0번째 지문:

The discovery of administrative tablets from the temple complexes at Uruk suggests that token use and consequently writing evolved as a tool of centralized economic governance.

Given the lack of archaeological evidence from Uruk-period domestic sites, it is not clear whether individuals also used the system for personal agreements.

The use of identifiable symbols and pictograms on the early tablets is consistent with administrators needing a lexicon that was mutually intelligible by literate and nonliterate parties.

As cuneiform script became more abstract, literacy must have become increasingly important to ensure one understood what he or she had agreed to.

1번째 지문:

Humans have evolved the desire to associate with similar individuals as a way to perform this function efficiently, and this is especially useful to a species that lives in so many different sorts of environments.

However, the carrying capacity of a given environment places a limit on this strategy.

If resources are very limited, the individuals who live in a particular place cannot all do the exact same.

A rational strategy would therefore sometimes be to avoid similar members of one’s species.

2번째 지문:

The latest developmental neuroscience research has shown that the brain is much more malleable throughout life than previously assumed: it develops in response to its own processes, to its immediate and distant “environments.” and to its past and current situations.

The brain seeks to create meaning through establishing or refining existing neural networks.

When we learn a new fact or skill, our neurons communicate to form networks of connected information.

Using this knowledge or skill results in structural changes to allow similar future impulses to travel more quickly and efficiently than others.

3번째 지문:

Successful integration of an educational technology is marked by that technology being regarded by users as an unobtrusive facilitator of learning, instruction, or performance.

When the focus shifts from the technology being used to the educational purpose that technology serves, then that technology is becoming a comfortable and trusted element, and can be regarded as being successfully integrated.

New and emerging technologies often introduce both fascination and frustration with users.

As long as the user’s focus is on the technology itself rather than its use in promoting learning, then one ought not to conclude that the technology has been successfully integrated - at least for that users.

4번째 지문:

We should construct our general theories, deduce testable propositions and prove or disprove them against the sampled data.

Archaeologists claiming to follow hypothesis-testing procedures found themselves having to create a fiction.

In practice. their work and theoretical conclusions partly developed from the data which they had discovered.

But in presenting their work they rewrote the script, placing the theory first and claiming to have tested it against data which they discovered, as in an experiment under laboratory conditions.

5번째 지문:

Most natural habitats in the advanced nations have already been replaced with some form of artificial environment based on mass production or repetition.

The cloning and transgenic alteration of domestic animals makes little difference to the overall situation.

Conversely, the renewed interest in genetics has led to a growing awareness that there are many wild plants and animals with interesting or useful genetic properties that could be used for a variety of as-yet-unknown purposes.

This has led in turn to a realization that we should avoid destroying natural ecosystems.

6번째 지문:

Equality involves equal freedom or opportunity to be different, and treating human beings equally requires us to take into account both their similarities and differences.

When the latter are not relevant, equality entails uniform or identical treatment; when they are, it requires differential treatment.

Equal rights do not mean identical rights, for individuals with different cultural backgrounds and needs might require different rights to enjoy equality in respect of whatever happens to be the content of their rights.

Equality involves not just rejection of irrelevant differences as is commonly argued, but also full recognition of legitimate and relevant ones.

7번째 지문:

In the protopian mode, things are better today than they were yesterday, although only a little better.

The problems of today were caused by yesterday’s technological successes, and the technological solutions to today’s problems will cause the problems of tomorrow.

This circular expansion of both problems and solutions hides a steady accumulation of small net benefits over time Ever since the Enlightenment and the invention of science, we've managed to create a tiny bit more than we've destroyed each year.

But that few percent positive difference is compounded over decades into what we might call civilization.

8번째 지문:

Research with human runners challenged conventional wisdom and found that the ground-reaction forces at the foot and the shock transmitted up the leg and through the body after impact with the ground varied little as runners moved from extremely compliant to extremely hard running surfaces.

As a result, researchers gradually began to believe that runners are subconsciously able to adjust leg stiffness prior to foot strike based on their perceptions of the hardness or stiffness of the surface on which they are running.

Impact forces passing through the legs are strikingly similar over a wide range of running surface types.

Contrary to popular belief, running on concrete is not more damaging to the legs than running on soft sand.

9번째 지문:

One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes prejudice your audience against you in ways that may seem unfair.

For example, look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives.

After decades of telling students to never split an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now acknowledge that a split infinitive is not a grammar crime.

To write correctly and still offend your readers’ notions of your language competence.

10번째 지문:

We can probe difficult-to-reach places with its extended end, and comprehend what we are exploring.

Furthermore, we get possessive about it. We do the same with the much more complex tools we use, in much more complex situations.

Without the extension of self into machine, it would be impossible to drive.

11번째 지문:

A large part of what we see is what we expect to see.

This explains why we “see” faces and figures in a flickering campfire, or in moving clouds.

The brain’s visual strategies are projecting images from within the mind out onto the world.

12번째 지문:

The role of science can sometimes be overstated, with its advocates slipping into scientism

With the advance of science, there has been a tendency to slip into scientism, and assume that any factual claim can be authenticated if and only if the term ‘scientific’ can correctly be ascribed to it.

The philosophy of science seeks to avoid crude scientism and get a balanced view on what the scientific method can and cannot achieve.

13번째 지문:

The Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget frequently analyzed children’s conception of time via their ability to compare or estimate the time taken by pairs of events.

In experiment, two toy cars were shown running synchronously on parallel tracks one running faster and stopping further down the track. The children were then asked to judge whether the cars had run for the same time and to justify their judgment.

Preschoolers and young school-age children confuse temporal and spatial dimensions.

A child may claim that the cars started and stopped running together (correct) and that the car which stopped further ahead, ran for more time (incorrect).

14번째 지문:

The future of our high-tech goods may lie not in the limitations of our minds, but in our ability to secure the ingredients to produce them

Our ingenuity will soon outpace our material supplies.

This situation comes at a defining moment when the world is struggling to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels.

But without increasing today’s limited supplies, we have no chance of developing the alternative green technologies we need to slow climate change.

15번째 지문:

The famous nineteenth-century critic Eduard Hanslick regarded ‘the measurable tone’ as ‘the primary and essential condition of all music’.

Musical sounds, he was saying, can be distinguished from those of nature by the fact that they involve the use of fixed pitches.

Now it is true that in most of the world’s musical cultures, pitches are not only fixed, but organized into a series of discrete steps.

However, this is a generalization about music and not a definition of it, for it is easy to put forward counter-examples.

16번째 지문:

When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, what you retrieve from memory is the index to the story itself.

That index can be embellished in a variety of ways, and over time, even the embellishments become standardized.

They are recalling indexes and reconstructing details and If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with that same detail a few more times will ensure its permanent place in the story index.

The stories we tell time and again are identical to the memory we have of the events that the story relates.

17번째 지문:

With population growth slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be rising incomes, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals.

Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food —and richer food, which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation.

It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure.

18번째 지문:

One gets the sense that post-truth is not so much a claim that truth does not exist as that facts are subordinate to our political point of view.

Someone does not argue against an obvious or easily confirmable fact for no reason; he or she does so when it is to his or her advantage.

When a person’s beliefs are threatened by an “inconvenient fact,” sometimes it is preferable to challenge the fact.

This sort of post-truth relationship to facts occurs only when we are seeking to assert something that is more important to us than the truth itself.

19번째 지문:

British anthropology emphasizes the social.

It assumes that social institutions determine culture and that universal domains of society are represented by specific institutions which can be compared cross-culturally.

American anthropology emphasizes the cultural.

It assumes that culture shapes social institutions by providing the shared beliefs, the core values, the communicative tools, and so on that make social life possible.

20번째 지문:

Some people have defined wildlife damage management as the science and management of overabundant species, but this definition is too narrow.

All species cause wildlife damage, not just overabundant ones.

Certainly, we would not consider peregrine falcons as being overabundant, but we wish that they would not feed on an endangered species.

In this case, one of the negative values associated with a peregrine falcon population is that its predation reduces the population of another endangered species.

The goal of wildlife damage management in this case would be to stop the falcons from eating the terns without harming the falcons.