cases the students are deprived of the opportunity to develop skills in activities that they can participate in throughout their adult lives. Only through a balanced program of team, dual, and individual sports is it possible to develop well-rounded individuals.

### Translation

학교 체육 프로그램은 어린학생들이 개인적으로 의미 있고 즐길 만한 평생 활동의 능력을 계발하게 해 주는 균형 있는 다양한 활동을 제공해야 한다. 균형은 단체 스포츠, 듀얼 스포츠, 개인 (평생) 스포츠 중의 어떠한 체육 프 로그램에서라도 존재해야 한다. 농구와 축구 같은 단체 스포츠는 학생들이 기술을 계발하고 팀으로서 함께 활동하 고 경쟁하는 것을 즐길 수 있는 기회를 제공한다. 그러나 많은 학교 체육 프로그램에서는 팀 스포츠가 테니스, 수영, 배드민턴, 골프와 같은 다양한 개인 스포츠와 듀얼 스포츠를 희생시키며 교육과정을 지배하고 있다 그러 한 경우에 학생들은 성인 시절 내내 자신들이 참여 할 수 있는 활동의 기술을 계발할 기회를 박탈당한다 단체 스 포츠, 듀얼 스포츠, 개인 스포츠의 균형 있는 프로그램을 통해서만 고르게 균형을 갖춘 개인의 성장이 가능하 다.









- physical education 체육
- competency 능력
- dominate 지배하다
- curriculum 교육과정
- at the expense of ~을 희생하여
- deprive ~ of … ~에게서 ...을 박탈하다
- •well-rounded 고르게 균형을 갖춘



School physical education programs should offer a balanced variety of activities that allow young people to develop competency in lifetime activities that are personally meaningful and enjoyable.

• budget cut 예산 삭감

(A) In such cases the students are deprived of the opportunity to develop skills in activities that they can participate in throughout their adult lives. Only through a balanced program of team, dual, and individual sports is it possible to develop well-rounded individuals.

(B) A balance should exist in any physical education program among team, dual, and individual (lifetime) sports. Team sports such as basketball and soccer provide an opportunity for students to develop skills and to enjoy working and competing together as a team.

(C) However, in many school physical education programs, team sports dominate the curriculum at the expense of various individual and dual sports, like tennis, swimming, badminton, and golf.

### Reminding

School physical education programs should offer a \_\_\_\_\_\_ variety of activities that allow young people to develop competency in lifetime activities that are personally meaningful and enjoyable. A balance should exist in any physical education program among team, dual, and individual (lifetime) sports. Team sports such as basketball and soccer provide an opportunity for students to develop skills and to enjoy working and competing together as a team. \_\_\_\_\_\_, in many school physical education programs, team sports dominate the curriculum at the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of various individual and dual sports, like tennis, swimming, badminton, and golf. In such cases the students are \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the opportunity to develop skills in activities that they can participate in throughout their adult lives. Only through a balanced program of team, dual, and individual sports is it possible to develop well-rounded individuals.





#### 25-4 enjoy learning for learning's sake

Ensuring that the process of learning is itself enjoyable is, in part, the responsibility of each student, especially in college and graduate school, where they have more independence. Yet by the time students are mature enough to take responsibility for their education, most have already internalized the inability to enjoy what they are doing. They learn from their parents that grades and prizes are the measure of success, that their responsibility is to produce outstanding report cards rather than to enjoy learning for learning's sake. Educators – teachers and parents – who care about helping children lead happy lives must first themselves believe that happiness is the ultimate end. Children are extremely sensitive to cues and will internalize their educators' beliefs even when these beliefs are implicit.

### Translation

배움의 과정이 그 자체로 즐겁다는 것을 확실히 하는 것은, 특히 학생들이 더 독립성을 갖는 대학이나 대학원에 서, 어느 정도는 학생 각자의 책임이다. 그러나 학생들이 자신의 교육에 대하여 책임을 질 수 있을 만큼 성숙해 졌을 때는 대부분 이미 자기가하는 일을 즐기지 못하는 것이 내면화되었다. 그들은 부모로부터 성적과상이 성공의 척도이며 그들의 책임은 배움 그 자체를 위하여 배움을 즐기는 것 보다는 뛰어난 성적표를 받는 것이라는 것을 배 운다. 아이들이 행복한 삶을 영위할 수 있도록 돕는 데 관심이 있는 교육자- 교사와 부모-는 그들 스스로가 먼저 행복이 궁극적 목적이라는 것을 믿어야 한다. 아이들은 신호에 매우 예민하므로 교육자의 믿음이 암시적일 때조차 도 그 믿음을 내면화하게 된다.









- •mature 성숙한, 어른스러운
- •take responsibility for ~을 책임지다
- internalize 내면화하다
- •measure 척도, 기준
- •outstanding 뛰어난
- for one's sake ~을 위하여
- care about ~에 관심을 가지다, ~에 마음을 쓰다

- extremely 매우, 극단적으로
- sensitive to ~에 민감한
- •cue 신호, 단서
- implicit 암시적인



Ensuring that the process of learning is itself enjoyable is, in part, the responsibility of each student, especially in college and graduate school, where they have more independence. Yet by the time students are mature enough to take responsibility for their education, most have already internalized the inability to enjoy what they are doing. They learn from their parents that grades and prizes are the measure of success, that their responsibility is to produce outstanding report cards rather than to enjoy learning for learning's sake. Educators - teachers and parents - who care about helping children lead happy lives must first themselves believe that happiness is the ultimate end. Children are extremely sensitive to cues and will internalize their educators' beliefs even when these beliefs are implicit.

① 학생 스스로가 배움의 즐거움을 찾아야 한다.

- ② 부모들은 자식들의 교육에 지금보다 더 관심을 가져야 한다.
- ③ 교육자들이 학생들이 높은 성적을 받도록 더욱 신경써야 한다.

④ 학생 시절은 매우 민감한 시기이므로 각별한 관심이 필요하다.

⑤ 교육자들이 학생들에게 배움의 진정한 즐거움을 가르쳐야 한다.

# Reminding

Ensuring that the process of learning is itself enjoyable is, in part, the responsibility of each student, especially in college and graduate school, where they have more independence. Yet by the time students are mature enough to take responsibility for their education, most have already internalized the \_\_\_\_\_\_ to enjoy what they are doing. They learn from their parents that grades and prizes are the measure of success, that their responsibility is to produce outstanding report cards rather than to enjoy learning for \_\_\_\_\_\_. Educators - teachers and parents - who care about helping children lead happy lives must first themselves believe that happiness is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ end. Children are extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_ to cues and will internalize their educators' beliefs even when these beliefs are implicit.



