2017 -2학기

RE3-**1B** Useful Expressions

1. In reality, a combination of biological, environmental, and psychological factors, as well as training and practice, all go into making a super athlete. (3행)

(go into (돈 시간 노력 등이 투입되다, 쓰이다))

2. Most Olympic competitors are equipped with certain physical characteristics that differentiate them from the average person. (10행)

3. These allow them to lift hundreds of kilos from the ground and over their heads in seconds. (These가 지칭하는 것?) (allow 목적어 to 부정사) (21행)

4. These generate energy efficiently and enable an athlete to control fatigue and keep moving for a longer period of time. (These가 지칭하는 것?) (enable 목적어 to 부정사 and (to) 부정사) (29행)

5. Some athletes' abilities are naturally enhanced by their environment. (53행)

6. She attributes some of her success to her country's altitude and some to her cultural background. (attribute A to B and B) (63행)

7. Although genetics, environment, and even culture play a part in becoming an elite athlete, training and practice are needed to succeed. (69행)

8. Training this way requires an athlete to be not only physically fit but psychologically healthy as well. (require 목적어 to 부정사, not only A but B) (84행)

9. How do athletes adjust to such intense pressure? (93행)

**2017-2 RE3 - 7A**

1. To stay awake and focused, he's had two cups of coffee in the last three hours and is now downing a popular energy drink. (and 병렬구조) (line 4)

2. The power to counter physical fatigue and increase alertness is part of the reason caffeine ranks as the world's most popular mood-altering drug. (and 병렬구조) The power (주어) + is (동사) the reason (that 생략) (line 12)

3. Many societies around the world have also created entire rituals around the use of caffeine. (line 17)

4. Charles Czeisler believes that caffeine causes us to lose sleep, which he says is unhealthy. (cause 목적어 to부정사, lose seep) (line 22)

5. We consume caffeine to stay awake, which later makes it impossible for us to get the rest we need. (line 29)

6. Studies have attributed higher rates of certain types of cancer and bone disease to caffeine consumption. (line 32)

7. Heavy caffeine users exhibit similar behaviors: Their moods fluctuate from high to low; they get mild to severe headaches. (line 41)

8. Furthermore, a lot of current research contradicts long-held negative belief about caffeine, and suggest that it may, in fact, have health benefits. (line 55)

9. The effect is usually temporary and therefore not likely to cause heart trouble-especially if caffeine is consumed in moderation. (line 73)

10. Moreover, despite its nearly universal use, caffeine has rarely been abused. (line 78)

2017- 2 RE-2A

1. Today, people contunue to devote a lot of time and money to their appearance.

2. In cultures throughout the world, people have gone to extreme lengths to achieve the goal of beauty.

3. The idea that even babies judge appearance makes perfect sense to many researchers.

4. In other words, it’s a fundamental part of human nature to look for these qualities in a mate.

5. Teenage boys in this culture learn from a young age to style and decorate their hair – a behavior more commonly associated with the opposite gender in many cultures.

6. The more colorful a man is, the more masculine – and attractive – he is considered.

7. Although there do seem to be certain physical traits that are considered universally appealing, it is also true that beauty does not always conform to a single, uniform standard.

8. In the end, beauty really is, as the saying goes, in the eye of the beholder.

Unit 4B Useful Expressions

1. Never before have so many people packed into cities that are regularly affected by earthquakes. (lines 2-5)

2. Earthquakes follow a pattern; they have observable signs. (lines 24-25)

3. Here, two plate boundaries have generated huge earthquakes every 100 to 150 years. (lines 29-31)

4. The theory is that strain is building up in this region, and that it’s time for this zone to reduce its stress. (lines 33-36)

5. The desire for a precise prediction of time and place has led to another theory: the idea of “preslip.” (lines 41-43)

6. If we can detect these early slips taking place deep in the Earth’s crust, we may be able to predict the next big quake. (line 47-50)

7. They’ve chosen the town of Parkfield not only because the San Andreas Fault runs through it, but because it’s known for having earthquakes quite regularly—approximately every 22 years. (lines 54-58)

8. To do this, they drilled deep into the fault and set up equipment to register activity. (lines 61-63)

9. When a quake did finally hit on September 28, 2004, it was years off schedule, but most disappointing was the lack of warning signs. (lines 64-66)

10. Scientists registered the first changes ten hours before an earthquake of 3.0 on the Richter scale hit; they identified identical signs two hours before a 1.0 quake—demonstrating that perhaps the “preslip” theory is correct. (lines 83-88)

It motivates us to seek out and learn new things, and it helps us process emotions like anxiety and fear. (p. 92, lines 16-19)

People whose brains don’t produce enough dopamine often lack motivation and interest in life. (p. 92, lines 19-21)

Someone who takes risks to accomplish something—to climb a mountain or start a company—that’s driven by motivation, and motivation is driven by dopamine. (p.92, lines 22-26)

It’s what compels humans to move forward. (p. 92, lines 28-29)

The riskier the task, the more dopamine we produce, and the better we feel. (p. 92, lines 32-34)

Given this, why isn’t everyone trying to climb mountains or start businesses? (p. 92, line 34-35)

Think of dopamine like gasoline, says neuropsychologist David Zald. (p. 92, lines 41-42)

Take, for example, learning to drive a car. (p.92, lines 56-57)

Later, he or she moves to the rope just off the ground, and then finally to the high wire. (pp. 92-93, lines 62-64)

Taking risks is part of being human. (p.93, lines 82)