



20-1 imperfect data and theory

Why did Columbus not immediately realize he was not in Asia? Surely the plants and animals and people he discovered were nothing at all like what Marco Polo had reported from his travels eastward from Europe where he had met the Great Khan and absorbed Asian culture. **The answer can be found in the twofold problem of *data* and *theory*.** What threw Columbus off was poor-quality data coupled with incorrect theory. Marco Polo's reports of Asia were imperfect at best, allowing huge amounts of wiggle room for interpreting New World data as Old World facts. Plus, there was no theory of a New World, so in Columbus's mind when he made first contact with the New World on that fateful day in October 1492, where else could he be but in Asia?

✓ Translation

콜럼버스는 왜 자신이 아시아에 있는 것이 아니라는 것을 즉시 깨닫지 못했는가? 분명 그가 발견한 식물, 동물, 사람들은 마르코 폴로가 황제를 만나고 아시아 문화를 받아들였던, 유럽에서 동쪽으로 가는 여행에서 보고한 것과 전혀 같지 않았다. 그 답은 '자료'와 '이론'이라는 이중적인 문제에서 찾을 수 있다. 콜럼버스를 착각하게 한 것은 잘못된 이론과 결부된 질 낮은 자료였다. 마르코 폴로의 아시아 보고서는 기껏해야 불완전했고, 그것은 신세계 자료를 구세계 사실로 해석할 수 있는 여지를 아주 많이 남기고 있었다. 게다가 신세계에 대한 어떤 이론도 없었으니 콜럼버스가 1492년 10월 그 운명적인 날 처음 신세계를 접했을 때 그의 생각에는 그가 아시아 '이외에' 다른 어느 곳에 있을 수 있었겠는가?

✓ Note





✓Voca

- absorb 받아들이다, 흡수하다
- twofold 이중적인, 두 부분으로 된
- coupled with ~와 결부된
- fateful 운명적인

✓핵심

Why did Columbus not immediately realize he was not in Asia? Surely the plants and animals and people he discovered (A) was / were nothing at all like what Marco Polo had reported from his travels eastward from Europe where he had met the Great Khan and absorbed Asian culture. The answer can be found in the twofold problem of *data* and *theory*. What threw Columbus off was poor-quality data (B) coupling / coupled with incorrect theory. Marco Polo's reports of Asia were imperfect at best, (C) allowing / allowed huge amounts of wiggle room for interpreting New World data as Old World facts. Plus, there was no theory of a New World, so in Columbus's mind when he made first contact with the New World on that fateful day in October 1492, where else could he be but in Asia?





20-2 dominion over nature / not a progress

The United States was founded on a spirit of dominion over nature. "My family, I believe, have cut down more trees in America than any other name!" boasted John Adams. Benjamin Lincoln, a Revolutionary War general, spoke for most Americans of his day when he observed in 1792, "Civilization directs us to remove as fast as possible that natural growth from the lands." The Adams-Lincoln mode of thought did make possible America's rapid expansion to the Pacific, the Chicago school of architecture, and Henry Ford's assembly line. **Our growing environmental awareness casts a colder light on these accomplishments, however.** Since 1950 more than 25 percent of the remaining forests on the planet have been cut down. **Recognizing that trees are the lungs of the planet, few people still think that this represents progress.**

✓ Translation

미국은 자연에 대한 지배라는 정신을 바탕으로 세워졌다. "미국에서 내 가족이 다른 어떤 가문보다 더 많은 나무를 잘랐다고 나는 믿는다!"라고 John Adams는 자랑했다. 독립 전쟁 당시 장군이었던 Benjamin Lincoln 이 1792 년에 "문명은 우리에게 대지에서 저 생장물을 가능한 한 빠르게 제거 할 것을 명한다." 라고 말했을 때 그는 당시의 대부분의 미국인을 대변한 것 이었다 Adams와 Lincoln 의 사고방식은 태평양을 향한 미국의 급속한 팽창, 시카고 건축학파, 그리고 Henry Ford 의 (대량 생산을 위한) 조립 라인을 정말로 가능하게 했다. 하지만 환경에 대한 우리의 증대되는 인식이 이러한 성과물에 대해 더 냉정한 시선을 던지고 있다. 1950 년 이래로 지구에 남아있는 숲의 25 퍼센트가 넘는 부분이 잘려나갔다. 나무가 지구의 허파라는 사실을 인식하고 있기에, 이것이 발전을 의미한다고 여전히 생각하는 사람은 거의 없다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- awareness 인식, 자각
- found 세우다, 설립하다
- name 가문, 가게
- boast 자랑하다
- the Revolutionary War 독립전쟁
- general 장군
- observe 말하다
- direct 명령하다, 지시하다
- mode 방식
- expansion 팽창
- school 파, 유평
- assembly line (대량 생산을 위한) 조립 라인
- represent 의미하다, 나타내다, 대표하다
- progress 발전, 진보

✓해변

The United States was founded on a spirit of (A) dominion / respect over nature. "My family, I believe, have cut down more trees in America than any other name!" boasted John Adams. Benjamin Lincoln, a Revolutionary War general, spoke for most Americans of his day when he observed in 1792, "Civilization directs us to (B) remove / restore as fast as possible that natural growth from the lands." The Adams-Lincoln mode of thought did make possible America's rapid expansion to the Pacific, the Chicago school of architecture, and Henry Ford's assembly line. Our growing environmental awareness casts a (C) colder / warmer light on these accomplishments, however. Since 1950 more than 25 percent of the remaining forests on the planet have been cut down. Recognizing that trees are the lungs of the planet, few people still think that this represents progress.

✓Reminding

The United States was founded on a spirit of _____ over nature. "My family, I believe, have cut down _____ trees in America than any other name!" boasted John Adams. Benjamin Lincoln, a Revolutionary War general, spoke for/against most Americans of his day when he observed in 1792, "Civilization directs us to _____ as fast as possible that natural growth from the lands." The Adams-Lincoln mode of thought did make possible America's rapid _____ to the Pacific, the Chicago school of architecture, and Henry Ford's assembly line. Our growing environmental awareness casts a _____ light on these accomplishments, _____. Since 1950 more than 25 percent of the remaining forests on the planet have been cut down. Recognizing that trees are the _____ of the planet, few people still think that this represents _____.





20-3 population growth / unevenly distributed

Just as population growth has been unevenly distributed in the past, growth is likely to be unevenly distributed in the decades ahead. Ninety percent of future population increase will be in developing countries, the areas least able to cope with the resource demands of additional numbers. The increase in population numbers has been (and will be) greatest in Asia. In contrast, population growth in Europe seems to have stopped and population numbers have actually started to decline in Europe. About eighty percent of the world population today lives in less developed countries. People in industrialised countries comprise only twenty percent of the world population, and this proportion seems certain to come down to sixteen percent in 2020, even though there will be more industrialised countries then. However, it is worth remembering that each baby born in the USA today will consume eighty times more resources in their lifetime than a baby born today in India.

✓ Translation

지금까지 인구 증가가 고르지 않게 분포된 것 과 꼭 마찬가지로 , 앞으로 수십 년 동안에도 인구 증가는 고르지 않게 분포 될 것이다. 미래의 인구 증가의 90%는 개발도상국에서 이루어질 것인데 , 그곳은 증가한 인구의 자원 수요에 대한 대처를 가장 잘하지 못할 지역이다 인구수의 증가는 아시아에서 가장 컸다(그리고 클 것이다.) 반면에 유럽에서의 인구 증가는 멈춘 것처럼 보이고 유럽에서 인구수는 실제로 줄어들기 시작했다. 오늘날 세계 인구의약 80%는 저개발국가에서 살고 있다. 산업화된 나라의 사람들은 단지 세계 인구의 20%만을 구성하고 있는데 , 이 비율은 2020 년에 , 이때는 산업화된 나라가 더 많이 있겠지만 , 16%로 감소할 것이 확실해 보인다. 하지만 오늘날 미국에서 태어나는 각각의 아기는 오늘날 인도에서 태어나는 아기보다 일생동안 80배나 더 많은 자원을 소비할 것 이라는 사실은 기억할만한가치가 있다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- distribute 분포시키다
- cope with ~에 대처하다
- industrialised 산업화된
- comprise 구성하다
- proportion 비율

✓Reminding

Just as population growth has been _____ distributed in the past, growth is likely to be _____ distributed in the decades ahead. Ninety percent of future population increase will be in developing countries, the areas _____ able to cope with the resource demands of additional numbers. The increase in population numbers has been (and will be) greatest in Asia. In contrast, population growth in Europe seems to have stopped and population numbers have actually started to decline in Europe. About eighty percent of the world population today lives in _____ developed countries. People in industrialised countries _____ only twenty percent of the world population, and this proportion seems certain to come down to sixteen percent in 2020 , even though there will be more industrialised countries then. However, it is worth remembering that each baby born in the USA today will consume eighty times _____ resources in their lifetime than a baby born today in India.





20-4 for now the past is not important

Ancient cultures devoted much time and effort to teaching their children family history. It was thought that the past helps a child understand who he is. **Modern society, however, has turned its back on the past.** We live in a time of rapid change, a time of progress. We prefer to define ourselves in terms of where we are going, not where we come from. Our ancestors hold no importance for us. They lived in times so different from our own that they are incapable of shedding light on our experience. Man is so much smarter now than he was even ten years ago that anything from the past is outdated and irrelevant to us. Therefore the past, even the relatively recent past, is, in the minds of most of us, only very vaguely perceived. Our ignorance of the past is not the result of a lack of information, but of indifference. **We do not believe that history matters.**

✓ Translation

고대 문화는 아이들에게 가족의 역사를 가르치는 데 많은 시간과 노력을 쏟았다. 과거는 아이가 자신이 누구인가를 이해하는 것을 돕는 것으로 여겨졌다. 하지만 현대 사회는 과거를 등져버렸다. 우리는 급속한 변화의 시대, 발전의 시대에 산다. 우리는 우리가 어디에서 오는가가 아니라 우리가 어디로 가는가의 견지에서 우리 자신을 정의하는 것을 선호한다. 우리의 조상들은 우리에게 아무런 중요성을 갖지 않는다. 그들은 우리 자신의 시대와 너무나도 다른 시대에 살아서 그들은 우리의 경험을 설명하는 데 도움을 줄 수 없다. 인간은 이제 심지어 10년 전보다도 훨씬 더 영특해서 과거로부터의 어떤 것도 시대에 뒤떨어지고 우리와 무관하다. 따라서 과거는 심지어 비교적 최근의 과거조차도, 우리들 대부분의 마음속에서 매우 막연하게 인식될 뿐이다. 과거에 대한 우리의 무지는 정보부족의 결과가 아니라 무관심의 결과이다. 우리는 역사가중요하다고 믿지 않는다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- devote 쏟다, 바치다
- turn one's back on ~을 등지다
- in terms of ~의 견지에서
- capable 할 수 있는
- shed light on ~을 설명하는 데 도움을 주다
- outdated 시대에 뒤떨어진
- irrelevant 무관한
- relatively 비교적
- vaguely 막연하게
- ignorance 무지
- indifference 무관심

✓해변

Ancient cultures devoted much time and effort to teaching their children family history. It was thought that the past helps a child understand who he is. Modern society, however, has turned its back on the past. We live in a time of rapid change, a time of progress. We prefer to define ourselves in terms of where we are going, not where we come from. Our ancestors hold no importance for us. They lived in times so different from our own that they are incapable of shedding light on our experience. Man is so much smarter now than he was even ten years ago that anything from the past is outdated and irrelevant to us. Therefore the past, even the relatively recent past, is, in the minds of most of us, only very vaguely perceived. Our ignorance of the past is not the result of a lack of information, but of indifference. We _____.

- ① don't have to be historians at all
- ② do not believe that history matters
- ③ can't find about the past any more
- ④ have no clues about the puzzle of the past
- ⑤ keep the past in our most important memories

✓Reminding

Ancient cultures devoted much time and effort to teaching their children family history. It was thought that the past helps a child understand who he is. Modern society, _____, has turned its back on the past. We live in a time of rapid change, a time of progress. We prefer to define ourselves in terms of where we are _____, not where we _____. Our ancestors hold no importance for us. They lived in times so different from our own that they are _____ of shedding light on our experience. Man is so much smarter now than he was even ten years ago that anything from the past is outdated and irrelevant to us. Therefore the past, even the relatively recent past, is, in the minds of most of us, only very vaguely perceived. Our ignorance of the past is not the result of a lack of information, but of _____. We do not believe that history matters.

