

#### 27-1 reason for rise of computer technology

The rise of computer technologies and networking is due to collective action similar to that of other social movements, such as the environmental movement, the anti-tobacco movement, the movement against drinking and driving, or the women's movement, for example. While each has its own particular goals, for example, clean air, elimination of smoking in public places, reduced traffic accidents and deaths from drunk driving, or equality of opportunity, they all focus on correcting some situation to which they object or changing the circumstances for a group that suffers some sort of social disadvantage. Similarly, advocates of computerization focus on the creation of a new world order where people and organizations use state-of-the-art computing equipment and the physical limitations of time and space are overcome.

# ✓ Translation

컴퓨터 기술과 네트워크의 발전은 예를 들어 환경운동, 담배 반대운동, 음주운전 반대운동 혹은 여성운동과 같은 다른 사회운동의 (집단적) 행동과 유사한 집단적인 행동에 기인한다. 각각은 예를 들어 깨끗한 공기, 공공장소에서 흡연 없애기, 음주운전으로 인한 교통사고와 사망의 감소 혹은 기회의 균등 등 그것들만의 특정한 목표를 가지고 있지만, 모두 그것들이 반대하는 어떤 상황을 바로잡거나 혹은 어떤 형태의 사회적 불이익을 겪는 한 집단을 위한 상황을 변화시키는 데 초점을 맞춘다. 마찬가지로, 컴퓨터화의 옹호자들은 사람들과 기관들이 최첨단의 컴퓨터 장비를 시용하고 시간과 공간의 물리적 한계가 극복되는 새로운 세계 질서를 창조하는데 초점을 맞춘다.









- rise 발전, 진보
- be due to ~에 기인하다
- collective 집단적인
- movement 운동, 동작
- elimination 제거
- object to ~에 반대하다
- circumstance 상황
- advocate 옹호자; 옹호하다

- computerization 컴퓨터화, 컴퓨터 도입
- equipment 장비
- emerging 새로운, 신흥의
- ·underlie 내재되어 있다. 근본이 되다
- reform 개혁
- keep up with ~에 뒤지지 않다

## **✓** 햇변

The rise of computer technologies and networking is due to collective action similar to that of other social movements, such as the environmental movement, the anti-tobacco movement, the movement against drinking and driving, or the women's movement, \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_. While each has its own particular goals, for example, clean air, elimination of smoking in public places, reduced traffic accidents and deaths from drunk driving, or equality of opportunity, they all focus on correcting some situation to which they object or changing the circumstances for a group that suffers some sort of social disadvantage. \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_, advocates of computerization focus on the creation of a new world order where people and organizations use state-of-the-art computing equipment and the physical limitations of time and space are overcome.

## ✓ Reminding

The rise of computer technologies and networking is due to collective action \_\_\_\_\_\_ to that of other social movements, such as the environmental movement, the anti-tobacco movement, the movement against drinking and driving, or the women's movement, for example. While each has its own particular goals, for example, clean air, elimination of smoking in public places, reduced traffic accidents and deaths from drunk driving, or equality of opportunity, they all focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_ some situation to which they object or changing the circumstances for a group that suffers some sort of social disadvantage. \_\_\_\_\_, advocates of computerization focus on the creation of a new world order where people and organizations use state-of-the-art computing equipment and the physical limitations of time and space are







#### 27-2 not sufficient evidence / media violence

Strong evidence from survey research consistently shows that heavy viewers of violence on television are more likely to engage in aggressive behavior than are light viewers. Moreover, viewers of violent television express more willingness to use violence to resolve real interpersonal conflicts. However, these correlational studies simply say that television violence viewing is associated with holding favorable attitudes toward the use of violence and aggressive behavior. Such studies alone are not sufficient evidence that media violence causes aggression. Furthermore, correlational evidence does not provide evidence of the direction of the causal relationship. It might be that people inclined to act violently are more likely to watch television violence, and so it is their predisposition toward violence that leads to viewing violent TV, and not the other way around.

# ✓ Translation

조사 연구로부터 나온 강력한 증거는 텔레비전상의 폭력을 과도하게 시청하는 사람들은 조금만 시청하는 사람들보다 공격적인 행동을 할 기능성이 더 많다는 것을 일관되게 보여 준다. 게다가, 폭력적인 텔레비전 방송을 시청하는 사람들은 실제 대인갈등을 해결하기 위해 폭력을 사용하려는 의지를 더 많이 드러낸다. 그러나 이러한 상관관계 연구는 텔레비전으로 폭력을 시청하는 것이 폭력과 공격적인 행동의 사용에 대한 우호적인 태도를 지니는 것과 연관되어 있다는 것을 단지 말해 줄 뿐이다. 그러한 연구만으로는 매체 폭력이 공격성을 야기한다는 충분한 증거가 되지 않는다. 게다가, 상관관계의 증거는 인과관계의 방향에 대한증거를 제공하지 않는다. 폭력적으로 행동하는 경향이 있는 사람들이 어쩌면 텔레비전상의 폭력을 더 많이 시청할 가능성이 있고, 따라서 폭력적인 텔레비전시청을 야기하는 것은 폭력에 대한 그들의 성향인 것이 지 그 역은 성립하지(텔레비전상의 폭력을 시청한다고 해서 폭력적인 성향이 되지) 않는다.









- consistently 일관되게, 지속적으로
- engage in ~에 종사하다, ~에 참여하다
- aggressive 공격적인
- willingness 의지, 기꺼이 하는 마음
- resolve 해결하다, 결심하다
- interpersonal 사람들 간의
- conflict 갈등

- correlational 상관관계의
- favorable 우호적인
- sufficient 충분한
- causal 인과관계의
- inclined to ~하는 경향이 있는
- the other way around 역으로, 반대로

## **√** 횃변

Strong evidence from survey research consistently shows that heavy viewers of violence on television are more likely to engage in aggressive behavior than are light viewers.

- (A) Such studies alone are not sufficient evidence that media violence causes aggression. Furthermore, correlational evidence does not provide evidence of the direction of the causal relationship.
- (B) It might be that people inclined to act violently are more likely to watch television violence, and so it is their predisposition toward violence that leads to viewing violent TV, and not the other way around.
- (C) Moreover, viewers of violent television express more willingness to use violence to resolve real interpersonal conflicts. However, these correlational studies simply say that television violence viewing is associated with holding favorable attitudes toward the use of violence and aggressive behavior.

### ✓ Reminding

Strong evidence from survey research consistently shows that heavy viewers of violence on television are
more likely to engage in aggressive behavior than are light viewers, viewers of violent
television express more willingness to use violence to resolve real interpersonal conflicts,
these correlational studies simply say that television violence viewing is associated with holding favorable
attitudes toward the use of violence and aggressive behavior. Such studies alone are not
evidence that media violence causes aggression, correlational evidence does not provide
evidence of the of the causal relationship. It might be that people inclined to act violently
are more likely to watch television violence, and so it is their predisposition toward violence that leads to
viewing violent TV, and not the other way around.







#### 27-3 reason to be optimistic

Paradoxically, one of the biggest reasons for being optimistic about our future is that there are systemic flaws in the reported worldview. Certain types of news (for example, dramatic disasters and terrorist actions) are significantly overreported; others (such as scientific progress and meaningful statistical surveys of the state of the world) are significantly underreported. Although this imbalance leads to major problems – such as distortion of rational public policy and a continuing, irrational fear of the end of the world – it is also reason to be optimistic. Once you realize you're being misguided into believing that things are worse than they are, you can, with a little courage, step out into the sunshine.

# ✓ Translation

역설적으로, 우리의 미래에 대해 낙관적인 가장 큰 이유 중 하나는 보도된 세계의 인식에 체계상의 오류가 있다는 것이다. 어떤 유형의 뉴스(예를 들어 극적인 재난과 테러 활동)는 상당히 과장 보도되고, 또 어떤 뉴스(과학적 발전과 세계의 상태에 대한의미 있는 통계 조사와 같은)는 상당히 축소 보도된다. 이러한 불균형은 합리적인 공공 정책의 왜곡과 세계 종말에 대한 지속되는 비이성적인 두려움과 같은 큰 문제를 야기하지만, 이것은 또한 낙관적일 수 있는 이유이기도 하다. 일단 여러분이 사태가 실제보다 더 나쁘다고 믿도록 오도되고 있다는 것을 깨달으면 여러분은 약간의 용기를 가지고 밝은 곳으로 나갈 수 있다.









- optimistic 낙관적인
- disaster 재난, 참사
- overreport 과장 보도하다
- progress 발전, 진전
- · underreport 축소 보도하다
- distortion 왜곡
- irrational 비이성적인



Paradoxically, one of the biggest reasons for being optimistic about our future is that there are systemic flaws in the reported worldview. Certain types of news (for example, dramatic disasters and terrorist actions) are significantly overreported; others (such as scientific progress and meaningful statistical surveys of the state of the world) are significantly underreported. Although this imbalance leads to major problems – such as distortion of rational public policy and a continuing, irrational fear of the end of the world – it is also reason to be optimistic. Once you realize you're being misguided into believing that things are worse than they are, you can, with a little courage, step out into the sunshine.

• misguide ~ into ··· ~을 오도하여 .. 하게 하다

- ① More Fear, More Hope
- 2) We've Crossed the Line!
- 3 It's Time to Be Pessimistic
- 4 Positive Rises from Negative
- ⑤ Media Distortion: It's Getting Worse

## ✓ Reminding

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#### 27-4 public transportation is enjoyable

It remains unfortunately true that public transportation often takes longer than driving a private automobile, particularly in regions where public transportation spending has not been made a government priority. But mass transit may be more enjoyable than many of us realize. One family I know relies almost entirely on bus service for all their transportation needs. The mom told me that she has wonderful conversations with her children while riding the bus. They talk about whatever they want to, including the people and things they see along the way. She said she enjoys these conversations far more than she did when she was driving because her attention isn't split. And she has been highly encouraged by how her kids have responded to having her undivided attention.

# ✓ Translation

특히 대중교통 관련 지출이 정부의 우선 사항이 되지 못한 지역에서, 대중교통이 자가용 차를 모는 것 보다 흔히 시간이 더 오래 걸린다는 것은 유감스럽게도 여전히 사실이다. 하지만 대중교통은 우리 중 많은 사람이 인식하고 있는 것보다 더 즐거울 수 있다. 내가 알고 있는 한 가족은 필요한 모든 교통수단을 버스 편에 거의 전적으로 의지한다. 그 엄마는 자신이 버스를 타고 있을 동안 자신의 아이들과 멋진 대화를 나눈다고 내게 말했다 그들은(버스를 타고 가는) 도중에 그들이 보는 사람들과 사물을 포함해서 원하는 어떤 것에 대해서라도 이야기 한다. 그녀는 주의가 (중간 중간)끊어지지 않기 때문에 자신이 운전하고 있을 때 그랬던 것보다 훨씬 더 이러한 대화를 즐기고 있다고 말했다. 그리고 그녀는 자신의 아이들이 그녀의 집중적인 관심에 반응하는 방식에 매우 고무되었다.









- mass transit 대중교통
- region 지역
- priority 우선 사항
- rely on ~에 의지하다
- entirely 전적으로
- along the way 도중에
- attention 주의, 관심



It remains unfortunately true that public transportation often takes longer than driving a private automobile, particularly in regions where public transportation spending has not been made a government priority.

- (A) The mom told me that she has wonderful conversations with her children while riding the bus. They talk about whatever they want to, including the people and things they see along the way.
- (B) But mass transit may be more enjoyable than many of us realize. One family I know relies almost entirely on bus service for all their transportation needs.
- (C) She said she enjoys these conversations far more than she did when she was driving because her attention isn't split. And she has been highly encouraged by how her kids have responded to having her undivided attention.

### ✓ Reminding

It remains unfortunately true that public transportation often takes \_\_\_\_\_\_ than driving a private automobile, particularly in regions where public transportation spending has not been made a government priority. But mass transit may be more \_\_\_\_\_ than many of us realize. One family I know relies almost entirely on bus service for all their transportation needs. The mom told me that she has wonderful conversations with her children while riding the bus. They talk about whatever they want to, including the people and things they see along the way. She said she enjoys these conversations far more than she did when she was driving because her attention isn't split. And she has been highly encouraged by how her kids have responded to having her undivided attention.



