



쭈쭈 이어라
쭈쭈 리

직독직해 연습장

1 로봇이 뱀처럼 생겼네

NASA engineers have developed / an intelligent robot / in the shape of a snake.

It is able to explore / other worlds / and build things / in space.

The *snakebot* is better / than any previous robot /

because of the way / it moves.

For example, / when it comes across a rock, /

it can flip itself / backwards / over the rock.

Also, / because of its shape, / the *snakebot* can slide / in between rocks /

to look for fossils or water.

Another advantage is / that /

if one of the *snakebot*'s parts / breaks down / while on a space mission, /

it can easily repair itself / and then continue doing its tasks.

NASA engineers will further develop / its abilities /

to “think” on its own / and act correctly / in any situation.

2 공장에 불이 났어요

On a winter night / in 1914, / Edison's factory caught fire.

Upon hearing / the news of the fire, /

Edison went to the site / and watched his factory / burn to the ground.

All the efforts / that he had made / during his life / turned to ash.

The next day / he looked around the factory, /

which was entirely burnt to the ground, / and said, /

“What we have tried / until now / has all become ash.

Now / we can start over / without those failures.”

After three weeks, / Edison's factory manufactured / the first phonograph /

successfully.

3 축구 캠프에 오세요

2021 CAL SOCCER CAMP

The Cal Soccer Camp provides / an excellent opportunity /

to compete and showcase your skills / in front of college coaches!

The two-day camp consists of three training sessions, /

which are run / by Cal Assistant Soccer Coach, Jim Wilson.

Additional coaching is provided / by current Cal soccer players.

Participants have the option / to bring their own lunch and eat on campus, /

or go off campus with their parents.

4 골프장의 원숭이

I was playing golf / with three friends / on a remote course, /

parts of which were inhabited by monkeys.

As we neared our balls / on one fairway, /

a monkey swung down from a tree, / rummaged through our bags, /

picked up my golf club cover, / and ran away up a tree.

I tried distracting it / in the hope / that / it would drop my cover, /

but to no avail.

Then I remembered the old saying, / “Monkey see, / monkey do.”

I picked up another golf club cover / and threw it to the ground forcefully.

The next minute, / the monkey threw / the other golf club cover / at me.

5 아기를 지켜라

Most of the passengers / were speaking Spanish.

Suddenly, / Jon said, / “Natalie, look at those people / with the beautiful baby.”

He pointed to a young family / that looked so happy.

Then, / wanting to praise the baby, / I said / in my best Spanish, /

The parents then turned to us, / looking worried / rather than happy.

Getting up from their seats, / they came toward us.

When they were close, / the father held out the baby / to me.

He asked me / to touch the baby.

The baby’s father explained / to Jon and me / in Spanish / the reason why.

Praise from a stranger / might bring bad luck.

The baby could get sick / or even die.

But if I touched the baby, / I would not be a stranger / anymore.

So the parents wanted / me / to hold their baby / for a while /

so that he would be protected / from bad luck.

I held the baby / for a minute. Now / their baby will not have bad luck.

6 멀티태스킹을 하고 싶으세요?

Have you ever been tempted / to check your phone / in class?

People like to think / they can multitask.

But the brain actually can focus attention / on just one thing / at a time.

When people switch / between tasks, /

their brains can't keep up with everything, / so there will be a delay /

as their attention moves / from one task to another.

Someone / who is listening to one person talk, / for instance, /

can't also listen to another.

They can't listen and read / at the same time.

So what happens / when students try / to listen to a lecture /

while they check their email?

Or participate in a classroom discussion / while liking a friend's photos?

This kind of multitasking / obviously makes it harder / for students to learn.

7 공룡이 사라진 이유

Researchers / conducting experiments / have discovered / that /

when an alligator's eggs are incubated / below 86 degrees Fahrenheit, /

all females are born.

(B) However, / when the temperature is above 93 degrees Fahrenheit, /

all the offspring from those eggs / are male.

(A) These effects of temperature / on sex selection /

have allowed / scientists / to propose a theory /

explaining why dinosaurs became extinct.

(C) A severe climate change / could have resulted in / a generation /

of just one gender of offspring, / thus enabling no further procreation /

and eventually leading / to the extinction of the species.

8 발음이 변했어요

In general, / the spelling of words / changes more slowly /

than their pronunciation.

As a result, / the oral and written forms / of some words /

are quite different from each other.

The word “knock” / has a silent K.

Today, / people do not pronounce the K / in this word / but years ago they did.

While the spelling of this word / did not change, / the pronunciation did.

The words “meat” and “meet” / are spelled differently /

but they are pronounced the same.

In the past, / they were pronounced differently, too.

In a few cases, / the spelling of a word has changed /

while its pronunciation has stayed the same.

A spelling change / often makes a word simpler.

For instance, / a few years ago, / the word “coordinate” was written

with a hyphen, / “co-ordinate.”

9 한국의 고인돌

The Seven Wonders of the World include sites / like the Great Pyramid of Giza,

the Great Wall of China, and Stonehenge in England, / among others.

About half of all the dolmens / in the world, / or around 40,000 dolmens, /

are found / on the Korean Peninsula.

Human bones, / as well as stone, jade and bronze artifacts, /

have been unearthed / from the dolmens.

How such large stones / were transported and lifted / to build these dolmens /

still remains a mystery.

Dolmens are often referred to / as tombs, / but it is difficult / to make this claim /

with any certainty.

Yi Gyu-bo, / a great scholar of Goryeo dynasty / in the 12th century, /

made the following remarks / about dolmens: / “People say / that /

the saints put the dolmens / there / in the olden days.

It is indeed a wonderful technique / that enabled men /

to position such huge rocks / in that way.”

10 코로나19 시대의 대기 오염

The graph below shows / the air pollution levels / in 2019 and 2020 /

in three major international cities.

As we can see, / each city experienced / a drop in air pollution levels /

from April 2019 to April 2020.

Scientists believe / this was due to the impact of COVID-19, /

as cities across the world imposed / various lockdown policies.

With people staying at home more, / there was /

significantly less pollution and better air quality / in the given time period.

In Wuhan, / pollution levels fell / by nearly 60% /

from April 2019 to April 2020.

Meanwhile, / pollution levels in London / were nearly twice as high /

in April 2019 / as in April 2020.

New York saw the smallest decrease / in this time period, / most likely /

due to the city implementing lockdown measures later / than the other cities.

11 나무도 서로 말을 한다

Scientists have reason to believe / that /

trees do communicate with each other.

Not long ago, / researchers discovered some surprising things.

First, / a willow tree attacked in the woods / by caterpillars /

changed the chemistry of its leaves / and made them taste so terrible / that /

the caterpillars got tired of the leaves / and stopped eating them.

Then even more astonishing, / the tree sent out a special vapor, /

a signal causing its neighbors / to change the chemistry of their own leaves /

and make them less tasty, too.

12 손님이 간했어요

My father had promised my mother / that / he would close his shop early /

to be home in time / for their 25th wedding anniversary celebrations.

The party was scheduled to start at 7 p.m. /

and when he still had not appeared, / Mum called him in a panic.

Dad quickly locked up / and hurried to get home.

A few minutes after he arrived, / he received a phone call, /

grabbed his coat, / and rushed out again to the shop.

When he got there, / he found two police cars / and a crowd gathered outside.

In his haste to get home, / he had locked a customer / inside the shop.

13 병원도 가고, 관광도 하고

Medical tourism can be defined / as traveling /

outside one's country of residence / to receive medical care.

The popularity of medical tourism / has captured the attention /

of policy-makers, researchers, and the media.

Originally, / the term referred /

to the traveling of patients from less-developed countries /

to developed nations / for treatments / not available in their homeland.

The reason for the word "tourism" / in the term medical tourism / is / that /

people often travel in the foreign country / after their medical procedure.

Tourism is a dynamic and competitive industry /

that requires the ability to adapt constantly / to customers' changing needs and desires.

These medical tourists / can thus take advantage of their visits /

by taking part in traditional tourist activities, / such as visiting historic sites.

14 어른이 더 잘한다고?

Recent research studies suggest / that / the opposite may be true.

One report, / which looked at 2,000 Danish students / studying Swedish, /

concluded / that / teenagers learned more / in less time / than younger children.

Another report, / on adult Americans learning Russian, / showed / that /

the ability to learn increased / as age increased.

There are several possible explanations / for these findings.

For one thing, / adults know more about the world /

and therefore are able to understand meanings / more easily than children.

Moreover, / they can use logical thinking / to help themselves see /

patterns in the language.

Finally, / they have more self-discipline / than children.

15 행운의 재킷

Whenever she wears it, / good things happen to her.

She wore it / during a final exam / one time, /

and she got the highest grade / in the class!

The jacket is / a little smelly and dirty-looking / because Emily never washes it.

She is scared / that / washing the jacket / will wash away the good luck.

One day / Emily had an important interview / for a job, /

which she really wanted to get.

Although the jacket was not appropriate / for the interview, /

she decided to wear it / under a plain gray coat.

When Emily entered the interview room, / she was very nervous /

so beads of sweat / started to fall down her face.

She sat down / across from the interviewer.

She wiped / the sweat from her brow / with a handkerchief.

Leaving the interview room / feeling unsure, /

Emily walked down the hallway / and took off her coat.

A week later, / Emily got a phone call / from the boss, / who offered her the job!

16 무인 자동차

I can still remember / the day / I watched *iRobot* / as a teen, /

and how I was skeptical / about my brother's statement / that, / one day, /

driverless cars would become reality.

However, / now they're here, / made possible /

by a search engine company, King.

The King driverless car is operated / by artificial intelligence /

that utilizes input / from video cameras inside the car, /

a sensor on the vehicle's top, / and some radar and sensors /

attached in different positions / on the sides, front, and back / of the car.

It takes a lot of effort / to mimic human intelligence, / but so far /

the system has successfully driven / 1,000 miles / without human commands!

17 곰의 놀라운 본능

Every time I come here / to watch the bears, / I learn something /

just by watching them.

I've noticed, / for example, / that / the cubs hold plants / in their mouths /

before they eat or discard them.

My theory is / that / bears have receptors / that analyze the plants /

and let them know / if they're edible.

Also, / when they first come / out of winter sleep, /

they search diligently for deer scat / to eat.

They seem to need the bacteria / from it /

to get their digestive systems going again.

If you didn't know this, / you could feed them / as much as you wanted to, /

but it wouldn't do much good.

18 여동생의 예언

One fateful weekend, / I had a terrible cold / and hesitated to join my family /

on vacation in the Catskill Mountains.

Finally I decided / anything would be better / than sitting alone in my room.

That night, / as I was preparing to go to dinner, /

my sister rushed up the stairs and said, /

“When you walk into that dining room, /

you’re going to meet the man / you’ll marry.”

I think / I said / something like “Go away!”

I knew it / from the moment / I saw him, /

and the memory still gives me gooseflesh.

19 현명한 사람은...

Smart people don't fill their days / with appointments / from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., /

as many politicians and executives do.

Great ideas do not emerge / from hard logic and grinding hours.

They come from the mysterious resources / of the human brain and soul.

Inspiration is nurtured by activities / like chopping wood and raking leaves, /

preparing dinner and reading to the kids.

These activities soften / the rigid pace / of the day's pursuits /

and allow / all our God-given intuition / to work its illogical magic.

Only then / can we reach our fullest potential.

Only then / can we leap / from thinking to understanding.

20 학생들을 품은 선생님

This is a story / about Ham Seokheon, / who was a famous social worker.

A few decades ago / he was a teacher / at his alma mater, / Osan School.

One day / some students came / into the teachers' room.

The students came / to beat up / one of the teachers.

All the other teachers ran away, / but Mr. Ham bent his head /

as if he was praying.

The students, / who were in a fury, / thought / that /

Mr. Ham was the teacher / whom they had come / to beat up /

and assaulted him / instead.

Only after a while / did they realize / that / they were hitting / the wrong person.

The students asked for forgiveness / and asked him / why he had his head bent.

Mr. Ham replied, / "If I had opened my eyes, / I would have known /

which of my beloved students / hit me, / and / so would you.

If so, / how could I stand before you / and how could you look at me?"

On hearing this, / the students were moved / and expressed deep regret.

21 모범 보이기

We often wait for others / to model a behavior / before doing it ourselves.

This is frequently the case / when the behavior involves / helping someone else.

By taking the lead, / however, / we can become models / for others.

Ask a friend / to drop / a large handful of loose papers /

in the middle of a busy sidewalk, / pretending / that / it is an accident.

Observe from afar / how many people stop /

to help your friend / pick up the papers.

Then try the same thing / a second time, /

using the same location / at an equally busy hour.

But this time / you should help pick up the papers, /

pretending to be a stranger.

You will probably find / that / when you help, /

others are more likely to help, too.

22 왜 ‘행성’일까?

Planets are bodies in space / that travel in orbits / around their stars.

All of the planets / of the solar system / revolve in elliptical orbits.

In other words, / their orbits are like large, flat circles.

The time / that it takes / a planet to make one revolution / around the Sun /

is called its year.

The Greeks were the first people / to recognize and give names /

to some of the planets.

The word *planet* comes / from a Greek word / meaning *wanderer*.

If a person wanders, / this means / that /

he goes from one place to another / and does not have / a permanent home.

The Greeks thought / that / each planet “wandered” / in the sky.

However, / modern scientists can predict / the movement of the planets /

very accurately.

23 유리 구두는 가짜였다

Many of today's children learn / that / Cinderella wore glass slippers, /

but the popular heroine / didn't always have breakable shoes.

Her old and international story / was accidentally slightly changed /

in that regard / by the French writer Charles Perrault, /

who wrote his version in 1697.

Perrault referred to Cinderella's slippers / as being made of "verre," /

the French word for glass.

However, / the old French versions / which were his sources, /

used the word "vair" – / white squirrel fur.

While some historians claim / it was a mistake, /

others say / Perrault did it / on purpose.

Anyway, / due to Perrault's version becoming internationally popular, /

children around the world / have enjoyed /

the much more dramatic image of glass slippers / for generations.

24 디지털도 '해독'이 필요해

A digital detox is / a time period / when an individual refrains from using /

any digital or electronic devices.

These devices generally include / portable handheld devices /

such as smartphones and tablets / as well as / computers, laptops,

and even televisions.

A digital detox is primarily undertaken / to reduce stress, / and to focus more /

on interacting with real people / rather than digital or electronic devices.

It reduces stress / by providing time / to experience nature, get physical exercise,

and practice mindfulness.

Unplugging on a regular basis / helps us / maintain a healthy balance /

between IRL (in real life) encounters with people / and digital world encounters.

In all these ways, / a digital detox stops us / from getting addicted /

to tech devices.

Ultimately, / a digital detox is a good way / to “disconnect to reconnect” /

to many different things.

25 뼈가 웃긴다고?

Have you ever hit your elbow / and felt a shooting feeling going up your arm?

The funny bone got its nickname / because of the feeling you get /

after you hit it. It's not a sharp pain / but a strange, stinging sensation.

(B) It is a nerve / that runs under the upper part of the arm, /

stretching from the shoulder to the fingers.

It lets your brain know / about feelings in your fourth and fifth fingers.

(C) You get that funny feeling / when the nerve is bumped /

against the humerus (sounds like "humorous"), / the long bone /

that starts at your elbow and goes up to your shoulder.

(A) People also use the expression "funny bone" / when they want to say /

that something was humorous.

Maybe you've heard / someone say /

that something "really tickled my funny bone."

It means / whatever one person said / made the other person laugh.

26 토네이도의 비밀

The damage / a tornado can inflict /

comes not only from its extremely high winds, /

but also from the intense low pressure / at the storm's vortex.

When a tornado strikes a building, / the low pressure within the vortex /

creates an imbalance / that makes the relatively high-pressure air /

inside the structure / burst outward.

Since the air can't escape / quickly enough, / the structure almost explodes.

Knowing this fact about tornadoes, / a scientist in Ohio / broke every window /

and opened every door / in his home / when a tornado approached.

After the twister had passed, / his was the only house / on the block /

still standing.

27 다 받지 마세요

You know / you shouldn't open emails / or answer phone calls /

from people you don't know.

This advice helps you / avoid phishing, / a scamming tactic / used /

to trick people into revealing confidential information /

about their bank accounts, credit cards, or other personal accounts.

Now / you also need to be wary / of "smishing," / phishing attempts /

conducted over SMS (short message service, better known as texting).

In particular, / if you get a text / from an "acquaintance" / you've never met, /

from your bank / asking you to confirm your account, /

or from a contest / you didn't enter / informing you / that you've won a prize, /

delete it immediately.

And never click on links / sent by text messages / from people you don't know.

They could infect your phone / with malware.

28 두 얼굴의 노벨

Alfred Nobel, / the Swedish inventor and industrialist, /

was a man of many contrasts.

He was the son of a bankrupt father, / but became a millionaire.

He was a scientist / with a love of literature, / but became an industrialist /

while still managing to remain an idealist.

He made a fortune / but led a simple life, /

and although cheerful in company / he was often sad in private.

A lover of mankind, / he never had a wife or family / to love him; /

a patriotic son of his native land, / he died alone / on foreign soil.

He invented a new explosive, / dynamite, / to improve the peacetime industries /

of mining and road building, / but saw it used / as a weapon of war /

to kill and injure his fellow men.

29 스마트한 붕대?

Smart bandages can tell / if your wound is getting infected.

These bandages, / currently being developed, / will be able to keep your wounds /
from getting worse.

Sensors in these bandages, / developed by scientists /
at the University of Rochester, / can screen for bacteria or viruses /
in a wound, / signaling the need for antibiotics.

A U.S. Department of Agriculture researcher /
is also working on a smart bandage / that would help cure chronic wounds /
by blocking an enzyme / that breaks down proteins / and hinders healing.

Meanwhile, / another bandage, / from the University of Virginia, /
draws oxygen-rich blood / to damaged tissue / to speed recovery.

30 누가 여왕님을 살렸지?

One night, / Queen Victoria was going to London / on a special train.

This made the engine driver very tense / because he couldn't see /

what was in front of him. It seemed / that / somebody was waving his arms.

He quickly got out of the train / to see who was there, /

but nobody was to be seen.

With his fellow workers / he searched the area carefully.

About 200 yards ahead of the train, / the track had been washed away /

due to an overflowing river.

If that person hadn't warned him, / they would have fallen into the river.

After the track had been repaired, / the train headed for London again.

The driver searched the train thoroughly / after all the passengers had left.

He found a big moth / stuck on the headlight of the engine.

The moth had flown into the headlight of the train /

as it neared towards the washed-away track.

The moth's wings were spread / like a person waving his arms.

The moth was removed carefully / and is still kept / in the British Museum today.

31 미국 흑인들의 공로

Many people believe / that / since Black people's achievements do not appear /

in the history books, / they do not have any.

Most people are taken aback / when they learn /

that Black people sailed with Columbus /

and fought side by side / with white Americans / in all their wars.

Black people should know / about the contributions /

that black individuals and groups have made / towards building America.

This is of vital importance / for their self-respect; /

and it is perhaps even more important / for white people to know.

For / if you believe / that a people have no history / worth mentioning, /

it is easy to assume / that they have no value / as a people.

32 인간 vs. AI

We humans have modest abilities / in a vast range of areas, /

whereas AI has supreme competence / in only one extremely narrow area.

A single human being / can walk, speak, understand, paint, make music,

and communicate with others, / among many other things.

A single AI, / however, / is only able to do / one of these things, /

but it can do it / incredibly well.

For example, / researchers programmed an AI /

to transfer the styles of famous paintings / into the form of ordinary photographs.

Unlike a human being, / an AI can digitally reproduce /

thousands of these stylized photographs / in an hour.

However, / the same AI can't do anything else.

So one could argue / that without a human creating an AI and deploying it /

to do these tasks, / the AI couldn't do anything at all.

Therefore, / as we are their creators, / their creativity is actually our creativity.

33 호기심이 이끄는 대로

Over the years / countless things have captured my attention, /

including history, science fiction, film, the architecture of public spaces,

mechanical computers, and so on.

Thankfully, / I had early support / from my parents /

who encouraged my natural curiosity.

If I was curious about something, / they gave me permission / to explore it.

When I didn't know how, / they made / the tools of exploration / available.

But they didn't want me / to pursue every new, shiny thing /

simply because it was novel; / they felt / it was more beneficial / for me /

to focus my attention / on a few things / I showed a deeper interest in, /

and that made me / feel something.

They knew / that / if I let those curiosities / guide me, /

I would be more likely / to do something / with the fruits of that exploration.

34 배 안에 역사가 들어 있어요

Of the tens of thousands of ships / on the ocean floor, /

only a handful (less than one percent!) / contain any salable treasure, /

such as gold or jewels.

Most of them give us / a different, priceless treasure – / history.

Sunken ships / lie in trust, / preserved in the airless environment of the sea, /

and those in deep water / are especially well protected.

No dry land sites anywhere – / except perhaps Egyptian tombs – /

are in a better state of preservation / than a vessel deep in the ocean.

Sunken ships, / therefore, / can be a rare window /

through which / a moment in time is glimpsed.

35 새들도 교육이 필요해

After flying 1,930 kilometers / over 48 days, /

the six whooping cranes landed / safely / in Florida.

So, / what was so special / about this group?

These birds were guided / by an aircraft, /

which was operated by a non-profit organization / named Operation Migration.

The whooping crane has existed / for millions of years.

Today, / however, / fewer than 200 migratory whooping cranes /

survive in the wild, / so efforts are being made / to raise the birds in captivity.

Why do people need / to teach the birds to migrate?

Most flying birds learn the migration route / from their parents.

However, / if birds are orphaned or raised in captivity, /

they will not learn / how to migrate.

Instead, / they will try / to survive the winter / in a harsh, cold climate.

36 음악가를 꿈꾸세요?

A composer writes a work, / but no one can hear it / unless it is performed.

Professional singers and musicians / have great responsibilities, /

for the composer is utterly dependent on them.

To become a musical performer, / they need to train / as long and arduously /

as medical students do / to become doctors.

Most training is concerned with technique, / because musicians need to have /

the muscular proficiency / of an athlete or a ballet dancer.

Singers practice breathing every day, / as their vocal cords would be inadequate /

without controlled muscular support.

String players / practice moving the fingers of the left hand / up and down, /

while drawing the bow / to and fro / with the right arm – /

two entirely different movements.

37 물리학과 스포츠

Lots of people don't know / that physics has a lot to do /

with the world of sports.

But it does / because sports are all about matter and motion.

(B) Have you ever noticed / that when a runner reaches the finish line /

and stops running, / they don't actually stop?

Instead / they will continue moving forward / for a few steps /

and then eventually stop.

This situation is the law of inertia, / or the first law of Newton.

(C) Moreover, / when a basketball player jumps / to make a shot, /

they appear to be suspended in mid-air / during the high point of the jump.

And the higher they jump, / the longer they appear suspended in mid-air.

(A) These are just some of the things / that relate physics to sports.

Now, / you may be more interested / in what your physics teacher says /

next class.

38 의무나 선택이나

Ted was forty pounds / overweight.

His wife and doctor / were always after him / to lose weight and exercise, /

but somehow, / knowing what he “had to” do / never got him to do it.

Then, / Ted and his wife adopted / a boy from Romania / named Alex.

Alex had been orphaned / at a young age / and was very malnourished.

One day, / when he was 10, / he drew a picture of himself /

alone, desolate and abandoned.

When Ted asked Alex about it, / Alex said / he “just knew” / his dad would die /

because of his poor health, / leaving him fatherless again.

In that moment, / Ted went / from feeling /

that he “had to” change his health habits / to feeling / that he “wanted to.”

He was motivated / to get healthy / out of love for his child /

and the desire / to see Alex grow up.

Ted began to make small changes – / ordering salad instead of fries, /

and exploring cities on foot / rather than by cab – / and those changes added up.

He lost forty pounds / because he wanted to.

39 오래 사는 게 좋을까?

In recent years, / advances in medical technology / have made it possible /

for people to live longer / than in the past.

New medicines and machines / are being developed every day / to extend life.

However, / some people, / including some doctors, / are not in favor /

of these life extending measures, / and they argue /

that people should have the right to die / when they want.

They say / that quality of life is as important / as life itself, /

and that people should not be forced / to go on living /

when the conditions of life have become unbearable.

They say / that people should be allowed / to die with dignity, /

and to decide / when they want to die.

40 세계 유산이 되려면

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee meets annually / to approve the addition /
of sites of cultural, natural, and traditional significance / to its preservation list, /
called the World Heritage List.

On the list / now are 1,121 sites, /
which all possess “outstanding universal value.”

In addition, / the sites have to meet / one or more of 10 criteria.

These criteria include / being “a masterpiece of human creative genius,” /
an “example of a traditional human settlement,” /
or an “example of exceptional natural beauty.”

A “no” vote by the UNESCO committee / doesn’t mean / the site isn’t worthy, /
or it won’t become a World Heritage site in the future.

In fact, / countries spend years / promoting their sites / for inclusion on the list.

They must convince the committee /
that they will protect their sites / and support them financially.

41 이런 원주민과 이주민도 있네

“Digital natives” are / those who were generally born / after the 1980s /

and they are comfortable / in the digital age /

because they grew up / using technology.

Meanwhile, / “digital immigrants” are / those who were born / before the 1980s, /

and they are fearful / of using technology.

“Digital immigrants” are the older crew, /

and they weren’t raised / in a digital environment.

The term “digital immigrants” / mostly applies to individuals /

who were born / before the spread of the digital technology /

and who were not exposed to it / at an early age.

“Digital natives” are the opposite of “digital immigrants,” /

and they have been interacting with technology / from childhood.

According to Marc Prensky, / they are the generation of young people /

who are “native speakers” / of the digital language /

of computers, video games, and the Internet.

42 공항에서 가방을 기다리며

Harjit Singh sat / on the bench / by the carousel / at the airport /

waiting for his suitcase / to arrive.

He was tired and dreading / the cold weather outside.

In Amritsar, / where he came from in India, / it was thirty-seven degrees.

In Paris, / it was just fourteen degrees! He did not want / to come to Paris.

But because his father had received / a job offer in France, /

they had to leave India / and make a new start.

Still waiting on the bench / by the carousel / for his luggage, /

Harjit suddenly felt / like he was being stared at.

He saw a boy / who must have been ten years old – /

the same age as himself – / looking at him.

The boy was staring at his turban, / which upset him /

and made him feel self-conscious.

Angrily, / Harjit stood up and stepped / right next to the carousel.

Seeing a bag / that looked similar to his own, /

he snatched it / even though he wasn't entirely sure / it was his.

43 해왕성의 발견

If someone asked you / to take a guess / at how Neptune was discovered, /

you would probably say / that astronomers were scanning the skies /

and they just saw it.

Most people think / that the planets in our solar system / were discovered by accident.

But Neptune wasn't discovered /

the way all the other planets in our solar system were.

Neptune was discovered / by using a mathematical formula!

After the discovery of Uranus, /

scientists were having trouble / figuring out the planet's orbit.

They realized / that there must be another planet / farther out than Uranus /

affecting Uranus' orbit.

French astronomer Urbain Le Verrier and English astronomer John Couch Adams /

made the mathematical calculations / of where Neptune should be /

and German astronomer Johann Galle observed it in 1846.

44 제 딸이 엉뚱하다고요?

When I arrived / for my daughter's parent-teacher meeting, /

the teacher seemed a bit bewildered, / especially when she started telling me /

that my little girl didn't always pay attention / in class /

and was sometimes a little flighty.

“For example, / she'll do the wrong page / in the workbook,” /

the teacher explained, / “and I've even found her / sitting at the wrong desk.”

“I don't understand,” / I replied defensively.

The teacher went on / to reassure me /

that my daughter was still doing fine / in school / and was sweet and likable.

Finally, / after a pause, / she added, /

“By the way, Mrs. Parker, / our appointment was for tomorrow.”

45 영화 자막이란?

During his acceptance speech / at the Golden Globes, /

Parasite director Bong Joon-ho / sparked debate in Hollywood /

when he offered this message / to American audiences: /

“Once you overcome / the one-inch-tall barrier of subtitles, /

you will be introduced / to so many more amazing films.”

Much media attention has been devoted / to *Parasite*’s success in America, /

as the film has earned over \$35 million / and won several major awards.

Yet, / the film’s popularity is rare / for foreign films, /

with previously only a few international films / finding success in America.

While moviegoers in many countries are used / to watching films with subtitles, /

American moviegoers are not, /

because American cinemas rarely play non-English language films.

Moviegoers there / often complain / that subtitles are distracting / and difficult to read.

However, / there are no research studies proving / that subtitles make films

less enjoyable / as long as the films are entertaining and engaging.