하루 영어(1/28)

In this course you can paste any code into the forums that you want to discuss with other students about problems you are having. By now we assume you know how to code.

this is the first time we are using some of this pedagogy,

sophisticated application

It's not symmatric

The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Web Search Engine

snip

Don't take off points for little mistakes

paste :

pedagogy : 교육학

sophisicated : 정교한, 복잡한

sysmatric ; 좌우대칭적인

Anatomy : (해부학적) 구조

snip : (가위로 싹둑) 자르다

하루 영어(1/29)

Need and **Want** are followed by a noun or by an infinitive

infinitive : to + the simple form of a verb

Would like is usually more polite then **Want**, But the meaning is same

Would is often contracted with pronouns

Would comes before the subject

a - I would like to go to the zoo
b- I like to go to the zoo

a - 현재, 미래에 하고 싶다 want 의 이미
b - 나의 취향 같은 의미. 나 가는거 좋아해~

Name things that belong to each category

preposition(prep)

전치사, Pre + positon 앞에 위치하다는 뜻

An adjective(adj.) describes a noun

형용사

An adjective can also follow **Be**

하루 영어(1/30)

many is used with PLURAL COUNT nouns.

Ann gets **a few** letters.
Tom gets **a little** mail.

Change **some** to **a few** or **a little .**

A speaker uses **the** when the speaker and the
listener have the same thing or person in
mind.
The shows that a noun is specific.

USING 'No ARTICLE' TO make generalization.
   a) Apples are good for you.
   b) Students use pens and pencils.
   c)   I like to listen to music
   d)   Rice is good for you
   e) We went to a concert last night. The
       music was very good

Use 'some' in affirmative statements
Use 'any' in negative statements
   a) Alice has some money
   b) Alice doesn't have any moneyi
   c) any money, any matches

SUBJECT + (always, usually, often, sometimes,
seldom, rarely, never) + VERB
The words in the list are called "frequency
adverbs" They come between the subject and
the simple present verb.
   a) I (   ) watch TV

'Every' is singular The noun that follows must
be singular
   a) I pay my bills every month(no 's')

'Frequency adverbs' come before all simple
present verbs excebt 'be'
   a) Tom is rarely late for class
   b) Tom rarely comes late

See, Look at, Watch
   a) I see many things in this room
   b) I'm looking at the clock I want to know
       the ime.
   c) Bob is watching TV

hear, listen to
   a) I'm in my apartment. I'm trying to study.
       I hear music from the next apartment.
       The music is loud.

'Thnk about' and 'Think that'

PLURAL : 복수형의

a few 는 plural count nouns
a little 은 noncount nouns

some 이 a few 와 a little을 포함 하는군

generalize : 일반화 하다 (발음 주의) // generaiton , generate와 생김새 비슷
generation : 세대
generate : 발생시키다
Plural count nouns 은 a)b) 처럼 쓰고 noncount nouns 은 c)d) 처럼 쓰면 됩니다.
the 관사가 붙어버리면 특정을 지칭하는것이 됩니다. e) 처럼

any는 noncount nouns, plural count nouns 둘다 쓸 수 있다.

always = 100, usually = 95, often = 85, sometime = 25~75, seldeom = 7, rarely, 5

see = 그냥 눈이 떠잇기 때문에 보는거
look at = 목적을 가지고 보는것. 짧은 시간
watch = 긴 시간

hear = 노 의지
listen to = 목적,의지

I hear music from the next apartment.
The music is loud.

'Thnk about' and 'Think that'
   a) I am thinking about grammar right now.
   b) I think that Sue is lazy
The present progressive is almost never used
with think that

think that 은 어떤 자신의 의견을 말할때 사용한다.

하루 영어(1/31)

refactor : To rewrite existing source code in order to improve its readability, reusability or structure without affecting its meaning or behaviour.
ex) The code works, but I must refactor it becuase it is production quality.

idempotent :

멱등성, 계속 뭔가를 바꾸어도 결과값은 같은것

I pledge to protect immigrantny

pledge : 선서하다. 서약하다.

There are a few caveats around the control machine
ex) There's a heavy caveat that you can't use Windows as the control machine

caveat : (특정 절차를 따르라는) 통고[경고]

하루 영어(2/1)

You can also group posts together into arbitrary groups

arbitrary = 임의의

If you execute Ansible from a machine named "master," which line could you add to the inventory to allow Ansible to make changes on the local server without attempting to create an SSH session?

하루영어(2/2)

foreword
common sense

foreword : 책의 짤막한 서문

common sense : 상식

Something eelse to note is that ansible scoping is global in nature.

'very' and 'too' come in front of adjectives

Adjective : 형용사

'very' and 'too' do not have the same meaning.
'Very' heavy : it is difficult but possible for you to lift a box
'Too' havey : it is impossible for you to lift a box

In the speaker's mind. The use of 'too' implies a negative result.

I saw the movie too.

Too 에 다른 용법

'Should' means " this is a good idea, This is good advice.

Elder dragon

Older 은 사물에 주로 elder은 사람에 쓰이면서 손윗사람 느낌 ex) elder brother

Imperative sentences
Ex) Close the door.

An auxiliary is a helping verb. It comes in front of the simple form of a main verb. The following helping verbs are called "modal auxiliaries" : can, could, may, might, should, will, would.

A) All of my work is finished
B) All of my friends are kind
C) Some of my homework is finished
D) Some of my friends are comming to my home

A) Sam is one of my friends
B) one of my friends is here
C) None of the students was late
D) None of the students were late

Auxiliary : a helping verb

Modal Auxiliaries : 조동사

주어와 Be 동사 유의해서 볼것

if she could perfect her english
pronounciation I have a feeling she could be
the first kpop star to truly break into the
western market successfully .

Indefinite Pronoun
   a) I didn't say anything, I said something
   b) Jim talked to someone after class
   c) Mary didn't buy anything at the store

INCORRECT
   a) Every of the students (of x)
   b) Every students have .. (students x)

Linking Verbs
   a) look , smell, feel, taste, sound
  Ex) you look beautiful, that sounds great!

The adjective form and the adverb form are the
same for fast, hard, early, late
   a) Jhon drives fast
   b) Jhon is a fast driver

Well is the adverb form of good
   a) Linda is a good writer
   b) Linda writes well

whose(book) is this ?

Making Comparisons (same, similar, different)
   a) A is the same as B
   b) A is similar to B
   c) A is different from B

Your pen is like my pen
Your pen and my pen are alike

Using one of + superlative + plural noun
   a) The Amazone is one of the longest rivers in the
      world

indefinite : 규정되지않은 불명확한 범위가없는

definite : 명확한

평서문에서 someting 은 긍정, anything은 부정에
쓰임

in a question, use either someting/someone or
anything/anyone

Every + sigular noun + singular verb

누가 book 을 지칭하고 있는 상태로 말하면 생략

Like and alike have the same meaning, but the
sentence patterns are diffirent

The superative often follows one of.

하루영어 (2/5)

Are you in line?

National cemetery

mind the gap

Performing an accurate calculation of a program's operation time is a very labour-intensive process

We will make a mesurement of a certain order of magnitude
magnitude : For example, the order of magnitude of 1500 is 3 becuase 1500 = 1500 1.5 x 10의 3승

Complexity can be viewed as the maximum number of primitive operations that a program may execute.

the number of dorminant operations depends on the specific input data

the value of N is halved on each iteration of the loop

국립묘지

labour-intensive = 노동집약

the order of magnitude : 승수

primitive = 원시적인, 초기의
prmitive operation   =
컴퓨터 시스템이나 패키지 내에서 가장 근본이 되는 최소 단위의 연산

dorminant = 지배적인

halve = 반으로 나누다

vagrant halt

A comma usually precedes 'but'

Making Comparisons with adverbs
A) Kim speaks more fluently than Ali
B) Anna speaks the most fluently of all.

I saw him a couple of months ago.

She's going to graduate in a few more months.

Pablo is going to finish his homework in five minutes.

halt = 중단시키다
Precede : 앞서다,앞에가다

A couple of means "two"

미래형에 in + (more) 이 자주 쓰이는 구나.

Nonaction verbs not used in the present progressive
A) I'm wanting an aplle (x)
B) I 'm hearing a siren (x)   'Hear' expresses a sensory experience

What's the weather like in your city?
How's the weather in your city?

'Need' is stronger then 'Want'

하루영어 (2/9)

You end up with much more discrete and readable classes

end up with : ~ 끝났을때 ~와함께 있을거다.

discrete : 별개의

This is an excerpt from the report "Network Automation with Ansible," by Jason Edelman.

excerpt : 발췌

The modules in this repo are officially deprecated

deprecate : 반대하다

Ansible does not require a dedicated server to be used. In fact, many machines could have Ansible installed and they can be used to simultaneuously automate any given environment

dedicate : 전념하다 , 헌신하다

simultaneuously : 동시에

Inventory is a collection of hosts against which Ansible can work with.

against ..? 먼가 client against server 이런뜻 같다

Ansible can works with metadata from various sources and manage their context in the form of variables.

명문이다.

Plays are ordered sets of tasks to execute against host selections from your inventory

against 의미

A playbook is a file containnig one or more plays.

Variable Precedence

Precedence : 앞 부분 서문

명암 파일 보내기

each element of array A is an integer
within the range [1..(N + 1)]

하루영어 (2/11)

A numerical sequence can be stored in an array in various ways.

the consecutive numbers a0, a1, . . . , an−1 are usually put into the corresponding consecutive indices of the array:
A[0] = a0 A[1] = a1 . . . A[n − 1] = an−1

numerical : 수와관련된

consecutive : 연이은

correspond : ~와 일치하다.~와 상응하다.