



T2-2 information transfer is not 100% efficient

A message is transferred from facts to language, from language to written words, from written words to language in another mind, and out of that language into stored information. Just how efficient the transfer is at these stages no one knows. It would also be very difficult to devise an experiment to find out the efficiency. **Nonetheless, in the real world, such transfers are never 100% efficient.** If we allow them to be as good as 90%, losses at the four stages still reduce the overall efficiency to less than 65%. By a rough guess, only a little over half the original message arrives in the reader's mind, and probably much less. Just reflect for a moment on the proportion of the total information you retain after reading a book or listening to a lecture. **Information transfer is often a very inefficient process.**

✓ Translation

메시지는 사실에서 언어로, 언어에서 글로, 글에서 다른 사람의 마음속에서 언어로, 그리고 그 언어에서 저장 정보로 전달된다. 이러한 단계들마다 정확히 그 전달이 얼마나 효율적 인가를 아는 사람은 아무도 없다. 그 효율성을 알아내는 실험을 고안하는 것도 매우 어려울 것이다. 그럼에도 불구하고, 실제 현실에서 그런 전달의 효율은 결코 100퍼센트가 되지 못한다. 우리가 그 전달이 거의 90퍼센트가 되게 한다고 해도, 그 네 단계에서 (메시지의) 손실은 전반적인 효율성을 여전히 65퍼센트 미만으로 떨어뜨린다. 어림짐작해서, 원래 메시지의 절반 남짓 정도만 읽는 사람의 마음 에 도달하며, 어쩌면 그보다 훨씬 적을지도 모른다. 책을 읽은 후 나 강의를 듣고 난 후에 간직하는 정보 전체의 비율에 관해 그저 잠깐만 생각해 보라. 정보 전달은 흔히 매우 비효율적인 과정이다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- transfer 전달하다, 이동하다
- store 저장하다
- efficient 효율적인
- devise 고안하다
- experiment 실험
- efficiency 효율(성)
- nonetheless 그럼에도 불구하고
- overall 전반적인
- rough guess 어림짐작
- reflect on ~에 관해 곰곰이 생각하다
- proportion 비율
- retain 간직하다, 보유하다
- process 과정

✓해변

A message is transferred from facts to language, from language to written words, from written words to language in another mind, and out of that language into stored information. Just how (A) efficient/efficiently the transfer is at these stages no one knows. It would also be very difficult to devise an experiment to find out the efficiency. Nonetheless, in the real world, such transfers are never 100% efficient. If we allow them (B) to be/being as good as 90%, losses at the four stages still reduce the overall efficiency to less than 65%. By a rough guess, only a little over half the original message (C) arrive/arrives in the reader's mind, and probably much less. Just reflect for a moment on the proportion of the total information you retain after reading a book or listening to a lecture. Information transfer is often a very inefficient process.

✓Reminding

A message is transferred from facts to language, from language to written words, from written words to language in another mind, and out of that language into stored information. Just how _____ the transfer is at these stages no one knows. It would also be very difficult to devise an experiment to find out the efficiency. Nonetheless, in the real world, such transfers are never 100% efficient. If we allow them to be as good as 90%, losses at the four stages still reduce the overall efficiency to less than 65%. By a rough guess, only a little over half the original message arrives in the reader's mind, and probably much _____. Just reflect for a moment on the proportion of the total information you retain after reading a book or listening to a lecture. Information transfer is often a very _____ process.





T2-3 influence jobs have on our families

A study by two researchers at the Graduate School of Social Work at Boston College found that a child's sense of well-being is affected less by the long hours their parents put in at work and more by the mood their parents are in when they come home. **Children are better off having a parent who works into the night in a job they love than a parent who works shorter hours but comes home unhappy. This is the influence our jobs have on our families.** Working late does not negatively affect our children, but rather, how we feel at work does. Parents may feel guilty, and their children may miss them, but late nights at the office or frequent business trips are not likely the problem. **If you don't like your work, for your kids' sake, don't go home.**

✓ Translation

Boston College 사회복지 대학원의 두 연구원이 수행한 연구는 자녀의 행복감은 부모가 직장에서 보낸 오랜 시간에 의해서는 영향을 덜 받으며 부모가 집에 돌아왔을 때 그들의 기분 상태에 의해 영향을 더 받는다는 것을 밝혀냈다. 아이들은 더 적은 시간을 일하지만 좋지 않은 기분으로 집에 오는 부모보다는 좋아하는 직장에서 밤늦게까지 일하는 부모를 가지는 것이 더 좋다. 이것은 우리의 직업이 가족에 끼치는 영향이다. 늦게까지 일하는 것이 우리 아이들에게 부정적으로 영향을 끼치는 것이 아니라 오히려 우리가 직장에서 느끼는 감정이 그러하다. 부모가 죄책감을 느낄 수 있고, 그들의 자녀는 부모를 그리워할지 모르나, 사무실에서의 야근이나 잦은 출장이 문제가 되는 것 같지는 않다. 만일 여러분의 일이 마음에 안 든다면, 아이들을 위해 집에 가지 말라.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- well-being 행복
- affect 영향을 미치다
- better off 형편이 더 나은
- influence 영향
- guilty 죄책감이 드는
- miss 그리워하다
- frequent 잦은, 빈번한
- for one's sake ~을 위하여
- interfere with ~에 지장을 주다
- vital 필수적인
- satisfaction 만족(감)

✓해변

A study by two researchers at the Graduate School of Social Work at Boston College found that a child's sense of well-being is affected less by the long hours their parents put in at work and more by the mood their parents are in when they come home. Children are better off having a parent who works into the night in a job they love than a parent who works shorter hours but comes home unhappy. This is the influence our jobs have on our families. Working late does not negatively affect our children, but rather, how we feel at work does. Parents may feel guilty, and their children may miss them, but late nights at the office or frequent business trips are not likely the problem. If you don't like your work, for your kids' sake, don't go home.

- ① 직업 선택에서 가장 중요한 것은 만족감이다.
- ② 자녀들이 부모들의 일에 감사하도록 교육시켜야 한다.
- ③ 자녀들과 함께 시간을 보내는 것이 자녀 교육에서 가장 중요하다.
- ④ 일로 인해 자녀들과 함께 많은 시간을 보내지 못하는 것이 중요치는 않다.
- ⑤ 부모가 일로 인해 늦게 귀가해야 할 때는, 아이들이 이해할 수 있게 설명해두어야 한다.

✓Reminding

A study by two researchers at the Graduate School of Social Work at Boston College found that a child's sense of well-being is affected _____ by the long hours their parents put in at work and _____ by the mood their parents are in when they come home. Children are better off having a parent who works into the night in a job they _____ than a parent who works _____ hours but comes home _____. This is the influence our jobs have on our families. Working late does not negatively affect our children, but rather, how we _____ at work does. Parents may feel guilty, and their children may miss them, but late nights at the office or frequent business trips are not likely the problem. If you don't like your work, for your kids' sake, _____.





T2-4 science is not a sacred cow

In order that the reader may not be misled, it should be emphasized that I am not opposed to science. Scientific knowledge has been extremely useful to me as I try to understand my world and the way it works. I conduct scientific research myself, and I support many lines of scientific inquiry. Distinguishing facts from values and keeping our inquiries from being biased by values is very useful. **But we must not deceive ourselves; we should be quite conscious of the way science is shaped by values. Science is not a sacred cow; it does make mistakes; it can lead us into difficulties we would do better to avoid. We had better learn how to control it or it will lead us in directions that have the effect of controlling us.**

✓ Translation

독자가 오도되지 않도록 내가 과학에 반대하지 않는다는 것을 강조해 두어야겠다. 과학적 지식은 내가 세계와 세계가 작용 하는 방식을 이해하려고 할 때 나에게 매우 유용했다. 나는 직접 과학적 연구를 수행하고, 수많은 종류의 과학 연구를 지지한다. 사실을 가치관과 구별하여 우리의 연구가 가치관으로 인해 편향되지 않게 하는 것은 매우 유용하다. 그러나 우리 자신을 속여서는 안 된다. 우리는 과학이 가치관에 의해 형성되는 방식을 잘 알고 있어야 한다. 과학은 신성불가침의 영역이 아니다. 과학은 실제로 실수를 저지른다. 과학은 우리가 피하는 것이 더 나을 법한 어려움들로 우리를 이끌 수 있다. 우리는 과학을 통제하는 법을 배워야 한다. 그렇지 않으면 과학은 우리를 통제하는 효과를 가지는 쪽으로 우리를 이끌 것이다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- mislead 잘못 유인하다
- emphasize 강조하다
- be opposed to ~에 반대하다
- conduct 수행하다
- support 지지하다, 지원하다
- line 종류, 형태
- inquiry 연구, 탐구
- distinguish 구별하다
- bias 편향되게 하다
- deceive 속이다
- be conscious of ~을 알고 있다
- engagement 참여

✓핵심

But we must not deceive ourselves; we should be quite conscious of the way science is shaped by values.

In order that the reader may not be misled, it should be emphasized that I am not opposed to science.

① Scientific knowledge has been extremely useful to me as I try to understand my world and the way it works. ② I conduct scientific research myself, and I support many lines of scientific inquiry. ③ Distinguishing facts from values and keeping our inquiries from being biased by values is very useful. ④ Science is not a sacred cow; it does make mistakes; it can lead us into difficulties we would do better to avoid. ⑤ We had better learn how to control it or it will lead us in directions that have the effect of controlling us.

✓Reminding

In order that the reader may not be misled, it should be emphasized that I am not opposed to science. Scientific knowledge has been extremely useful to me as I try to understand my world and the way it works. I conduct scientific research myself, and I support many lines of scientific inquiry. Distinguishing facts from values and keeping our inquiries from being biased by values is very _____. But we must not deceive ourselves; we should be quite conscious of the way science is shaped by values. Science is not _____; it does make mistakes; it can lead us into difficulties we would do better to avoid. We had better learn how to control it or it will lead us in _____ that have the effect of controlling us.





T2-5 words don't have meaning

Most people think of words as having meanings, so when we use a word we expect others to understand. There's a saying in the communication discipline, though, that states, "Words don't have meaning, people do." If you remember any of the misunderstandings that you've had because of differences in meanings of words, then you should recognize how true that saying is. Often people do share the meaning of words, so communication usually works pretty well. Sometimes, though, your meaning for a word is different than someone else's, which could pose trouble. A better understanding of language and its use can help you make arguments more effectively, avoid some misunderstandings that can harm relationships, and repair other misunderstandings without trying to blame the other person.

✓ Translation

대부분의 사람들은 말이 의미를 가진다고 생각하고, 그래서 우리가 한 단어를 사용할 때 우리는 다른 사람들이 이해할 것이라고 기대한다. 하지만 의사소통에 관해 연구하는 분야에는 "말은 의미를 지니지 않는다, 사람이 그러하다."라고 하는 말이 있다. 말의 의미 차이 때문에 가졌던 오해 중 어떤 것이라도 기억한다면 여러분은 그 말이 참으로 옳다는 것을 인정하게 될 것이다. 흔히 사람들은 말의 의미를 실제로 공유하므로, 의사소통이 보통은 꽤 잘 이루어진다. 하지만 때때로 한 단어에 대한 여러분의 의미는 다른 사람들의 의미와 다르고 그것이 문제를 야기할 수도 있다. 언어와 언어의 사용에 대해 이해를 더 잘하면, 더 효과적으로 주장하고, 관계에 해를 끼칠 수 있는 몇 가지 오해를 피하며, 다른 사람을 비난하려고 하지 않고도 다른 오해를 바로잡는 데 도움이 될 수 있다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- discipline 학문의 부문
- pose 야기하다, 제기하다
- repair 바로잡다, 회복하다
- proper 적절한
- coherent 일관성 있는
- make oneself understood 자신의 말을 남에게 이해시키다
- classify 분류하다
- vocabulary 어휘
- insufficient 불충분한
- at the mercy of ~에 의해 좌우되는

✓Reminding

Most people think of words as having meanings, so when we use a word we expect others to understand. There's a saying in the communication discipline, though, that states, "Words don't have meaning, _____ do." If you remember any of the misunderstandings that you've had because of _____ in meanings of words, then you should recognize how true that saying is. Often people do share the meaning of words, so communication usually works pretty well. Sometimes, _____, your meaning for a word is different than someone else's, which could pose trouble. A better understanding of language and its use can help you make arguments more effectively, avoid some misunderstandings that can harm relationships, and repair other misunderstandings without trying to blame the other person.





T2-7 skill in reading is like skill in chess

Skill in reading is like skill in chess in many respects. Good reading, like good chess, requires the rapid activation of background knowledge that has already been acquired and does not have to be worked out on the spot. Good readers, like good chess players, quickly recognize typical patterns, and, since they can ignore many small-scale features of the text, they have space in short-term memory to take in an overall structure of meaning. They are able to do all of this because, like expert chess players, they have ready access to a great deal of relevant background information. By contrast, unskilled readers lack this large store of relevant prior knowledge and must therefore work out many small-scale meaning relationships while they are reading. These demanding tasks quickly overload their short-term memories, making their performance slow, hard, and ineffective.

✓ Translation

독서의 기술은 여러 가지 면에서 체스의 기술과 비슷하다. 훌륭한 독서는 잘하는 체스처럼, 이미 습득되어 있어서 즉석에서 알아낼 필요가 없는 배경 지식의 신속한 활성화를 필요로 한다. 뛰어난 독자는 체스를 잘하는 사람과 마찬가지로 전형적인 패턴을 빨리 알아보고, 글의 자잘한 여러 특징을 무시할 수 있기 때문에, 단기 기억 속에 의미의 전반적인 구조를 이해할 수 있는 공간을 갖게 된다. 그들은 전문 체스 선수처럼 많은 양의 적절한 배경지식에 손쉽게 접할 수 있기 때문에 이 모든 것을 할 수 있다. 대조적으로, 특별한 기술이 없는 독자들은 이처럼 대규모로 비축된 적절한 사전 지식이 부족하므로 글을 읽으면서 여러 가지 자잘한 의미 관계들을 알아내어야 한다. 이러한 힘든 과제는 그들의 단기 기억에 빠르게 과도한 부담을 주어서, 그들의 독서가 느리고, 힘들고, 효과적이지 못하게 한다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- respect (측)면, 점, 존경
- activation 활성화
- work out (답을)알아내다
- on the spot 즉석에서
- typical 전형적인, 보통의
- short-term 단기의
- take in 이해하다, ~을 섭취하다
- overall 전체의, 종합적인
- relevant 적절한, 관련 있는
- prior 사전의
- demanding 힘든, 부담이 큰
- overload 과적하다; 과부화
- ineffective 효과적이지 못한

✓해변

Skill in reading is like skill in chess in many respects. Good reading, like good chess, requires the rapid activation of background knowledge that has already been acquired and does not have to be worked out on the spot.

(A) By contrast, unskilled readers lack this large store of relevant prior knowledge and must therefore work out many small-scale meaning relationships while they are reading. These demanding tasks quickly overload their short-term memories, making their performance slow, hard, and ineffective.

(B) They are able to do all of this because, like expert chess players, they have ready access to a great deal of relevant background information.

(C) Good readers, like good chess players, quickly recognize typical patterns, and, since they can ignore many small-scale features of the text, they have space in short-term memory to take in an overall structure of meaning.

✓Reminding

Skill in reading is like skill in chess in many respects. Good reading, like good chess, requires the rapid activation of _____ that has already been acquired and does not have to be worked out _____. Good readers, like good chess players, quickly recognize _____ patterns, and, since they can _____ many small-scale features of the text, they have space in short-term memory to take in an overall structure of meaning. They are able to do all of this because, like expert chess players, they have _____ access to a great deal of relevant background information. By contrast, unskilled readers _____ this large store of relevant prior knowledge and must therefore work out many small-scale meaning relationships while they are reading. These demanding tasks quickly overload their short-term memories, making their performance slow, hard, and ineffective.





T2-8 western music's influence on African music

In time, those exposed to Western cultural practices influenced the development of music in Africa. Adjustments were made. African composers created choral music in the Western classical style. African popular songs were fashioned in Western styles while retaining some African elements. Western harmonic practices and Western instruments, notably the guitar, became commonplace. These outside influences brought native Africans new ways of viewing their world, new tastes in music, new performer/audience relationships, and new ways of appreciating music performed in new contexts. Changes in music reflected the changes in society, and new songs reflected these changes, bringing an expansion of repertoire to traditional African music. The new repertoire reflected a receptiveness to outside influences, notably those of Western music.

✓ Translation

이윽고, 서양의 문화적 관습에 노출된 사람들이 아프리카 음악의 발달에 영향을 끼쳤다. 조정이 이루어졌다. 아프리카의 작 곡가들은 서양의 고전 음악 양식으로 합창음악을 창조해 냈다. 아프리카의 대중가요는 몇 가지 아프리카적인 요소를 간직한 채 서양식으로 만들어졌다. 서양식 화성법과, 특히 기타와 같은 서양의 악기들이 아주 흔해졌다. 이러한 외부 영향은 아프리카 원주민들 에게 자신들의 세상을 바라보는 새로운 방식, 음악에 대한 새로운 취향, 새로운 공연자/관객 관계, 그리고 새로운 상황에서 공연되는 음악을 감상하는 새로운 방식을 가져왔다. 음악의 변화는 사회 의 변화를 반영했고, 새로운 노래는 이러한 변화를 반영하여 아프리카 전통 음악에 레퍼토리 확장을 가져왔다. 그러한 새 레퍼토리는 외부 영향, 특히 서양 음악의 영향에 대한 수용성을 나타냈다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- practice 관습, 관행
- adjustment 조정, 적응
- fashion 만들다; 유행
- retain 유지하다, 보유하다
- notably 특히, 현저히
- commonplace 아주 흔한; 흔히 있는 일
- appreciate 감상하다, 고마워하다
- expansion 확장, 확대
- repertoire 레퍼토리, 연주곡목





T2-14 mind works in three processes' cycle

Most events hold some uncertainty because only a small amount of information is available at any given time. We actively seek data to fill these gaps. **Information seeking can be an important coping strategy, but obtaining information is also time dependent.** The doctor does not know what to expect or what will be found. It may be several days before test results are available. The supervisor could disclose nothing until the meeting. That gives you at least an hour to worry and upset yourself. The teenager can verbally relay only bits and pieces of the total picture. Meanwhile, the mind works overtime drawing its own pictures of what happened or what will happen. The three processes – assigning meaning, filling in gaps, and seeking information – continue in cycles. Only when the mind has achieved a satisfactory evaluation and integration will it cease its struggle to give meaning.

✓ Translation

대부분의 사건은 주어진 어떤 시간에서든 단지 적은 양의 정보만 이용할 수 있기 때문에 어느 정도의 불확실성이 있다. 우리는 이러한 틈을 메우기 위해 적극적으로 자료를 찾는다. 정보 찾기는 중요한 대응 전략이 될 수 있지만, 정보를 얻는 것은 또한 시간 의존적이기도 하다. 의사는 무엇을 기대해야 할지 혹은 무엇이 발견될지를 모른다. 며칠이 걸린 뒤에야 검사 결과를 얻을 수 있게 될지도 모른다. 관리자는 회의 전까지 아무 것도 공개할 수 없을지도 모른다. 그것은 여러분을 적어도 한 시간 동안 걱정하고 기분 상하게 한다. 침대들은 전체 상황의 잡다한 것들만 말로 전달할 수 있다. 그 동안에 정신은 일어난 일 혹은 앞으로 일어날 일에 대한 그 자체의 상황을 설명하느라 시간을 초과하여 일한다. 의미부여, 빈틈 메우기, 정보 탐색과 같은 세 과정은 주기적으로 계속된다. 정신이 만족스러운 평가와 통합을 성취하고 나서야 비로소 의미를 부여하기 위한 노력을 그만둘 것이다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- uncertainty 불확실성
- coping strategy 대처 전략
- supervisor 관리자, 감독
- disclose 드러내다, 공개하다
- verbally 말로
- relay 전달하다, 교대하다
- bits and pieces 잡다한 것들
- assign 부여하다, 할당하다
- satisfactory 만족할 만한
- evaluation 평가
- integration 통합
- cease 그만두다

✓Reminding

Most events hold some _____ because only a small amount of information is available at any given time. We actively seek data to fill these gaps. Information seeking can be an important coping strategy, but obtaining information is also _____. The doctor does not know what to expect or what will be found. It may be several days before test results are available. The supervisor could disclose nothing until the meeting. That gives you at least an hour to worry and upset yourself. The teenager can verbally relay only bits and pieces of the total picture. Meanwhile, the mind works overtime drawing its own pictures of what happened or what will happen. The three processes – assigning meaning, filling in gaps, and seeking information – continue in _____. Only when the mind has achieved a satisfactory evaluation and integration will it cease its struggle to give meaning.





T2-15 conflicts between friends

Conflicts between friends differ in many ways from conflicts with peers, because friends like one another and share a more intimate relationship than do peers. Because of their shared goals and the greater amount of time they spend with one another, friends engage in more conflict than peers. At the same time, they deal with conflict more constructively than do peers. Compared to non-friends, friends show more extended negotiation, compromise, conciliation, constructive communication, and explanation. On the other hand, non-friends show higher rates of submission, separation, and third-party intervention. Thus, the strategies that children use to resolve their differences vary depending on the extent to which they like their opponent.

✓ Translation

친구는 또래보다 서로 좋아하고 더 친밀한 관계를 나누기 때문에, 친구 사이의 갈등은 또래와의 갈등과 여러모로 다르다. 공유하는 목표와 서로 함께 보내는 더 많은 시간 때문에 친구는 또래 보다 더 많은 갈등에 빠지게 된다. 하지만 그와 동시에 그들은 또래들 보다 더 건설적으로 갈등을 처리한다. 친구가 아닌 사람에 비 해 친구는 더 오랜 시간에 걸친 협상, 합의, 조정, 건설적인 의사소통, 설명을 보여 준다. 반면에, 친구가 아닌 사람은 더 높은 비율의 복종, 헤어짐, 제삼자 개입을 보여 준다. 그러므로 아이들이 자기들의 차이를 해결하기 위해 사용하는 전략은 그들이 상대편을 좋아하는 정도에 따라 다르다.

✓ Note



✓Voca

- conflict 갈등
- peer 또래, 동료
- deal with ~을 처리하다, ~을 다루다
- constructively 건설적으로
- extended 장기간에 걸친
- negotiation 협상
- compromise 타협
- third-party 제삼자의
- intervention 개입
- resolve 해결하다
- opponent 상대, 반대자

✓해변

Conflicts between friends differ in many ways from conflicts with peers, because friends like one another and share a more intimate relationship than do peers.

(A) At the same time, they deal with conflict more constructively than do peers. Compared to non-friends, friends show more extended negotiation, compromise, conciliation, constructive communication, and explanation.

(B) Because of their shared goals and the greater amount of time they spend with one another, friends engage in more conflict than peers.

(C) On the other hand, non-friends show higher rates of submission, separation, and third-party intervention. Thus, the strategies that children use to resolve their differences vary depending on the extent to which they like their opponent.

✓Reminding

Conflicts between friends _____ in many ways from conflicts with peers, because friends _____ one another and share a more _____ relationship than do peers. Because of their shared goals and the greater amount of time they spend with one another, friends engage in _____ conflict than peers. At the same time, they deal with conflict more constructively than do peers. Compared to non-friends, friends show more extended negotiation, compromise, conciliation, constructive communication, and explanation. On the other hand, non-friends show higher rates of submission, separation, and third-party intervention. Thus, the strategies that children use to resolve their differences vary depending on the extent to which they _____ their opponent.





T2-16 impact of nutrition on the brain

The importance of good nutrition for human health has long been known, but few studies have considered the impact of nutrition on the brain. **However, the results of several recent studies demonstrate how important nutrition is for both how the brain develops and how it functions.** For example, it is now known that the brain grows rapidly between the 10th and 18th weeks of pregnancy; **therefore, the food that a pregnant woman eats during this period is extremely important for the developing fetus.** Babies born to mothers who maintained poor diets during pregnancy are at a higher risk for mental or behavioral problems. The brain also undergoes a period of rapid growth during the first two years of life. So it is essential that children receive adequate nutrition during this period.

✓ Translation

인간의 건강을 위한 양질의 영양 섭취의 중요성은 오랫동안 알려져 왔지만, 영양이 뇌에 미치는 영향을 고찰한 연구는 거의 없었다. 그러나 최근 몇몇의 연구 결과는 뇌가 어떻게 발달하는가 뿐만 아니라 뇌가 어떻게 기능하는가에도 영양이 얼마나 중요한 지를 입증하고 있다. 예를 들어, 뇌는 임신 10주와 18주 사이에 급속도로 성장한다고 현재 알려져 있다. 그러므로 임신한 여성이 이 기간에 먹는 음식은 성장 중인 태아에게 극히 중요하다. 임신 기간에 부실한 음식을 섭취한 여성에게서 태어난 아기는 정신이나 행동상의 문제에서 위험에 처할 확률이 더 높다. 또한 뇌는 생애 첫 두 해 동안 빠른 성장의 시기를 거친다. 그러므로 아이들이 이 기간에 충분한 영양을 공급받는 것이 매우 중요하다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- nutrition 영양
- demonstrate 입증하다, 보여 주다
- pregnancy 임신
- undergo 겪다
- adequate 충분한, 적절한
- infectious 전염성의, 전염되는
- chronic 만성적인
- wound 부상, 상처
- complication 합병증, 문제
- delivery 출산, 분만

✓해변

The importance of good nutrition for human health has long been known, but few studies have considered the impact of nutrition on the brain. However, the results of several recent studies demonstrate how important nutrition is for both how the brain develops and how it functions. For example, it is now known that the brain grows rapidly between the 10th and 18th weeks of pregnancy; therefore, the food that a pregnant woman eats during this period is extremely important for the developing fetus. Babies born to mothers who maintained poor diets during pregnancy are at a higher risk for mental or behavioral problems. The brain also undergoes a period of rapid growth during the first two years of life. So it is essential that children receive adequate nutrition during this period.

- ① importance of nutrition during pregnancy
- ② difference between babies in brain development
- ③ influence of mothers' brain capacities on babies'
- ④ absolute deficiency of studies on the brain functions
- ⑤ impact of nutrition on the development and function of brain

✓Reminding

The importance of good nutrition for human health has long been known, but few studies have considered the impact of nutrition on the brain. However, the results of several recent studies demonstrate how important _____ is for both how the brain develops and how it functions. For example, it is now known that the brain grows rapidly between the 10th and 18th weeks of pregnancy; therefore, the food that a pregnant woman eats during this period is extremely important for the developing fetus. Babies born to mothers who maintained _____ diets during pregnancy are at a _____ risk for mental or behavioral problems. The brain also undergoes a period of rapid growth during the first two years of life. So it is essential that children receive _____ nutrition during this period.





T2-17 building itself acts as a filter

In warmer regions, many of us have learned to rely on energy-hungry air-conditioning to keep the inside of our buildings cool. **However, another approach is simply to let the building itself act as a filter, selectively letting in daylight, warmth, and cool air, depending on the needs of the moment. If this sounds innovative, it's probably worth mentioning that early architects were doing this before anyone had even heard of oil or electricity.** The designers of Moorish palaces in Andalusia, for example, knew all about how to set the slope of a roof so that it would block the burning summer sun, but let in the gentler, more sloping sunlight of winter. Modern buildings can also be designed to do this expertly, but in the meantime any of us can work with what we already have. When the sun is shining directly on the windows, close the shutters or draw the blinds.

✓ Translation

더 더운 지역에서, 우리 중 많은 사람들은 건물 내부를 시원하게 유지하기 위해 에너지 소비가 많은 냉방 장치에 의존하는 법을 배워 왔다. 그러나, 또 하나의 접근법은 단순히 건물 그 자체가 필터의 역할을 하게 하여 그 순간의 필요에 따라 선별적으로 일광, 온기, 그리고 시원한 공기가 들어오게 하는 것이다. 이것이 획기적으로 들린다면, 어느 누구라도 석유나 전기에 대해 들어 보기도 전에 초기의 건축가들이 이런 일을 하고 있었다는 것은 언급할 만한 가치가 있을 것이다. Andalusia에 있는 무어식 궁전의 설계자는, 예를 들면, 타오르는 여름의 태양은 막지만 겨울의 더 부드럽고 비스듬한 햇빛은 들어올 수 있도록 하는 지붕의 경사도를 정하는 방법에 관한 모든 것을 알고 있었다. 현대식 건물도 이를 훌륭하게 하도록 설계할 수 있지만, 그 사이에 우리 누구나 이미 가지고 있는 것으로 해낼 수 있다. 태양이 창문 위를 직접 비추면, 덧문을 닫거나 블라인드를 쳐라.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- energy-hungry 에너지 소비가 많은
- selectively 선별적으로, 선택적으로
- innovative 획기적인
- architect 건축가
- sloping 경사진, 비탈진
- in the meantime 그사이[동안]에

✓햇볕

In warmer regions, many of us have learned to rely on energy-hungry air-conditioning to keep the inside of our buildings cool.

(A) The designers of Moorish palaces in Andalusia, for example, knew all about how to set the slope of a roof so that it would block the burning summer sun, but let in the gentler, more sloping sunlight of winter.

(B) Modern buildings can also be designed to do this expertly, but in the meantime any of us can work with what we already have. When the sun is shining directly on the windows, close the shutters or draw the blinds.

(C) However, another approach is simply to let the building itself act as a filter, selectively letting in daylight, warmth, and cool air, depending on the needs of the moment. If this sounds innovative, it's probably worth mentioning that early architects were doing this before anyone had even heard of oil or electricity.

✓Reminding

In warmer regions, many of us have learned to rely on energy-hungry air-conditioning to keep the inside of our buildings cool. However, another approach is simply to let the building itself act as a _____, selectively letting in daylight, warmth, and cool air, depending on the needs of the moment. If this sounds innovative, it's probably worth mentioning that early architects were doing this before anyone had even heard of oil or electricity. The designers of Moorish palaces in Andalusia, for example, knew all about how to set the slope of a roof so that it would _____ the burning summer sun, but let in the gentler, more sloping sunlight of winter. Modern buildings can also be designed to do this expertly, but in the meantime any of us can work with what we already have. When the sun is shining directly on the windows, close the shutters or draw the blinds.





T2-18 control of luxury goods in depression

Under difficult economic conditions, consumers tend to control their consumption, especially of luxury goods. For instance, starting in 1929, the collapse of the New York stock market led to a worldwide economic depression and mass unemployment that lasted until the late 1930s or early 1940s. The event influenced not only the U.S. fashion industry but also the French high-fashion industry, which had been dependent on exports to U.S. retailers. U.S. department stores canceled their orders, and designers cut their prices and introduced inexpensive ready-to-wear lines. The economic decline that began in 2008 has had a similar impact on U.S. consumers, who turned to inexpensive (store) brands, discount retailers, and basic styles for their clothing needs.

✓ Translation

어려운 경제 여건 하에서는, 소비자가 자신들의 소비, 특히 사치품의 소비를 자제하는 경향이 있다. 예를 들어, 1929년에 시작하여, 뉴욕 주식시장의 붕괴는 1930년대 후반 혹은 1940년 대 초반까지 지속된 전 세계적인 경제 불황과 대규모의 실업을 야기했다. 그 사건은 미국의 패션 산업뿐 아니라 미국의 소매상으로서의 수출에 의존해 왔던 프랑스의 최신 패션 산업에까지 영향을 끼쳤다. 미국 백화점은 그들의 주문을 취소했고, 디자이너는 가격을 내리고 비싸지 않은 기성복 종류를 내놓았다. 2008년에 시작된 경기 침체는 미국 소비자들에게 비슷한 영향을 주었는데, 그들은 의복이 필요하다면 비싸지 않은 (상점 자체) 상표, 할인 매장, 그리고 기본 스타일에 의지했다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- collapse 붕괴; 붕괴되다, 무너지다
- stock market 주식시장
- depression 불황, 불경기
- mass 대규모의, 많은
- high-fashion (의상의) 최신 패션
- ready-to-wear 기성복의
- evolve 발전하다, 진화하다
- irresistible 거부할 수가 없는, 너무 유혹적인
- fineness 우수함, 훌륭함, 촘촘함
- innovation 혁신
- impact 영향, 충격; 영향을 주다

✓해변

Under difficult economic conditions, consumers tend to _____. For instance, starting in 1929, the collapse of the New York stock market led to a worldwide economic depression and mass unemployment that lasted until the late 1930s or early 1940s. The event influenced not only the U.S. fashion industry but also the French high-fashion industry, which had been dependent on exports to U.S. retailers. U.S. department stores canceled their orders, and designers cut their prices and introduced inexpensive ready-to-wear lines. The economic decline that began in 2008 has had a similar impact on U.S. consumers, who turned to inexpensive (store) brands, discount retailers, and basic styles for their clothing needs.

- ① seek more jobs for their own living
- ② reduce the consumption of necessities
- ③ dream a fortune through any kind of luck
- ④ give up all of their consumption completely
- ⑤ control their consumption, especially of luxury goods

✓Reminding

Under difficult economic conditions, consumers tend to control their consumption, especially of _____ goods. For instance, starting in 1929, the collapse of the New York stock market led to a worldwide economic depression and mass unemployment that lasted until the late 1930s or early 1940s. The event influenced not only the U.S. fashion industry but also the French high-fashion industry, which had been dependent on exports to U.S. retailers. U.S. department stores canceled their orders, and designers _____ their prices and introduced _____ ready-to-wear lines. The economic decline that began in 2008 has had a similar impact on U.S. consumers, who turned to inexpensive (store) brands, discount retailers, and basic styles for their clothing needs.





T2-19 predictions by knowledge of who is doing what

Our knowledge of who is doing what permits us to make reasonably accurate predictions about the actual behavior of others. We enter a doctor's examining room, for example, knowing who is the patient, who is the doctor, and who is the nurse. We know that medical talk and activity will occur, and that we may be asked to sit on a table or to take deep breaths. We can anticipate what the doctor may ask us to do, what questions will be asked, and what her manner will be. This is not to say, of course, that we routinely catalog all possible happenings in our minds before entering such situations, so that we are prepared for anything and everything. We do not, in fact, imagine everything that will take place, nor do we attempt to do so, nor could we do so. But **we do entertain at least some ideas about what may occur – we imagine what is going to happen – and we get our ideas about what may happen from our knowledge of the perspectives provided by roles and situations.**

✓ Translation

누가 무엇을 하는지에 대해 알면, 다른 사람들의 실제 행동에 대해 상당히 정확한 예측을 할 수 있다. 예를 들어 우리는 누가 환자이고 누가 의사이고 누가 간호사인지를 알고서 의사의 진찰실로 들어간다. 우리는 의료 대화와 행위가 일어날 것이라는 것과 테이블 위에 앉거나 숨을 깊게 들이마시라고 요구받을지도 모른다는 것을 알고 있다. 우리는 의사가 우리에게 무엇을 하라고 요구할지, 어떤 질문이 주어질지, 의사의 태도가 어떠할지를 예상할 수 있다. 이것이 물론 우리가 그러한 상황에 들어가기 전에 우리 마음속에서 일어날 수 있는 모든 일에 대해 일상적으로 목록을 작성하고, 그래서 우리가 무엇이든지 다 준비가 되어 있다고 말하는 것은 아니다. 우리는 사실 일어날 모든 것을 상상하지도 않고 그렇게 하려고 시도하지도 않으며 그렇게 할 수도 없다. 그러나 우리는 무슨 일이 일어날지에 대해 적어도 몇 가지 생각은 실제로 가지고 있고, 즉 무슨 일이 일어날지에 대해 상상하고, 역할과 상황이 제공하는 관점을 아는 것으로부터 무슨 일이 일어날지에 대한 생각을 얻는다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- permit 허락하다
- examining room 진찰실
- routinely 일상적으로
- catalog 목록을 작성하다; 목록
- entertain (생각을)품다, 즐겁게 하다
- perspective 관점
- anticipate 예측하다, 학수고대하다

✓해변

Our knowledge of who is doing what permits us to make reasonably accurate predictions about the actual behavior of others. We enter a doctor's examining room, for example, knowing who is the patient, who is the doctor, and who is the nurse. We know that medical talk and activity will occur, and that we may be asked to sit on a table or to take deep breaths. We can anticipate what the doctor may ask us to do, what questions will be asked, and what her manner will be. This is not to say, of course, that we routinely catalog all possible happenings in our minds before entering such situations, so that we are prepared for anything and everything. We do not, in fact, imagine everything that will take place, nor do we attempt to do so, nor could we do so. But we do entertain at least some ideas about what may occur – we imagine what is going to happen – and we get our ideas about what may happen from our knowledge of _____.

- ① environment shaping human actions
- ② how helplessly useless predictions are
- ③ what people mean by nonverbal messages
- ④ the perspectives provided by roles and situations
- ⑤ the personalities of each person and their combinations

✓Reminding

Our knowledge of _____ permits us to make reasonably accurate predictions about the actual behavior of others. We enter a doctor's examining room, for example, knowing who is the patient, who is the doctor, and who is the nurse. We know that medical talk and activity will occur, and that we may be asked to sit on a table or to take deep breaths. We can anticipate what the doctor may ask us to do, what questions will be asked, and what her manner will be. This is not to say, of course, that we routinely catalog all possible happenings in our minds before entering such situations, so that we are prepared for anything and everything. We do not, in fact, imagine everything that will take place, nor do we attempt to do so, nor could we do so. But we do entertain at least some ideas about _____ – we imagine what is going to happen – and we get our ideas about what may happen from our knowledge of the perspectives provided by _____.





T2-20 influence of language on human thinking

The influence of language on human thinking is easy to see, once you start paying attention to it. Consider, for example, the use of various terms in any particular language – and “language culture” – to describe family relationships. In English-speaking cultures, the word uncle generally refers to the brother of one’s father or mother. There is no widely used English word – and consequently no clearly identified concept – to signal whether the uncle one is referring to is the father’s brother or the mother’s brother. Some other cultures, however, have a unique word for each type of brother, but no generic word for this relationship. There may be additional words for other males who have brother-like relationships with one’s parents. In those cultures, it would seem very peculiar to refer to such a male relative generically, without using words that signaled the important elements of family relationships.

✓ Translation

일단 주의를 기울이기 시작하면 인간의 사고에 미치는 언어의 영향에 대해 이해하기가 쉽다. 예를 들어, 어떤 특정 언어에서, 그리고 ‘언어 문화’에서, 가족 관계를 기술하기 위한 다양한 용어의 사용에 대해 생각해 보라. 영어를 사용하는 문화에서 ‘uncle’이라는 말은 일반적으로 자기 아버지나 어머니의 형제를 지칭한다. 사람들이 지칭하고 있는 그 삼촌이 아버지의 형제인지 혹은 어머니의 형제인지를 나타내는 널리 사용되는 영어 낱말이 그래서 결과적으로 명백하게 식별된 개념도 없다. 그러나 일부 다른 문화에는 각각 다른 종류의 형제를 나타내는 특유의 낱말이 있지만 이러한 관계를 나타내는 통칭의 낱말은 없다. 자기 부모와 형제 같은 관계를 유지하는 다른 남자들을 나타내기 위한 또 다른 말이 있을 수도 있다. 그러한 문화에서 가족 관계의 중요한 요소를 나타내는 말을 사용하지 않고 그러한 남자 친척을 통칭으로 지칭하는 것은 매우 이상해 보일 것이다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- term 용어, 말
- unique 특유의, 독특한
- additional 추가의
- peculiar 이상한, 독특한
- refer 지칭하다, 언급하다
- relative 친척
- signal 나타내다, 표시하다
- consequently 결과적으로
- identified 식별된, 확인된

✓해변

The influence of language on human thinking is easy to see, once you start paying attention to it. Consider, _____(A)_____, the use of various terms in any particular language – and "language culture" – to describe family relationships. In English-speaking cultures, the word uncle generally refers to the brother of one's father or mother. There is no widely used English word – and consequently no clearly identified concept – to signal whether the uncle one is referring to is the father's brother or the mother's brother. Some other cultures, _____(B)_____, have a unique word for each type of brother, but no generic word for this relationship. There may be additional words for other males who have brother-like relationships with one's parents. In those cultures, it would seem very peculiar to refer to such a male relative generically, without using words that signaled the important elements of family relationships.

✓Reminding

The influence of _____ on human _____ is easy to see, once you start paying attention to it. Consider, for example, the use of various terms in any particular language – and "language culture" – to describe family relationships. In English-speaking cultures, the word uncle generally refers to the brother of one's father or mother. There is no widely used English word – and consequently no clearly identified concept – to signal whether the uncle one is referring to is the father's brother or the mother's brother. Some other cultures, however, have a unique word for each type of brother, but no _____ word for this relationship. There may be additional words for other males who have brother-like relationships with one's parents. In those cultures, it would seem very _____ to refer to such a male relative _____, without using words that signaled the important elements of family relationships.





T2-21 Don't put all your eggs in one basket

It is important to keep in mind that your distribution of eggs may need to be a bit **unbalanced at certain times**. For example, when we are involved in a large project at work that domain may take up a lot of time. Another common pattern for many people is that when they enter a new romantic relationship they tend to put all or most of their eggs in that basket. This is okay for a while, but **if it continues and the relationship breaks down that person may be surprised to find they have no support available from family or friends**. This can make the pain of grieving the loss of the relationship even worse. Another example is when a man puts all of his efforts into work and then feels lost when he retires. Hence, the old saying 'Don't put all your eggs in one basket.'

✓ Translation

달걀의 분배가 어떤 시기에는 다소 불균형을 이룰 필요가 있을지도 모른다는 것을 명심하는 것은 중요하다. 예를 들면, 우리가 직장에서 대형 프로젝트에 참여할 때 그 (활동) 영역이 많은 시간을 차지할 수도 있다. 많은 사람들의 또 다른 공통된 패턴은 그들이 새로운 연인 관계에 들어설 때 모든 혹은 대부분의 달걀을 그 바구니에 넣는 경향이 있다는 것이다. 이것이 얼마 동안은 괜찮지만 만일 그것이 지속되다가 관계가 깨지면 그 사람은 자신이 가족이나 친구로부터 얻을 수 있는 지원이 없다는 것을 알고 놀랄지도 모른다. 이것은 관계 상실을 슬퍼하는 고통을 훨씬 더 악화시킬 수 있다. 또 다른 예는 한 사람이 자신의 모든 노력을 일에 쏟아 부은 뒤 퇴직할 때 상실감을 느낄 때이다. 따라서 옛 속담이 말해 주듯 '가지고 있는 달걀 전부를 한 바구니에 넣지 말라.'

✓ Note





✓Voca

- support 지원, 도움, 힘
- available 얻을 수 있는, 구할 수 있는
- keep in mind 명심하다, 유념하다
- distribution 분배
- domain (지식, 활동의) 영역
- take up (시간, 공간을) 차지하다, 쓰다
- grieve 슬퍼하다, 비통해하다

✓해변

It is important to keep in mind that your distribution of eggs may need to be a bit unbalanced at certain times.

(A) This is okay for a while, but if it continues and the relationship breaks down that person may be surprised to find they have no support available from family or friends. This can make the pain of grieving the loss of the relationship even worse.

(B) Another example is when a man puts all of his efforts into work and then feels lost when he retires. Hence, the old saying 'Don't put all your eggs in one basket.'

(C) For example, when we are involved in a large project at work that domain may take up a lot of time. Another common pattern for many people is that when they enter a new romantic relationship they tend to put all or most of their eggs in that basket.

✓Reminding

It is important to keep in mind that your distribution of eggs may need to be a bit _____ at certain times. For example, when we are involved in a large project at work that domain may take up a lot of time. Another common pattern for many people is that when they enter a new romantic relationship they tend to put all or most of their eggs in that basket. This is _____ for a while, but if it continues and the relationship breaks down that person may be surprised to find they have no _____ available from family or friends. This can make the pain of grieving the loss of the relationship even worse. Another example is when a man puts all of his efforts into work and then feels lost when he retires. Hence, the old saying 'Don't put all your eggs in one basket.'





T2-22 parrots' ability to imitate sounds

Parrots (also mynas, crows, etc.) are famous for their ability to imitate different sounds that they hear. Most scientists think that parrots are no more intelligent than other birds and don't know the meaning of their own words. Unlike us humans, parrots don't have vocal cords. Instead, they learn to control the movement of muscles in the throat so as to reproduce certain tones and sounds. Some scientists think that parrots can 'talk' because of the structure of their tongues, which are thick and large. However, myna birds can imitate human sounds and they don't have large, thick tongues. Other people theorize that parrots' voice mechanisms and hearing work more slowly than other birds and that the sounds made by humans closely resemble the sounds made naturally by parrots.

✓ Translation

앵무새(또한 구관조, 까마귀 등)는 자신들이 듣는 다양한 소리를 흉내 내는 능력으로 유명하다. 대부분의 과학자들은 앵무새가 다른 새들처럼 지능이 낮고, 자신이 한 말의 의미를 알지 못 한다고 생각한다. 우리 인간과 달리, 앵무새는 성대를 가지고 있지 않다. 대신에 그들은 특정한 성조와 소리를 재현하기 위해 목에 있는 근육의 움직임을 통제하는 법을 배운다. 일부 과학자들은 앵무새가 두껍고 큰 혀의 구조 때문에 말을 할 수 있다고 생각한다. 그러나 구관조는 인간의 소리를 흉내 낼 수 있는데 크고 두꺼운 혀를 가지고 있지는 않다. 또 다른 사람들은 앵무새의 발성 기제와 청각이 다른 새보다 더 느리게 작용하고 사람이 내는 소리가 앵무새가 자연 발생적으로 만들어 내는 소리와 아주 비슷하다는 이론을 제시한다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- vocal cord 성대
- reproduce 재현하다, 복사하다
- theorize 이론을 제시하다
- mechanism 구조

✓해변

Parrots (also mynas, crows, etc.) are famous for their ability to imitate different sounds that they hear. Most scientists think that parrots are no more intelligent than other birds and don't know the meaning of their own words. Unlike us humans, parrots don't have vocal cords. ___(A)___, they learn to control the movement of muscles in the throat so as to reproduce certain tones and sounds. Some scientists think that parrots can 'talk' because of the structure of their tongues, which are thick and large. ___(B)___, myna birds can imitate human sounds and they don't have large, thick tongues. Other people theorize that parrots' voice mechanisms and hearing work more slowly than other birds and that the sounds made by humans closely resemble the sounds made naturally by parrots.





T2-23 non-Westerns have art for art's sake

In any society, art is produced for its aesthetic value as well as for religious purposes.

According to Schildkrout and Keim, non-Western art is usually, but wrongly, assumed to have some kind of connection to ritual. Non-Western art may be, but isn't always, linked with religion.

Westerners have trouble accepting the idea that non-Western societies have art for art's sake just as Western societies do. There has been a tendency for Westerners to ignore the

individuality of non-Western artists and their interest in creative expression. According to Isidore Okpewho, an oral literature specialist, scholars have tended to see religion in all traditional African

arts. Even when acting in the service of religion, there is room for individual creative expression. In the oral arts, for example, the audience is much more interested in the delivery and performance of the artist than in the particular god for whom the performer may be speaking.

✓ Translation

어떤 사회에서든 예술은 종교적 목적뿐 아니라 미적 가치를 위해서도 창조된다. Schildkrout와 Keim에 따르면, 비서양 예술이 대개 종교적 의식과 모종의 연관이 있는 것으로 추정되지만, 이는 잘못된 것이다. 비서양 예술이 종교와 연관되어 있을 수도 있지만 언제나 그런 것은 아니다. 서양인들은 비서양 사회에도 서양 사회와 마찬가지로 예술을 위한 예술이 있다는 생각을 수용하는 데 어려움이 있다. 서양인들이 비서양 예술가들의 개성과 창의적 표현에 대한 그들의 관심에 대해 무시하는 경향이 있었다. 구비문학 전문가인 Isidore Okpewho에 따르면 학자들이 아프리카의 모든 전통 예술에서 종교를 보는 경향이 있었다. 종교 의식을 행할 때조차 개인의 창의적 표현의 여지가 있다. 예를 들어, 구비 예술에서 청중은 연극자가 배역을 맡아 대사를 말하고 있을 수도 있는 특정한 신에게서보다 그 연극자의 전달(낭송)과 연기에 훨씬 더 흥미를 느낀다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- assume 추정하다, 가정하다
- connection 연관성, 연결
- ritual (종교적) 의식
- tendency 경향
- ignore 무시하다
- individuality 개성
- oral literature 구비문학
- specialist 전문가
- scholar 학자
- delivery 전달
- performance 연기, 공연

✓해변

In any society, art is produced for its aesthetic value as well as for religious purposes. According to Schildkrout and Keim, non-Western art is usually, but wrongly, assumed to have some kind of connection to ritual. Non-Western art may be, but isn't always, linked with religion. Westerners have trouble accepting the idea that _____ just as Western societies do. There has been a tendency for Westerners to ignore the individuality of non-Western artists and their interest in creative expression. According to Isidore Okpewho, an oral literature specialist, scholars have tended to see religion in all traditional African arts. Even when acting in the service of religion, there is room for individual creative expression. In the oral arts, for example, the audience is much more interested in the delivery and performance of the artist than in the particular god for whom the performer may be speaking.

- ① even their art is related to god and religion
- ② non-Western societies have art for art's sake
- ③ non-Western art only expresses religious meaning
- ④ every art of the world has its unique way of expression
- ⑤ other parts of the world have a variety of forms of religion

✓Reminding

In any society, art is produced for its _____ value as well as for _____ purposes. According to Schildkrout and Keim, non-Western art is usually, but wrongly, assumed to have some kind of connection to ritual. Non-Western art may be, but isn't _____, linked with religion. Westerners have trouble accepting the idea that non-Western societies have art _____ just as Western societies do. There has been a tendency for Westerners to ignore the individuality of non-Western artists and their interest in creative expression. According to Isidore Okpewho, an oral literature specialist, scholars have tended to see religion in all traditional African arts. Even when acting in the service of religion, there is room for _____ creative expression. In the oral arts, for example, the audience is much more interested in the delivery and performance of the artist than in the particular god for whom the performer may be speaking.

