

Q. 본문과 해석에 자유롭게 필기하면서 내용을 정리해 보시오.

본문해석지(문제지)

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Unfortunately, many people don't take personal responsibility for their own growth.

Instead, they simply run the race laid out for them.

They do well enough in school to keep advancing.

Maybe they manage to get a good job at a well-run company.

But so many think and act as if their learning journey ends with college.

They have checked all the boxes in the life that was laid out for them and now lack a road map describing the right ways to move forward and continue to grow.

In truth, that's when the journey really begins.

When school is finished, your growth becomes voluntary.

Like healthy eating habits or a regular exercise program, you need to commit to it and devote thought, time, and energy to it.

Otherwise, it simply won't happen — and your life and career are likely to stop progressing as a result.

Many people take the commonsense view that color is an objective property of things, or of the light that bounces off them.

They say a tree's leaves are green because they reflect green light — a greenness that is just as real as the leaves.

Others argue that color doesn't inhabit the physical world at all but exists only in the eye or mind of the viewer.

They maintain that if a tree fell in a forest and no one was there to see it, its leaves would be colorless — and so would everything else.

They say there is no such thing as color; there are only the people who see it.

Both positions are, in a way, correct.

Color is objective and subjective — "the place," as Paul Cezanne put it, "where our brain and the universe meet."

Color is created when light from the world is registered by the eyes and interpreted by the brain.

When writing a novel, research for information needs to be done.

The thing is that some kinds of fiction demand a higher level of detail: crime fiction, for example, or scientific thrillers.

The information is never hard to find; one website for authors even organizes trips to police stations, so that crime writers can get it right.

Often, a polite letter will earn you permission to visit a particular location and record all the details that you need.

But remember that you will drive your readers to boredom if you think that you need to pack everything you discover into your work.

The details that matter are those that reveal the human experience.

The crucial thing is telling a story, finding the characters, the tension, and the conflict — not the train timetable or the building blueprint.

Nearly everything has to go through your mouth to get to the rest of you, from food and air to bacteria and viruses.

A healthy mouth can help your body get what it needs and prevent it from harm — with adequate space for air to travel to your lungs, and healthy teeth and gums that prevent harmful microorganisms from entering your bloodstream.

From the moment you are created, oral health affects every aspect of your life.

What happens in the mouth is usually just the tip of the iceberg and a reflection of what is happening in other parts of the body.

Poor oral health can be a cause of a disease that affects the entire body.

The microorganisms in an unhealthy mouth can enter the bloodstream and travel anywhere in the body, posing serious health risks.

Kids tire of their toys, college students get sick of cafeteria food, and sooner or later most of us lose interest in our favorite TV shows.

The bottom line is that we humans are easily bored.

But why should this be true?

The answer lies buried deep in our nerve cells, which are designed to reduce their initial excited response to stimuli each time they occur.

At the same time, these neurons enhance their responses to things that change — especially things that change quickly.

We probably evolved this way because our ancestors got more survival value, for example, from attending to what was moving in a tree (such as a puma) than to the tree itself.

Boredom in reaction to an unchanging environment turns down the level of neural excitation so that new stimuli (like our ancestor's hypothetical puma threat) stand out more.

It's the neural equivalent of turning off a front door light to see the fireflies.

Some countries have proposed tougher guidelines for determining brain death when transplantation — transferring organs to others — is under consideration.

In several European countries, there are legal requirements which specify that a whole team of doctors must agree over the diagnosis of death in the case of a potential donor.

The reason for these strict regulations for diagnosing brain death in potential organ donors is, no doubt, to ease public fears of a premature diagnosis of brain death for the purpose of obtaining organs.

But it is questionable whether these requirements reduce public suspicions as much as they create them.

They certainly maintain mistaken beliefs that diagnosing brain death is an unreliable process lacking precision.

As a matter of consistency, at least, criteria for diagnosing the deaths of organ donors should be exactly the same as for those for whom immediate burial or cremation is intended.

The term minimalism gives a negative impression to some people who think that it is all about sacrificing valuable possessions.

This insecurity naturally stems from their attachment to their possessions.

It is difficult to distance oneself from something that has been around for quite some time.

Being an emotional animal, human beings give meaning to the things around them.

So, the question arising here is that if minimalism will hurt one's emotions, why become a minimalist?

The answer is very simple; the assumption of the question is fundamentally wrong.

Minimalism does not hurt emotions.

You might feel a bit sad while getting rid of a useless item but sooner than later, this feeling will be overcome by the joy of clarity.

Minimalists never argue that you should leave every convenience of the modern era.

They are of the view that you only need to eliminate stuff that is unused or not going to be used in the near future.

A remarkable characteristic of the visual system is that it has the ability of adapting itself.

Psychologist George M. Stratton made this clear in an impressive self-experiment.

Stratton wore reversing glasses for several days, which literally turned the world upside down for him.

In the beginning, this caused him great difficulties: just putting food in his mouth with a fork was a challenge for him.

With time, however, his visual system adjusted to the new stimuli from reality, and he was able to act normally in his environment again, even seeing it upright when he concentrated.

As he took off his reversing glasses, he was again confronted with problems: he used the wrong hand when he wanted to reach for something, for example.

Fortunately, Stratton could reverse the perception, and he did not have to wear reversing glasses for the rest of his life.

For him, everything returned to normal after one day.



Participants in a study were asked to answer questions like "Why does the moon have phases?"

Half the participants were told to search for the answers on the internet, while the other half weren't allowed to do so.

Then, in the second part of the study, all of the participants were presented with a new set of questions, such as "Why does Swiss cheese have holes?"

These questions were unrelated to the ones asked during the first part of the study, so participants who used the internet had absolutely no advantage over those who hadn't.

You would think that both sets of participants would be equally sure or unsure about how well they could answer the new questions.

But those who used the internet in the first part of the study rated themselves as more knowledgeable than those who hadn't, even about questions they hadn't searched online for.

The study suggests that having access to unrelated information was enough to pump up their intellectual confidence.

Anthropologist Gregory Bateson suggests that we tend to understand the world by focusing in on particular features within it.

Take platypuses. We might zoom in so closely to their fur that each hair appears different.

We might also zoom out to the extent where it appears as a single, uniform object.

We might take the platypus as an individual, or we might treat it as part of a larger unit such as a species or an ecosystem.

It's possible to move between many of these perspectives, although we may need some additional tools and skills to zoom in on individual pieces of hair or zoom out to entire ecosystems.

Crucially, however, we can only take up one perspective at a time.

We can pay attention to the varied behavior of individual animals, look at what unites them into a single species, or look at them as part of bigger ecological patterns.

Every possible perspective involves emphasizing certain aspects and ignoring others.

Plato's realism includes all aspects of experience but is most easily explained by considering the nature of mathematical and geometrical objects such as circles.

He asked the question, what is a circle?

You might indicate a particular example carved into stone or drawn in the sand.

However, Plato would point out that, if you looked closely enough, you would see that neither it, nor indeed any physical circle, was perfect.

They all possessed flaws, and all were subject to change and decayed with time.

So how can we talk about perfect circles if we cannot actually see or touch them?

Plato's extraordinary answer was that the world we see is a poor reflection of a deeper unseen reality of Forms, or universals, where perfect cats chase perfect mice in perfect circles around perfect rocks.

Plato believed that the Forms or universals are the true reality that exists in an invisible but perfect world beyond our senses.

In statistics, the law of large numbers describes a situation where having more data is better for making predictions.

According to it, the more often an experiment is conducted, the closer the average of the results can be expected to match the true state of the world.

For instance, on your first encounter with the game of roulette, you may have beginner's luck after betting on 7.

But the more often you repeat this bet, the closer the relative frequency of wins and losses is expected to approach the true chance of winning, meaning that your luck will at some point fade away.

Similarly, car insurers collect large amounts of data to figure out the chances that drivers will cause accidents, depending on their age, region, or car brand.

Both casinos and insurance industries rely on the law of large numbers to balance individual losses.

The adolescent brain is not fully developed until its early twenties.

This means the way the adolescents' decision-making circuits integrate and process information may put them at a disadvantage.

One of their brain regions that matures later is the prefrontal cortex, which is the control center, tasked with thinking ahead and evaluating consequences.

It is the area of the brain responsible for preventing you from sending off an initial angry text and modifying it with kinder words.

On the other hand, the limbic system matures earlier, playing a central role in processing emotional responses.

Because of its earlier development, it is more likely to influence decision-making.

Decision-making in the adolescent brain is led by emotional factors more than the perception of consequences.

Due to these differences, there is an imbalance between feeling-based decision-making ruled by the more mature limbic system and logical-based decision-making by the not-yet-mature prefrontal cortex.

This may explain why some teens are more likely to make bad decisions.

Despite the remarkable progress in deep-learning based facial recognition approaches in recent years, in terms of identification performance, they still have limitations.

These limitations relate to the database used in the learning stage.

If the selected database does not contain enough instances, the result may be systematically affected.

For example, the performance of a facial biometric system may decrease if the person to be identified was enrolled over 10 years ago.

The factor to consider is that this person may experience changes in the texture of the face, particularly with the appearance of wrinkles and sagging skin.

These changes may be highlighted by weight gain or loss.

To counteract this problem, researchers have developed models for face aging or digital de-aging.

It is used to compensate for the differences in facial characteristics, which appear over a given time period.

The decline in the diversity of our food is an entirely human-made process.

The biggest loss of crop diversity came in the decades that followed the Second World War.

In an attempt to save millions from extreme hunger, crop scientists found ways to produce grains such as rice and wheat on an enormous scale.

And thousands of traditional varieties were replaced by a small number of new super-productive ones.

The strategy worked spectacularly well, at least to begin with.

Because of it, grain production tripled, and between 1970 and 2020 the human population more than doubled.

Leaving the contribution of that strategy to one side, the danger of creating more uniform crops is that they are more at risk when it comes to disasters.

Specifically, a global food system that depends on just a narrow selection of plants has a greater chance of not being able to survive diseases, pests and climate extremes.

Between 1940 and 2000, Cuba ruled the world baseball scene.

They won 25 of the first 28 World Cups and 3 of 5 Olympic Games.

The Cubans were known for wearing uniforms covered in red from head to toe, a strong contrast to the more conservative North American style featuring grey or white pants.

Not only were their athletic talents superior, the Cubans appeared even stronger from just the colour of their uniforms.

A game would not even start and the opposing team would already be scared.

A few years ago, Cuba altered that uniform style, modernizing it and perhaps conforming to other countries' style; interestingly, the national team has declined since that time.

The country that ruled international baseball for decades has not been on top since that uniform change.

Traditions are important for a team; while a team brand or image can adjust to keep up with present times, if it abandons or neglects its roots, negative effects can surface.



Many of the first models of cultural evolution drew noticeable connections between culture and genes by using concepts from theoretical population genetics and applying them to culture.

Cultural patterns of transmission, innovation, and selection are conceptually likened to genetic processes of transmission, mutation, and selection.

However, these approaches had to be modified to account for the differences between genetic and cultural transmission.

For example, we do not expect the cultural transmission to follow the rules of genetic transmission strictly.

If two biological parents have different forms of a cultural trait, their child is not necessarily equally likely to acquire the mother's or father's form of that trait.

Further, a child can acquire cultural traits not only from its parents but also from nonparental adults and peers; thus, the frequency of a cultural trait in the population is relevant beyond just the probability that an individual's parents had that trait.

—> Early cultural evolution models used the similarity between culture and genes but had to be revised since cultural transmission allows for more diverse factors than genetic transmission.

A ball thrown into the air is acted upon by the initial force given it, persisting as inertia of movement and tending to carry it in the same straight line, and by the constant pull of gravity downward, as well as by the resistance of the air.

It moves, accordingly, in a curved path.

Now the path does not represent the working of any particular force; there is simply the combination of the three elementary forces mentioned; but in a real sense, there is something in the total action besides the isolated action of three forces, namely, their joint action.

In the same way, when two or more human individuals are together, their mutual relationships and their arrangement into a group are things which would not be revealed if we confined our attention to each individual separately.

The significance of group behavior is greatly increased in the case of human beings by the fact that some of the tendencies to action of the individual are related definitely to other persons, and could not be aroused except by other persons acting as stimuli.

An individual in complete isolation would not reveal their competitive tendencies, their tendencies towards the opposite sex, their protective tendencies towards children.

This shows that the traits of human nature do not fully appear until the individual is brought into relationships with other individuals.