

Readings in Current Issues and Topics



김 용 범 지음

Contents

Unit 1	Seizing Collaborators' Assets -----
Unit 2	Japan Collaborators Face Land Seizure -----
Unit 3	Dispute on US Beef -----
Unit 4	Fears Over US Beef -----
Unit 5	Korea' s Christian Warriors -----
Unit 6	Subprime Ripples -----
Unit 7	Fake Degrees -----
Unit 8	Crackdown on Fake Diploma Begins -----
Unit 9	Hill Visits NK Over Denuclearization -----
Unit 10	Diplomatic Normalization -----
Unit 11	Bridges Don' t Collapse for No Reason -----
Unit 12	Ex-Sex Slaves Welcome US Resolution -----
Unit 13	Lest We Should Forget -----
Unit 14	Countdown to 2008 Olympics -----
Unit 15	Accepting Diversity -----
Unit 16	Collective Guilt -----
Unit 17	Law Schools in Limbo -----
Unit 18	Letter from Laos -----
Unit 19	Mafia-Style Revenge -----
Unit 20	Draft Evasion Investigation Widens -----
Unit 21	Income Grows but Gap Widens -----
Unit 22	Your Child Was Out Of Line -----
Unit 23	U.S. to Attempt to Shoot Down Faulty Satellite (1) -----
Unit 24	U.S. to Attempt to Shoot Down Faulty Satellite (2) -----
Unit 25	Sandwiched Korea -----
Unit 26	Diplomatic Achievement -----
Unit 27	Imposters among Us -----
nit 27	Imposters among Us -----
it 27	Imposters among Us -----
t 27	Imposters among Us -----
27	Imposters among Us -----
27	Imposters among Us -----
7	Imposters among Us -----
	ong Us -----
	ng Us -----

g Us -----
Us -----
Us -----

Unit 28 Six Factors for Success in Korea -----

Unit 1

Seizing Collaborators' Assets

▷ Reading Points ◁

1. What was the fate of the so 'independence fighters' and their descendants like during the Japanese occupation of the Korean peninsula?
2. How prosperous are the so called traitors or their descendants?
3. What happened in Auschwitz in the past and why is it mentioned in this article?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. We will closely collaborate with our business partner.
a. argue
b. make a coordinated effort
c. contribute
d. persuade
2. We can find a lot of sarcasm in this poem.
a. innocence
b. criticism
c. patience
d. brutality
3. They are trying to rectify the wrong practices of the regulation.
a. avoid
b. rule out
c. turn down
d. correct
4. The African people in this nation are living down-and-out lives.
a. impoverished
b. risky
c. rigorous
d. brisk

descendants of “anti-Japan” fighters. Little has changed in almost a century.

It is therefore significant that a presidential committee has decided to seize assets gained by pro-Japanese traitors, for the first time. Although the confiscated amount of 3.6 billion won (\$3.9 million) is less than 1 percent of the collaborators’ total land possession, it is meaningful that the government has taken the first step toward rectifying historical wrongs. It was all the more necessary to turn back recent reactionary trends in which some descendants of traitors even won suits to retrieve some lands in dispute.

Those who oppose the governmental measure say it is a belated political move that infringes on individuals’ rights. We think differently. There can be no statute of limitations in punishing traitors who sold their country to foreigners. Yes, the original traitors are dead, but the properties, acquired for betraying their fatherland, have been inherited to their offspring. In short, these assets are pilfered properties that should return to their original owner, state. Dissenters should read the nation’ s Constitution carefully.

This has little to do with reviving nationalism in this part of the world, either. It is something Korea should have done right after the liberation 62 years ago, so Seoul is just doing long-overdue homework. Yes, petty nationalism can hinder joint progress toward the future, but without a proper righting of past wrongs and mistakes, the future will be on shaky ground, as illustrated by Japan’ s failure to truly repent past mistakes that is attracting criticism from all over the world.

There likely will be some stumbling blocks to the panel’ s proceedings, such as a lack of related documents, a shortage of time and manpower, and the resistance of the collaborators’

descendants. What is important, however, is to set the historical record straight, rather than the amount of assets confiscated. Instead, the panel should set a fair, unequivocal criteria to prevent some technical problems from damaging the spirit of this project. Popular cooperation will be vital in this rectification of historical distortion.

“History punishes those learning no lessons from the past, by having them experience it again,” says a monument on Auschwitz. Some Japanese leaders’ remarks on comfort women and other controversial issues may be good for many Koreans, particularly the younger generations, who seem to have long forgotten even whether there was a Japanese occupation at all. (05-03-2007 Korea Times)

[어휘해설] rectify: 고치다, 개정하다, 바로잡다. retrieve: 회수하다, 되찾다. the nation’s Constitution: 국가의 헌법. offspring: 자손. unequivocal: 애매하지 않은, 명백한. on shaky ground: 기반이 불안정한, 근거가 약한. panel’s proceedings: 위원들의 (법적)활동]. asset: 자산, 재산. confiscate: 몰수하다, 압수하다. belated: 때늦은 infringe on: -을 침해하다, 범하다. petty: 편협한, 마음이 좁은, 사소한. distortion: 왜곡.

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

“What is important, however, is to set the historical record straight, rather than the amount of assets confiscated”

1. Identify the main clause subject of the above sentence.
2. How is [*confiscated*] grammatically related to the other words in the sentence?
3. How is [*the amount of assets confiscated*] grammatically related to the other components in the sentence?

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. List some of the collaborators' or traitors' name?
2. What are some of the criteria by which people are branded as dissenters?
3. Why were the “dissenters” not punished when the Japanese rule ended?
4. What do you think is the rationale, or the logical basis of the “rectification”?

4. He amassed riches by both making huge financial contributions to the Japanese army.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. modified | b. helped |
| c. accumulated | d. distributed |
5. They helped Japan confiscate Koreans' land to the colonial authorities' coffer.
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. treasury | b. coffin |
| c. mirror | d. savings |
6. It is another tangible accomplishment in our efforts.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. concrete | b. untaochable |
| c. unforgettable | d. well planned |
7. The special law was enacted in 2005.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. violated | b. supported |
| c. passed | d. nullified |
8. They claimed the special law may encroach on the right to private property.
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. infringe | b. humble |
| c. brighten | d. weigh |
9. They signed the 1910 annexation decree
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. takeover | b. connection |
| c. provision | d. protection |
10. The decision has faced strong backlash from their descendants.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| a. repercussion | b. result |
| c. effects | d. prompt |

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Japan collaborators face land seizure]

The government yesterday decided to seize land of descendants of an additional 10 Koreans accused of collaboration with Japanese

imperialists during the 1910–45 period of Japanese colonial rule. The Investigative Commission on the Property of Pro-Japanese Collaborators announced the second list of “ antinational traitors” subject to property confiscation.

The 156 lots of land to be seized span 1.02 million square meters and are estimated to be worth 25.7 billion won (\$28 million) in market price and 10.5 billion won in official standard price. On May 2, the government announced plans to seize 254,000 square meters of land from nine collaborators, valued at 6 billion won in market price at 3.6 billion won in official price.

The presidential commission said proceeds from the sale of the seized assets will be used to compensate former independence fighters and their descendents. They will also be used for government projects to commemorate the independence movement.

The second list includes Min Young-hwi (1852–1935), who received titles of nobility from Japan and amassed riches by both making huge financial contributions to the Japanese army and helping Japan confiscate Koreans’ land to the colonial authorities’ coffers.

It also targets Lee Jae-gon and Min Sang-ho. The latter was a senior member of an advisory body to the colonial government. “ It is another tangible accomplishment in our efforts to clean up the shameful past,” the commission said in a statement. “ We will continue investigation and seizure of such assets of collaborators with Japan.”

The nine-member body was established in July last year. Under a special law enacted in 2005, it has traced properties of 109 persons who prepared and signed the 1905 protectorate treaty and the 1910 annexation decree and earned high official positions and wealth for their collaboration with the Japanese.

The decision has faced strong backlash from their descendants, who claimed the special law may encroach on the right to private property. Descendants of five collaborators in the latest list already filed petitions against the panel when it began probe into their land. Offspring of Cho Jung-eung, who was on the first list, filed a legal suit against the decision. -Korea Herald 8/14/2007-

[어휘해설] collaborator: 협력자. imperialist: 제국주의자. antinational: 반국가적인. confiscation: 압수, 몰수. commemorate: 기념하다. amass: 모으다. coffers: 국고, 금고. tangible: 명백한. enact: 제정하다. trace: 추적하다. protectorate treaty: 보호조약. annexation decree: 영토합병 법령. backlash: 보복, 반작용. encroach: 침해하다. petition: 탄원.

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

The 156 lots of land to be seized span 1.02 million square meters and are estimated to be worth 25.7 billion won (\$28 million) in market price and 10.5 billion won in official standard price.

1. Identify the main clause subject.
2. Identify the main clause verb(s).
3. How is “10.5 billion won” grammatically related other components of the sentence.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. What is the special law in the above case?
2. Does it clash with other laws or other principles of law.

The dispute surrounding the safety and imports of U.S. beef shows no signs of abating with the United States poised to budge not an inch from its original stance. The United States has been excessive in asking South Korea for renegotiation on sanitary requirements on U.S. beef imports without any efforts to rectify problems apparently attributed to either the meatpackers and exporters or U.S. government officials in charge of inspection of related products.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's decision to suspend quarantine inspections of U.S. beef over fears of specified risk material (SRM) was made in due course after a 20kg box of beef was found to contain banned backbones. The U.S. should have apologized first for its careless dealing and lack of efforts to meet the import requirement.

In a sense, the ministry's decision came in recognition of the U.S. as an ally and major trade partner, with which it recently signed the historical Korea-US Free Trade Agreement. But the U.S. neglected the government's goodwill gesture, with its demand for the new agreement.

The U.S. has said there is no reason for South Korea to ban the imports the U.S. beef, citing the ruling made by the World Organization for Animal Health(OIE) which says bones from animals under 30 months of age are acceptable. But it is very arrogant for the U.S. to ask for the imports o f its beef even after the spinal bones were detected.

Before trying to sell more on the Korean market, the U.S. is asked to understand the Korean culture of eating beef and cattle parts. The cow has always been regarded as very precious for its use in plowing fields in Korea's traditional agriculture. And Koreans rarely ate beef until recently when mass production began.

Against this backdrop, the price of Korean beef, called "hanwoo," has been very high, denying many people easy access. That is the

reason why the U.S. beef has attracted growing popularity among Korean ordinary consumers due to its relatively high quality and reasonable prices despite lingering suspicions over safety.

But when it comes to the discovery of banned parts, the situation becomes different. The Korean consumers will change their hitherto favorable attitudes toward the U.S. beef should Washington continue its “haughty” manner in forcing the Korean government to import its beef without standing the problematic points.

Further excessive demand is feared to trigger anti-American sentiment and even a campaign to boycott U.S. beef. Koreans are accustomed to collective motives rather than individual ones. And such trends become more apparent when related to international issues involving surrounding nations such as the U.S., in particular.

The OIE standard is not automatically accepted by all member countries and each nation has its own sovereignty to determine the standard of its own in accordance with the specific dietary culture. The U.S. government needs to learn the lesson from the failure of Wall-Mart and U.S. major automobile companies due mainly to a lack of understanding of Korea’s local market.

[어휘해설] budge not an inch: 미동도하지 않다. specified risk material: 특정위험물질 lingering suspicions: 지속되는 의구심. dietary culture: 음식문화. abate: 완화시키다, 누그러뜨리다. ally: 동맹국. backdrop: 배경, 배경막. sanitary: 위생상의, 위생적인 sovereignty: 주권, 통치권

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

1. Identify the main clause and embedded clause in the following sentence.

2. Identify the embedded clause subject.

The Korean consumers will change their hitherto favorable attitudes toward the U.S. beef should Washington continue its “haughty” manner in forcing the Korean government to import its beef notwithstanding the problematic points.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. List some of the main reasons that the above writer pointed out as to why South Korea cannot import US beef.
2. Are those reasons based on some assumptions or not?
3. What is your opinion on the US beef import ban?

Unit 4

Fears Over US Beef

America Must Take Bold Steps to Ensure Meat Safety

▷ Reading Points ◁

1. What is the main issue regarding the US beef import?
2. What is the main concern of South Korea regarding the import of US beef?
3. What is the basis of the US argument that Korea's ban on beef import is not acceptable?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The latest **jitters** hit the country Thursday.
a. nervous behaviors b. calmness
c. disappointments d. intensity
2. U.S. beef imports are reported to contain banned parts.
a. rotten b. genetically modified
c. prohibited d. flavored
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry suspended quarantine inspections
a. put on hold b. continued
c. provided d. suspected
4. The ministry said it had discovered a box of vertebral columns.
a. vertical b. muscular
c. spinal d. posterior

5. He was convicted of attempted murder.
- a. found guilty
 - b. suspected
 - c. accused
 - d. reprimanded
6. He is believed to have taken bribes from pharmaceutical firms.
- a. drug manufacturing
 - b. medical
 - c. food
 - d. chemical
7. The execution was seen as Beijing’s strong will to ensure food and drug safety.
- a. indictment
 - b. carrying out capital punishment
 - c. investigation
 - d. grab
8. The U.S. continued to violate the bilateral standards.
- a. unilateral
 - b. mutually set up
 - c. single
 - d. unreasonable
9. Anti-FTA activists criticized Seoul government for taking the lukewarm step.
- a. halfhearted
 - b. demanding
 - c. provocative
 - d. elusive
10. The U.S. should take scrupulous measures to ensure beef safety.
- a. hygienic
 - b. administrative
 - c. conscientious
 - d. strict

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Fears Over US Beef]

America Must Take Bold Steps to Ensure Meat Safety

South Korean consumers are increasingly worried about the safety of U.S. beef imports that have repeatedly contained banned parts. The latest jitters hit the country Thursday when the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry suspended quarantine inspections of all beef from America over mad-cow concerns. The ministry said it had discovered a box of

vertebral columns, designated as “ specified risk material” that could potentially cause mad cow disease, in an 18.7-ton shipment from the United States.

No doubt food safety is emerging as one of the important global issues. We remember that the U.S. has strongly condemned China for exporting food products containing harmful materials. The Chinese authorities executed Zheng Xiaoyu, former head of the food and drug safety agency, last month after being convicted of taking bribes from pharmaceutical firms. The execution was seen as Beijing’ s strong will to ensure food and drug safety at home and abroad.

The U.S. has failed to meet export standards 15 times since last October when Korea partially reopened its market after it banned American beef imports in December 2003 over the outbreak of mad cow disease. How could the U.S. continue to violate the bilateral standards in which it agreed to ship only boneless meat from cattle under 30 months old? It is quite regrettable that the U.S. has not made any sincere efforts to prevent the repetition of such violations.

Korean quarantine officials sent back U.S. beef imports four times between October and December last year because they contained bone fragments and the excessive dioxin levels. This year, American meatpackers shipped beef with short ribs to Korea seven times. They also exported mislabeled beef for U.S. domestic consumption three times. The U.S. side seemed to have only tried to find excuses for the violations without taking bold steps to correct its loose inspection system. Every time Washington officials attributed the violations to meatpackers’ simple mistakes.

The U.S. inaction proves that America is applying double standards to its foreign trade. It is very strict on goods imported into the country, while

overlooking safety standards for products to be shipped to other countries. What's more annoying is the remarks by U.S. Agriculture Secretary Mike Johanns. In response to the latest case, he said only six out of about 600,000 boxes of beef to Korea have problems. "So you could see, this has really worked remarkably well. I would just be very bold in saying that kind of number whether you're dealing with Kias or Toyotas or beef is a very, very strong number," he said.

His saying indicates that the U.S. has no intention of rectifying its mistakes. Johanns said the real solution to the problem is to go to standards of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). "This would not even be an issue if we were at OIE standards," he said. He claimed the vertebral column from an animal under 30 months of age is within OIE standards. His stance shows that the U.S. is only interested in opening the Korean market wider to its beef, while not respecting the bilateral agreement on beef trade.

American lawmakers have already threatened to reject a free trade agreement (FTA) signed by the both countries in June, if South Korea does not comply with a U.S. demand for a full market opening to American beef. Korean farmers and anti-FTA activists criticized Seoul government for taking the lukewarm step of halting the inspection of U.S. beef imports over the spinal bone case in a bid to avoid the threat. They said the Roh Moo-hyun administration should have imposed a total ban on American beef until the U.S. takes scrupulous measures to ensure beef safety.

Washington officials should realize that they might succeed in forcing Seoul to completely open its beef market, but that they cannot win back Korean consumers' confidence in U.S. beef. And Korean policymakers must make efforts to protect sovereign consumer rights to safe beef

without yielding to mounting trade pressure from the U.S.

[어휘해설] jitters 1 [the jitters] 신경과민, 초조, 공포감 quarantine inspections 검역 vertebral a. 【해부】 척추의[에 관한]; 척추골로 된[을 가진] meatpackers n. 《미》 정육업자 spinal bone 척추뼈 scrupulous 1. 양심적인, 지조 있는, 성실한 2. 꼼꼼한, 세심한; 정확한, 철저한; 조심성 있는; 용의 주도한 win back (이겨서) 되찾다 mounting 증가하는

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

“So you could see, this has really worked remarkably well. I would just be very bold in saying that kind of number whether you’re dealing with Kias or Toyotas or beef is a very, very strong number.”

1. What does ‘strong’ number mean?
2. What is the main point of the above statement?.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. What are some of the reasons that the US beef should not be imported?
2. Compare the reasons pointed out above with the ones presented in the previous editorial (in Unit 3).
3. Which ones do you think are more persuasive and why?
4. What is your personal opinion on the US beef import ban?

Unit 5

Korea's Christian Warriors

▷ Reading Points ◁

1. What is the phrase 'christian warriors' intended to implicate?
2. What is the cause of the hostage crisis in Afghanistan?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The ongoing hostage crisis has sparked interesting reaction in some quarters.
 - a. countries
 - b. companies
 - c. provinces
 - d. groups of people
2. Many South Koreans have offered condolences to those who lost their family members.
 - a. criticism
 - b. sympathy
 - c. endurance
 - d. feeling
3. Others have used the occasion to heap derision on them.
 - a. warning
 - b. praise
 - c. scorn
 - d. ignorance
4. Police officials may bring defamation charges against them.
 - a. theft
 - b. slander
 - c. bribery
 - d. kidnapping
5. Some non-religious groups have been working to help the refugees.
 - a. exiles
 - b. poor people
 - c. outlaws
 - d. foreigners

6. The providers of the rescue effort have been disproportionately Christian.
- a. moderately
 - b. excessively
 - c. unwisely
 - d. surprisingly
7. He was arrested by Chinese police, deported to North Korea and imprisoned.
- a. expelled
 - b. sent
 - c. defected
 - d. returned
8. Pastor Kim Dong-shik was kidnapped in China in 2000.
- a. killed
 - b. captured
 - c. abducted
 - d. found dead
9. He is believed to have died while in North Korean custody.
- a. protection
 - b. detention
 - c. care
 - d. settlement
10. They would petition to be allowed to defect to South Korea.
- a. appeal
 - b. sue
 - c. legalize
 - d. pretend
11. They are vigorously opposing government revisions to the private school law.
- a. mildly
 - b. truly
 - c. seemingly
 - d. energetically
12. The North Korean human rights issue in general is viewed as impediments to his policy.
- a. shortcuts
 - b. barriers
 - c. goals
 - d. passages

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Korea' s Christian Warriors]

The ongoing hostage crisis in Afghanistan has sparked interesting reactions in some quarters. While many South Koreans have offered

condolences and hope for the safe return of the remaining hostages, others have used the occasion to heap derision on them. Some Korean Internet users have been attacking the volunteers, their church and the aid organization that sent them. A few have gone as far as encourage the Taliban to kill them. Police officials may bring defamation or other charges against some of the Internet users involved.

Some of the Christian volunteers' apparent disregard for their own personal safety, as well as of the contempt being heaped on them, can be traced to Christians' work with North Korean refugees over the past several years. While some non-religious groups have been working to help the refugees, the effort has been disproportionately Christian. They have been working to shelter North Koreans in China, help them escape and aid them in resettling in South Korea. They have also been sharing their faith with them. It is telling that the Korean Foundation for World Aid, the organization that sent the 23 volunteers to Afghanistan, began as a means to provide humanitarian assistance to North Koreans.

The work in North Korea, China and elsewhere has not been without risk. South Koreans in China have faced arrest or worse for helping North Korean refugees flee to South Korea. Choi Yong-hun, a lay Presbyterian, was released from a Chinese prison last December after spending nearly four years there. He was captured while trying to help North Koreans escape to South Korea. Many other South Korean Christians have been arrested by Chinese authorities for their work with North Koreans. They also face danger from North Korean agents operating in China. Pastor Kim Dong-shik was kidnapped in China in 2000 and is believed to have died while in North Korean custody.

Korean-American pastor Park Joon-jae (Jeffrey Bahk) helped six North Korean refugees escaped from China into Myanmar in January of 2005.

His plan was to help them get to U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in Thailand where they would petition to be allowed to defect to South Korea. The 62-year-old was swept away while trying to get them across a river into Laos and drowned. The six refugees were arrested by Myanmar officials but were eventually allowed to defect to South Korea.

Son Jung-nam defected from North Korea in 1998. He later became a Christian after meeting with South Korean missionaries in China. In 2001 he was arrested by Chinese police, deported to North Korea and imprisoned. After his release, he defected to South Korea in 2004. Last year he returned to North Korea to share his faith. He was arrested by North Korean authorities and sentenced to death. He is now awaiting his execution. Other defectors have also returned to North Korea to share their faith and face a similar fate if caught. The activities of Christian groups on behalf of North Koreans have also run into opposition from President Roh Moo-hyun and his administration, which views the defectors and the North Korean human rights issue in general as impediments to his policy of reconciliation with Kim Jong-il's government.

In a December 2004 interview with OhmyNews, then Minister of Unification (and current presidential contender) Chung Dong-young made the Roh administration's view of efforts to help North Koreans escape to the South perfectly clear: "[T]he government clearly opposes organized defections. For the people in the North to live their lives in the North with their families is necessary both for individuals and for co-existence and co-prosperity ... [I]t is not desirable for anyone to organize defections, intentionally bringing people out of North Korea." Roh administration policy towards North Korean defectors has not changed since Chung made that statement.

The Roh administration has also cut financial aid to North Koreans who make it here. Many North Koreans use their resettlement money to pay the costs of getting relatives out of North Korea and the cuts have made it more difficult for them to do so. North Korean human rights is not the only issue bitterly dividing Christian activists from the Roh administration and its progressive supporters.

Christian groups like the Presbyterian Church of Korea and the Christian Council of Korea are vigorously opposing government revisions to the private school law which would force religious schools to accept up to 25 percent of its board members from “outside groups.” There is also increasing calls in some quarters for taxing Christian and Buddhist organizations and their clergy. These ongoing tensions could very well have an impact on the presidential race in December and National Assembly elections in the spring of 2008 as Christian activists and their detractors head to the polls.

As the Roman philosopher Seneca the Younger observed, constant exposure to dangers will breed contempt for them. Korean Christians serving North Korean refugees have been facing danger for years. In that light, the activities of missionaries and Christian aid workers in dangerous places like Afghanistan is simply a brand extension. Unfortunately, the hostages in Afghanistan are paying the price for their contempt of the danger they faced. This tragedy should be a wakeup call for churches and aid groups to be more cautious in preparing for their oversea missions. andyinrok@lycos.com

[어휘해설] condolences: n. 조상(弔喪), 애도; [종종 pl.] 조사(弔詞), 애도의 a letter of condolence 문상 편지 defamation: n. 중상, 비방
defamation of character 명예 훼손 disregard: n. [U.C] 무시, 경시(ignoring) 《of, for》 have a complete disregard for …을 완전히 무시하다 disproportionate: a. 불균형의, 어울리지 않는 《to》; 과잉한,

너무 작은 petition: n. 청원, 탄원, 진정, 신청 detractor: 반대자, 비판자.
swept away: <급류·눈사태 등이> 쓸어 내리다, brand extension: 상표확장
(해외선교를 통해서 교회를 알리는일)

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

It is telling that the Korean Foundation for World Aid, *the organization* that sent the 23 volunteers to Afghanistan, began as a means to provide humanitarian assistance to North Koreans.

1. What does It refer to?
2. What is the subject of the embedded clause?
3. How is *the organization* related to other components of the sentence?

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Is the author sympathetic to the hostages in Afghanistan?
2. What is the main points of the editorial?
3. If we follow the author's argument, why were the christian missionaries sent to Afghanistan?

days _ exactly like the New York exchange has. And this increasing semblance between the two countries' bourses should at least be one reason Korea can hardly afford to remain an idle spectator of the U.S. subprime credit turmoil.

As seen in the wild fluctuation of the KOSPI index, the bursting of the U.S. housing market bubble almost immediately hit the equity market here. The plunge of the Seoul bourse, the sharpest among Pacific-rim markets, is of course due mainly to its inherent immaturity. Especially problematic were brokerage houses and their analysts, who were bent on only painting a rosy outlook to pursue short-term gains rather than protecting investors by cautioning them against inherent risk factors. Still one can seldom deny the unusually high shares taken by U.S. investors on the Seoul exchange.

Greater caution is required with regard to mortgage lenders. Outstanding household debts amounted to \$730 billion last year, or 74 percent of gross domestic product, higher than most advanced countries. Most of these are collateral-backed loans, so the risks of defaults are not very high. Analysts say, however, if the interest rate rises 1.3 percentage points and home prices drop 5.5 percent, the much-dreaded scenario of a credit crisis will become a reality, even if there were no increases in family debts.

Fortunately, most analysts say America will be able to overcome the troubles caused by subprime mortgages _ loans made to less creditworthy borrowers _ considering its relatively small proportion and fundamental strength in the U.S. economy. Said U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson Jr., " What is going on in my judgment is a reassessment of risk."

Seoul, however, should only take such apparently reassuring remarks

by U.S. officials with a grain of salt. First, it should be seen as rather unusual that the treasury secretary himself, not Fed officials, commented on a financial problem. Second, if Paulson's " reassessment of risk" is being done on a global scale, that could mean mass withdrawal of U.S. investment capital from riskier markets, such as Korea.

One needs not be a believer in the " butterfly effect" in assuming the subprime collapse heralds a sweeping change in global financial markets. The era of cheap credit, overflowing money and asset bubbles that began in America and Europe a decade ago and spread to Asia is coming to an end to be replaced by safety-first, risk-avoiding investment patterns.

All these should remind government officials of the three minimum tasks recently advised by the Asian Development Bank _ securing the stability of exchange rates, avoiding undue reliance on overseas investors and maintaining strict supervision of financial markets. Premature panic may not be necessary but the government should prepare for all situations conceivable.

[어휘해설] bourses: n. [또는 Bourse] 증권 거래소 《유럽의 여러 도시, 특히 파리의》; 금융 시장 turmoil: n. [U.C] 소란, 소동, 혼란 fluctuation: (방향·위치·상황의) 변동, 오르내림 성쇠, 흥망(ups and downs) equity market: 주식시장 Pacific-rim markets: 환태평양의 brokerage houses: 증권사지점 rosy outlook: 장밋빛 전망 collateral-backed: 담보물에 의해 뒷받침되고 있는 creditworthy: a. 【상업】 (재정적으로) 신용할 수 있는, 신용도 높은 reassessment: re·as·sess vt. 재평가하다; 재부과하다; 다시 할당하다 remind A of B: vt. 생각나게 하다, 상기시키다, 일깨우다 supervision: 감독, 관리, 지휘, 감시, 통제

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

One needs not be a believer in the " butterfly effect" in assuming the subprime collapse heralds a sweeping change in

global financial markets.

1. What are the grammatical functions or meanings of the two in's in the above sentence?
2. What is the grammatical function of the subprime collapse?
3. Why is the past form (underlined were) used instead of *is*?

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Why does the US banking crisis have influence on the Korean market?
2. What is a “butterfly effect”?
3. What is an asset bubble and why is it dangerous?

accident.

- a. at the bottom
- b. right after
- c. at the same time
- d. before

7. The two brokers are alleged to have created bogus diplomas.

- a. fake
- b. genuine
- c. imported
- d. photo-copied

8. Their trust may have stemmed from the degrees that these instructors supposedly held.

- a. derived from
- b. come across
- c. hand over
- d. mix up

9. He graduated from a prestigious university.

- a. renowned
- b. traditional
- c. expensive
- d. public

10. we must ask ourselves why such forgeries are so rampant.

- a. unrestrained
- b. popular
- c. hidden
- d. mysterious

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Fake degrees]

It appears that the use of forged diplomas is widespread. The police have launched an investigation into the academic credentials of teachers in cram schools after a tip-off.

The police said that they are investigating some 3,000 current and former teachers at schools in Gangnam, Songpa and Noryangjin, where many of the large, well-known cram schools are located. The police suspect that brokers are involved in creating forged diplomas from the country's top universities. A fake diploma can be had for as little as 1.5 million won (\$1,700), according to the police. Some of the brokers may

be operating from overseas, judging from the discovery of fake diplomas that were sent from the United States by airmail.

The latest crackdown follows on the heels of an earlier investigation, which resulted in 25 people being taken into custody, including two brokers who are alleged to have created bogus diplomas. That investigation uncovered a medical school graduate who said his major was English in order to teach at a cram school. In another case, a cram school owner, a college dropout who majored in Japanese literature, started his career by posing as a Seoul National University graduate. In 2004, he obtained a forged SNU diploma through a broker for 5 million won and started his own cram school. An advertisement for his school claimed that all the teachers were SNU graduates. It should not come as a surprise that most of the teachers held fake degrees as well.

Teachers who have been found out said they did it because holding degrees from “SKY” – Seoul National University, Korea University and Yonsei University – made it easier for them to get jobs at cram schools. Many cram school owners do not verify the academic degrees of their teachers. In a television interview, one owner said that it was well known that many of the degrees were forged, but that they ignored the issue. As long as the teacher is performing well and attracting students, why bother?

To countless mothers who pay a few million won a month for their children to attend prestigious and popular cram schools, the latest news must be shocking. Those who trusted their children’s future in the hands of the instructors must be feeling betrayed. For many parents, their trust may have stemmed from the degrees that these instructors supposedly held. Using forged degrees should be punished. At the same time, we must ask ourselves why such forgeries are so rampant.

[어휘해설] forged: 위조[모조]하다; credentials: 신임장; 증(명)서 cram school: 주입식 교육 학교 tip-off: 비밀 정보; 주의, 경고(warning); 조언, 암시(hint) judging from: ~으로 판단하면 crackdown: 단속; 탄압 bogus: 가짜의, 사이비(似而非)의(phony) dropout: 낙후, 탈락; 《구어》(기성 사회나 학교에서의) 탈락자; 중퇴자 stemmed from: ~~에서 비롯되다, 유래하다 rampant: <병·소문 등이> 유행하는, 마구 퍼지는,성한

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

1. Transform the following passive sentence into an active voice sentence.
2. What is the meaning of “for”?

A fake diploma can be had for as little as 1.5 million won (\$1,700), according to the police.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Why do you think this kind of incidence happen?
2. What needs to be done to prevent this from happening again?
3. Do you know how heavy the penalty is for check-forging in the United States?

Unit 8

Crackdown on Fake Diploma Begins

▷ Reading Points ◁

1. What is the main point of the editorial?
2. What is meant by the tip-off in the first paragraph?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The prosecution launched an investigation into the incident
 - a. governing body
 - b. body of prosecutors
 - c. judges
 - d. personals
2. They intend to root out old practices.
 - a. eradicate
 - b. destroy
 - c. pass
 - d. bypass
3. It is part of efforts to root out “ fabricated knowledge.”
 - a. naïve
 - b. made-up
 - c. decorated
 - d. old-fashioned
4. Prosecutors will clamp down on those forging master’ s and doctoral degrees
 - a. follow up
 - b. crack down on
 - c. punish
 - d. expand
5. This task force will also target on those who plagiarize papers.
 - a. document
 - b. copy
 - c. receive
 - d. publish

6. Exaggerated and misleading advertisements will also be under investigation
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| a. Banned | b. Overstated |
| c. Copied | d. Grabbed |
7. They said they graduated from the nation' s top three prestigious universities.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. notorious | b. esteemed |
| c. obscure | d. popular |
8. They will hand out strict measures to hagwon operators.
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. pretend | b. give out |
| c. withdraw | d. reserve |
9. The office will take punitive measures to those brokers.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. temporary | b. penalizing |
| c. forewarning | d. mixed up |
10. She worked as an art curator.
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| a. art gallery manager | b. art producer |
| c. artist patron | d. art critic |

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Crackdown on Fake Diploma Begins]

By Kim Rahn Staff Reporter

The prosecution has launched an intensive crackdown on the illegal forging of academic records and certificates as part of efforts to root out “fabricated knowledge.” The measure has come amid the recent flurry of cases regarding famous figures in the art and cultural world who had forged their academic records, including art curator Shin Jeong-ah, English instructor Lee Ji-young, architect Lee Chang-ha, and Dongsoong Art Center head Kim Ock-rang.

The Supreme Prosecutors’ Office said Thursday that regional offices

would crack down on forgery cases in three categories until the end of the year: educational and cultural knowledge including diplomas; expert licenses; and certification regarding knowledge about safety measures. For the educational and cultural knowledge category, prosecutors will clamp down on those forging or trading master's and doctoral degrees; those getting jobs with fake diplomas; those plagiarizing papers; those fabricating school exam scores, TOEIC or TOEFL records, and academic or employment certificates; and those forging artists' works.

In the license category, the prosecution will check medical or legal services from bogus doctors or lawyers, the lending of licenses to unqualified people, and the forgery of state-authorized or private organization-certified certificates such as licenses for tax accountants.

Prosecutors will also crack down on the forgery of certificates from both foreign and domestic organizations, including the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Conformance European (CE), Korea Food and Drug Administration and Korean Standards. Exaggerated and misleading advertisements will also be under investigation.

The prosecution will cooperate with related ministries and expert groups for ways of handling the effective crackdown. "In the past when the nation focused on manufacturing, trademarks of luxurious goods were forged. But with the society becoming knowledge-based, 'knowledge' is being forged," a prosecutor said.

The Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education will also review the diplomas of 48,000 teachers at "hagwons," private educational institutes, in Seoul. It initially planned investigating instructors who said they graduated from the nation's top three prestigious universities, but decided to expand it to those from all universities. The office will report

teachers found to have forged academic records to the police and hand out punitive measures to hagwon operators who hired such instructors.

rahnita@koreatimes.co.kr

[어휘해설] prosecution:검찰 launch:시작, 착수하다. crackdown on:적발하다.
illegal:불법의 forging:위조, 날조 certificate:증명서, 졸업 증명서 root out:~을
근절하다, 뿌리 뽑다. fabricate:만들어 내다, 조작하다.measure:측정, 측량 amid:~의
한복판에(서),~에 둘러싸여. flurry: 소동, (한바탕으) 질풍 regional:지방의 crack
down on:적발하다. forgery:모조, 위조, 변조 diploma:졸업장, 학위증서 plagiarize:
표절,도용하다. bogus:가짜의, 위조의 unqualified: 자격 없는,
Exaggerate:과장하다. misleading:잘못 인도하는, 오해하게 만드는. initially:처음에
prestigious:명성이 있는, 유명한 hand out:~을 나누어 주다, 분배하다, (별.비판
따위를)가하다 punitive: 형벌의, 징벌의

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

1. Transform the following passive sentence into an active voice.
2. What is the meaning of “for”?
A fake diploma can be had for as little as 1.5 million won (\$1,700), according to the police.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Why do you think this kind of incidence happen?
2. What needs to be done to prevent this from happening again?
3. Do you know how heavy the penalty is for check-forging in the United States?

6. They accused the North of running a clandestine uranium-based nuclear weapons program.
- a. secret
 - b. huge
 - c. small scale
 - d. laboratory-level
7. The statement triggered the outbreak of a new nuclear crisis.
- a. era
 - b. eruption
 - c. debate
 - d. end
8. It is critical for the six parties to make up for lost time in this negotiation.
- a. compensate for
 - b. rearrange
 - c. appeal for
 - d. follow
9. They will cooperate to restore momentum in achieving their common goal.
- a. impetus
 - b. relationship
 - c. vigor
 - d. speed
10. Hill will visit NK over denuclearization.
- a. being free of nuclear plants
 - b. being free of nuclear facilities
 - c. rejection of arms
 - d. filing appeals to nuclear matters

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Hill Visits NK Over Denuclearization]

By Yoon Won-sup

Staff Reporter

Christopher Hill, chief U.S. negotiator for the six-party talks arrived in Pyongyang, Thursday, for talks on North Korea's denuclearization, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade said. Hill's trip is the first such visit by a high-ranking U.S. negotiator in nearly five years.

"The U.S. assistant secretary of state will meet his North Korean counterpart Kim Gye-gwan to discuss implementation of the Feb.13 agreement made at the six-party talks and normalization of

Pyongyang–Washington relations,” a ministry spokesman said.

Hill flew out of a U.S. air base in Osan, south of Seoul, to Pyongyang with Sung Kim, director of the Korea Desk at the U.S. State Department, and his aide Tom Gibbons.

He will come back to Seoul Friday afternoon to brief his South Korean counterpart Chun Young-woo on the trip and fly to Washington via Japan, according to ministry officials.

During meetings with North Korean officials, Hill will discuss procedures to shut down the nuclear facilities and a roadmap to complete the North’ s denuclearization this year.

Hill’ s visit is seen as a positive move toward North Korea’ s disarmament after problems with North Korea’ s frozen funds at a Macau bank, which stalled the six-party talks, have just been resolved. North Korea has said it is preparing to finally shut down its main nuclear reactors in Yongbyon, two months past the April 14 deadline under the Feb. 13 accord.

The visit also follows days after the North’ s invitation of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors to North Korea to discuss the shutdown of its nuclear facilities in Yongbyon next week. Spokesman Cho Hee-yong also expressed his hope that every single meeting between North Korea and the United States has meaningful results. “ The visit to Pyongyang basically means a bilateral meeting in the framework of the six-party talks, but they have more issues to discuss including normalization of relations as well as the nuclear issue,” he added.

Hill is the highest-ranking U.S. State Department official to visit the communist nation since late 2002, when his predecessor James Kelly, following a short trip to Pyongyang, accused the North of running a clandestine uranium-based nuclear weapons program, triggering the

outbreak of a fresh nuclear crisis.

Japan welcomed the visit. “ Dialogue is natural. Without dialogue the problem will not be resolved,” AFP quoted Prime Minister Shinzo Abe as saying, known for his hard line on North Korea.

The department said, “ It is critical for the six parties to make up for lost time to restore momentum in achieving our agreed common goal: the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.” ’

[어휘해설] shut down: (공장 따위의) 조업정지. reactor: 원자로 bilateral: 쌍방의, 양자의 framework: 틀, 테두리, 구조. clandestine: 비밀의, 불법의, 남몰래 하는, trigger: ~을 일으키다, 유발하다, 촉발시키다. outbreak: (폭동, 전쟁, 유행병 따위의) 발발, 발생. momentum: 계기, 추진력.

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

Hill’ s visit is seen as a positive move toward North Korea’ s disarmament after problems with North Korea’ s frozen funds at a Macau bank, which stalled the six-party talks, have just been resolved.

1. What is the grammatical object of have been resolved?
2. What is the antecedent of which?

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. What is the purpose of Hill’s visit?
2. Why is Shinjo Abe quoted?

6. The Roh administration put North' s denuclearization issue on the back burner.
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. low on agenda | b. unnecessary |
| c. unnoticed | d. parasitic |
6. They accused the North of running a clandestine uranium-based nuclear weapons program.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a. secret | b. huge |
| c. small scale | d. laboratory-level |
7. The statement triggered the outbreak of a new nuclear crisis.
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. era | b. eruption |
| c. debate | d. end |
8. It is critical for the six parties to make up for lost time in this negotiation.
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a. compensate for | b. rearrange |
| c. appeal for | d. follow |
9. They will cooperate to restore momentum in achieving their common goal.
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| a. impetus | b. relationship |
| c. vigor | d. speed |

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Diplomatic Normalization]

North Must Speed Up Denuclearization for Ties With US

The United States and North Korea are expected to hold a working group meeting late this month or early next month to discuss ways to normalize bilateral diplomatic ties in line with Pyongyang' s dismantling of its nuclear weapons programs. South Korean media reported that the normalization talks are likely to take place in Europe, possibly Berlin, although Washington has yet to confirm the venue and date for the meeting.

Nuclear envoys from the U.S., North Korea, South Korea, China, Japan and Russia are also scheduled to attend a two-day working group on concrete steps toward Pyongyang's denuclearization. The meeting opens in the northeastern Chinese city of Shenyang today. Negotiators will try to map out a timetable for the North to declare and dismantle all of its nuclear facilities.

In separate developments, the two Koreas plan to hold a second summit in Pyongyang from Aug. 28-30. President Roh Moo-hyun and his northern counterpart Kim Jong-il is likely to discuss ways of establishing a permanent peace regime on the Korean Peninsula and expand economic cooperation to promote national reconciliation. Some critics attack the Roh administration for trying to put North's denuclearization issue on the back burner at the request of the North.

President Roh ought to let the North reaffirm its nuclear disarmament commitment before promising massive economic aid to the impoverished Stalinist country. Some analysts claim that the Kim Jong-il regime might use the summit as a bargaining chip to pressure the U.S. to drop its anti-North Korean policy and mend ties with the longtime foe.

Despite significant progress in the North's denuclearization, it is premature to expect an immediate breakthrough in diplomatic normalization between the U.S. and North Korea. However, there are positive signs the two sides are moving toward normalization. President George W. Bush has already eased his hard-line stance on the North, which he once labeled part of the "Axis of Evil."

The change came following the Republican Party's defeat in mid-term elections last year and setbacks in the Iraq war. This softened position has helped Pyongyang agree on the complete disabling of its nuclear facilities at the six-nation talks in Beijing in February. In return for the

denuclearization, the U.S. and other countries promised to provide heavy fuel oil, economic aid and diplomatic incentives.

Some experts said that President Bush needs to make a breakthrough in the North Korean nuclear problem to make up for his policy blunders in Iraq and other issues before the 2008 presidential election. In the latest positive developments, the U.S. is considering providing aid to North Korea through the United Nations, following floods that reportedly left more than 200 people dead or missing. The Stalinist country recently invited the New York Philharmonic to play in Pyongyang. The orchestra is mulling over accepting the invitation. These moves might help create a favorable atmosphere for the two sides to build up trust and set up diplomatic relations.

However, the U.S. and North Korea will have to overcome a series of thorny issues. Pyongyang want Washington to exclude it from a list of states sponsoring terrorism and lift economic sanctions under a special U.S. law limiting trade with enemy countries. North Korea will have to make sincere efforts to completely scrap its nuclear arms programs in a bid to get economic and diplomatic compensation from the U.S., South Korea and other six-party nations.

[어휘해설] normalize 정상화하다 bilateral 양측의 diplomatic 외교의 dismantle 폐지하다 venue 발생지, 장소 envoy 외교사절 denuclearization 비핵화 dismantle 제거하다 counterpart 상대자 regime 정권, 통치양식 reconciliation 화해 denuclearization 비핵화 disarmament 무장해제 impoverish 굶주리게 하다 Stalinist 스탈린식의, 공산주의의 regime 정권, 통치양식 foe 적 denuclearization 비핵화 premature 조숙한 breakthrough 돌파구 Axis 축 Republican 공화당의 setbacks 차질 denuclearization 비핵화 breakthrough 돌파구 blunder 큰 실수 Stalinist 공산주의 mull 숙고하다 favorable 호의를 보이는 thorny 까다로운, 어려운 sanctions 제재 compensation 배상, 변상

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

Japan welcomed the visit. "Dialogue is natural. Without dialogue the problem will not be resolved," AFP quoted Prime Minister Shinzo Abe as saying, known for his hard line on North Korea.

1. What is the grammatical object of saying?
2. How is known grammatically related to the other parts of the sentence?

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Identify the six parties in the six-party talk.
2. What kind of results do you think each party pursue to achieve?
3. Why do you think the U.S. is keen on the settlement of the nuclear issue?
4. Compare the main points of this editorial with that of the previous one in Unit 9.

Unit 11

Bridges Don't Collapse for No Reason

▷ Reading Points ◁

1. What is the main issue regarding the bridge collapsing?
2. What is the main cause of the collapse?
3. Are you aware Seong-Su Bridge once collapsed in Korea?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part

1. Instances of bridges collapsing for no immediately apparent reason are extremely rare.
 - a. falling down
 - b. repairing
 - c. rebuilding
 - d. improving
2. Less rare are collapses with a proximate cause.
 - a. nearest
 - b. unknown
 - c. remote
 - d. complex
3. A barge carrying a lot of logs was entering the harbor.
 - a. freight carrier
 - b. passenger carrier
 - c. flatboat
 - d. canoe
4. A barge plowed into a bridge in Oklahoma in 2002.
 - a. avoid
 - b. ran into
 - c. scrape
 - d. splash
5. A ship rammed a bridge over Florida's Tampa Bay in 1980.

cause. This spring, an off-ramp of a San Francisco bridge collapsed after it was weakened by a burning gasoline-tank truck. In 2002, 14 people were killed when a barge plowed into a bridge in Oklahoma. In 1980, 35 died when a ship rammed a bridge over Florida's Tampa Bay.

But unique, discrete collapses almost never happen. A notable instance was the collapse in 1967 of the Silver Bridge over the Ohio River that killed more than 40 people. But the statistical improbability of people suffering the same fate as the motorists caught up in Wednesday's still-unexplained collapse of the Interstate 35W Bridge in Minneapolis is of little comfort when faced with the daily task of getting from one side of the river to the other. Ultimately, the failure of the Silver Bridge was found to be the fault of corrosion and crumbling concrete, signs of deterioration that should be detectable by regular inspection.

Now engineers must determine why the Interstate bridge failed. It had been built to federal standards, was inspected regularly and, even though it was 40 years old, had been determined to have several years of use left before major repairs would be required. Washington was immediately importuned by the usual post-disaster demands to do something, do anything _ pass a law, create a new bureaucracy, spend money and point fingers. The fact is, the federal government already spends generously _ too generously, according to President Bush.

A \$286 billion highway bill funding over 6,300 projects passed in 2005. True, there's more political satisfaction in building something new than fixing something old, but lack of money should not be an excuse in the United States for a bridge to collapse.

After the rescue and recovery operations, the first order of business is to determine why a seemingly sound bridge, undergoing routine use on an ordinary summer day, fell without warning. Everything else proceeds

from learning that cause.

In the longer term, the Bush administration can somewhat redeem its miserable performance after Hurricane Katrina by seeing that a replacement bridge is speedily built. The September 2008 Republican presidential convention in Minnesota makes for a nice deadline.

[어휘해설] off-ramp: 출구로(exit ramp) plowed into: ~를 들이받다
discrete: 분리된, 따로따로의; 불연속의 crumbling 산산히 부서지는~
detectable: 발견할 수 있는, 탐지할 수 있는 importune: <...에게>
 끈덕지게 조르다, 성가시게 부탁하다;괴롭히다(worry), 귀찮게 하다,
강요하다 proceeds from: ~에서 발생하다, ~유래하다 redeem:
되사다;<저당물을> 도로 찾다, 회복하다, 만회하다 makes for: ~에
이바지 하다, 도움이 되다

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

But the statistical improbability of people suffering the same fate as the motorists caught up in Wednesday' s still-unexplained collapse of the Interstate 35W Bridge in Minneapolis is of little comfort when *faced with* the daily task of getting from one side of the river to the other.

1. What is the main clause subject?
2. What is the main clause verb?
3. Who is faced with the daily task of getting from side of the river the other.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Who do you think is responsible for preventing this from happening again?
2. What will happen if rules and regulations are loosened or abolished regarding public safety?

the world.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. derision | b. horror |
| c. attention | d. repetition |
6. I was beaten so hard when I was hauled away at the age of 17.
- | | |
|------------|---------|
| a. sold | b. fled |
| c. injured | d. drag |
7. It vindicated her past.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a. cleared | b. beautified |
| c. nullified | d. intensified |
8. They should educate future generations without distorting history.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. observing | b. twisting |
| c. remembering | d. criticizing |
9. They put forth their position on the issue in an unequivocal manner.
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| a. simple | b. mild |
| c. desired | d. clear |
10. They should accept historical responsibility for the coercion of young women into sexual slavery.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a. enforcement | b. freedom |
| c. selection | d. adoption |

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Ex-Sex Slaves Welcome US Resolution]

by Park Chung—a
Staff Reporter

Former Korean sex slaves used by Japanese soldiers during World War II hailed Tuesday the passage of a resolution by the U.S. House of Representatives, urging Japan to officially apologize to the victims and acknowledge its historical responsibility.

“ The United States’ approval of the resolution gives us hope for the

restoration of honor, the realization of justice for victims of comfort women in the Asia Pacific region, and women's human rights activists who have spent tens of years for supporting victims of comfort women," said the Korean Council for Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan.

"The Japanese government should officially apologize to the elderly victims as soon as possible and make legal compensations as well as teach the younger generations correct history and promise a peaceful future," it said.

Kil Won-ok and Lee Soon-duk, two of the victims of comfort women, expressed their delight. "My delight is beyond words. The Japanese government should now sincerely apologize to the victims in order not to become the mockery of the world," said Kil.

Lee, 91, demanded activists to continue their efforts for rights of the victims.

"I have no single spot in my body which is well as I was beaten so hard when I was hauled away at the age of 17. Please help us live decent lives for the rest of our lives," she said.

Lawmakers, including Lee Mi-kyung of the Uri Party, also hailed the U.S. House Resolution as a wise decision and called on the Japanese government to immediately give legal compensation to victims and to educate future generations about comfort women without distorting history.

The non-binding House resolution is symbolic, but it demands Japan to formally acknowledge, apologize, and accept historical responsibility in a clear and unequivocal manner for the coercion of young women into sexual slavery in military brothels in the 1930s and 40s.

While estimates are varying, hundreds of thousands of women, mostly

from Korea and other Asian countries, are believed to have been sexually enslaved by Japan, which colonized the Korean Peninsula from 1910 to 1945.

U.S. Democratic Rep. Mike Honda, the resolution's chief sponsor, said Lee Yong-soo, who testified before Congress in February on her rape and torture at the hands of Japanese soldiers, watched Monday's proceedings. "All she could do was weep and say thank you," Honda said. "It vindicated her past."

In 1993, Japan issued a carefully worded official apology, but it was never approved by its parliament. Japan has rejected compensation claims, saying they were settled by post war treaties.

[어휘해설] restoration:복구, 부흥, 회복 realization:실현, 달성, 현실화 compensation:보상, 변상 sincerely:성실히, 진심으로, 진정으로 mockery:웃음거리, 조소의 대상 haul:~을 끌어당기다. 잡아끌다. decent:적당한, 알맞는 compensation:보상, 배상 distort:왜곡하다. non-binding 구속력없는 unequivocal:모호하지 않는, 분명한 coercion:강제, 억압, 위압 estimate:~을 어렵하다, 평가하다. enslave:~을 노예로 만들다. colonize:식민지화 하다. testify:증언, 증명하다. torture:고문 proceeding:행위, 행동, 바람직스럽지 못한 사태 진전 weep:한탄하다. vindicate:~의 정당성(결백, 진정)을 입증하다. reject거절하다. compensation:보상, 배상 settle:~을 놓다, 설치하다. treaty:조약, 맹약
michelle@koreatimes.co.kr

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

U.S. Democratic Rep. Mike Honda, the resolution's chief sponsor, said Lee Yong-soo, who testified before Congress in February on her rape and torture at the hands of Japanese soldiers, watched Monday's proceedings. "All she could do was weep and say thank you," Honda said. "It vindicated her past."

1. What is the main clause subject and the corresponding verb?

2. What kind of verb form does weep have?

3. What does It refer to ?

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. What seems to be the main reason that the U.S. Congress passed the resolution?

2. What does it mean that the resolution is non-binding?

3. What happened at Monday's proceedings?

6. Korea' s history of bloodshed is long.
- a. killing
 - b. battle
 - c. crusade
 - d. struggle
7. " The President' s Last Bang" stirred up a great deal of controversy.
- a. motivated
 - b. instigated
 - c. mixed
 - d. (ignited)
8. The U.S. was supporting Park Chung-hee and then his protege.
- a. enemy
 - b. follower protected by him
 - c. predecessor
 - d. colleague
9. They didn' t recognize the lack of bona fide support from the government.
- a. genuine
 - b. ample
 - c. impressive
 - d. various
10. Korea is blessed with a rich history and some fabulously talented directors.
- a. proudly
 - b. extraordinarily
 - c. gracefully
 - d. wildly

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Lest We Should Forget]

The recent release of a Korean movie, " May 18," serves as a timely reminder of some things that are easily forgotten as we rush through our modern Korean lives.

This movie recalls the events of May 1980, when the people of the southwestern city of Gwangju rose up against the oppressive rule of the military government led by General Chun Doo-hwan. Among the events that surrounded May 18 somewhere between two hundred and a few thousand people were shot and killed by soldiers loyal to Chun.

The actions of the heroic people of Gwangju against Chun' s insidious dictatorial rule, though it persisted in a repressive form for more than half a decade, were presumed to have begun the slow death of military dictatorship in South Korea, and set the country on the long road to a functioning democracy. The Gwangju Uprising, as it is known, really was

that important. This movie thus follows a rich tradition of films which serve as potent reminders that Korea's history of bloodshed is long, and it does not begin and end with the Korean War. However the most impressive offerings have been made in recent times, under a more liberal artistic regime.

"Shilmido" is one example, while "The President's Last Bang" stirred up a great deal of controversy with its censored attempt to include footage of the funeral of former President Park Chung-hee. There are many things to be learned from enjoying the back catalogue of Korea's highly talented directors. First, they serve to remind us that when the Dec. 19 presidential election is completed it will represent only the fifth peaceful transfer of power in South Korean history.

This is a short democratic history, which is impossible to easily comprehend when we look around at the rapid development that continues to occur across the Korean Peninsula, especially in the main cities.

Of course we might also feel a little surprise that Park Geun-hye, daughter of Park Chung-hee, is hoping to win the election! Such is the nature of divided opinion regarding the first President Park's reign; "The President's Last Bang" is a great movie, but it isn't the only view of that part of Korea history that is on offer to us.

Another interesting issue, which is Anti-American sentiment in South Korea, can also be more easily understood after pondering the events of May 18. Bruce Cumings, a historian and professor at the University of Chicago, made remarks to the BBC on May 18, 2005. He said, "The U.S. had been supporting Park Chung-hee since [he took power] in 1961, and it did nothing as Chun Doo-hwan seized power. It was as plain as the nose on anyone's face that the U.S. was supporting Park Chung-hee and then his protege, and it was much more worried about stability and North Korea than it was about democracy in the South."

Therefore when it is wondered why the forces of the U.S. apparently simple liberators of the South Korea people in 1953, are not popular among younger Koreans then a short look at the lack of bona fide support the people of Gwangju received as they faced the tanks and guns of Chun's military, can give a deeper insight.

In conclusion, when people of other nations take the big leap into the unknown to understand what Korea represents, and then promptly avoid the wealth of opportunities to understand the Land of the Morning Calm that are available in the DVD room and at the movie theater, it is a really unfortunate situation. Korea is blessed with a rich history and some fabulously talented directors, not to mention actors and actresses, and to miss witnessing them is to miss out on something truly special.

- Korea Times edited by Chris Green

[어휘정리] timely: 시기에 알맞게 rush through :급히 추진하다.
oppressive:가혹한, 짓누르는 insidious :교활한 dictatorial :독재적인
repressive:억압하는 potent:강력한 bloodshed:유혈, 유혈의 참사
regime.:정치제도 stirred up: 야기 시키다. 일으키다 censor: 검열하다.
footage:(영화 필름) 피트 수 nose on anyone's face: (nose- 꼬나플
노릇하다) 누군가의 앞잡이가 되다. 꼬나플 노릇하다 <-표현이 맞는지
궁금합니다 protege: (정치상의)추종자 liberator: 해방자 bona
fide:진실한 leap:도약하다 fabulously: 터무니 없는, 믿어지지 않는

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

Therefore when it is wondered why the forces of the U.S. apparently simple liberators of the South Korea people in 1953, are not popular among younger Koreans then a short look at the lack of bona fide support the people of Gwangju received as they faced the tanks and guns of Chun' s military, can give a deeper insight.

1. Identify the main clause.
2. Identify the main clause subject and verb?

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. What is controversial with “The President’ s Last Bang”?
2. What are the themes of the movies mentioned above?
3. What are the implications of Bruce Cumings’s remark?
4. What do you think is the U.S. interest in the region?

- a. strong
c. common
- b. popular
d. outstanding
6. A ping-pong ball played a key role in Sino-American rapprochement.
a. reunification
c. recognition
- b. reconciliation
d. reassessment
7. Beating Japan in sports has long been viewed as requital for its historical aggressions.
a. overcoming
c. resemblance
- b. repayment
d. recovery
8. The world's most populous country hosts the biggest sporting event next year.
a. wealthy
c. dynamic
- b. calm
d. crowded
9. China will seek to showcase its rapid economic growth and prosperity.
a. display
c. support
- b. conceal
d. strengthen
10. The classical liberal ideals of individualism will be embodied in the Olympics.
a. expressed
c. programmed
- b. judged
d. emphasized
11. It has codified the state's constitutional responsibility to safeguard human rights.
a. legal
c. physical
- b. official
d. basic
12. China is ready to mark the Games as a watershed for China's constructive role.
a. diplomatic gesture
c. authority
- b. return
d. turning point.
13. China did not attempt to stop the genocide in Sudan.
a. collective killings
c. meddling
- b. vandalism
d. intervention

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Countdown to 2008 Olympics]

One year from now, Beijing will host the opening ceremonies for the 2008 Summer Olympics. For two weeks we will be treated to athletic performances that animate dreams and inspire the world, set against the backdrop of one of the world's most ancient and celebrated civilizations. That, at least, is the way Beijing would like to sell the Games. For better or worse, they will mark a critical crossroads in China's development as a responsible global player.

The Olympics have historically been a political event. Fascist and communist regimes tried to use the Games in Berlin in 1936 and Helsinki in 1952 to demonstrate the superiority of their political and social systems. The U.S. and Soviet boycotts of the 1980 (Moscow) and 1984 (Los Angeles) Olympics, respectively, were hardly the first time the Games were used politically. Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon did not participate in 1956 (Melbourne) because of the Suez crisis; Germany was banned from the 1920 Games for its actions in World War I; and South Africa faced bans because of its apartheid policy, to cite a few examples.

Moreover, this will be only the third time since 1896 that the Summer Games are held in Asia, where a tradition of sports diplomacy is arguably more prominent than in other regions. Not only did a ping-pong ball play a key role in Sino-American rapprochement, but the two Koreas have promoted reconciliation by fielding united sports teams, and beating Japan in sports has long been viewed as requital for its historical aggressions.

When the world's most populous country hosts the biggest sporting event around, it is about more than sports. China will seek to portray the

Games as Beijing' s coming-out party, showcasing its rapid economic growth and prosperity, as the 1988 (Seoul) Games did for South Korea. Beijing has been transformed in preparation—from building a new airport to razing traditional “ hutong” neighborhoods. A million cars will be banned from the city and 200 million trees will have been planted to absorb carbon dioxide. Just as the Tokyo Olympics in 1964 closed the book on wartime Japan, the Beijing Games will end China' s past century as the “ sick man” of Asia and open a new chapter as a modern, advanced nation. *The symbolism of China' s first astronaut in space carrying the Beijing Olympic banner could not have been a stronger statement of the nation' s aspirations.*

The Olympics, however, are generating pressures on the regime to change its behavior, not just its image. Beijing must find a way to join its controlled and closed political system with the classical liberal ideals of individualism, open competition and respect for human dignity embodied in the Olympics. It will also have to deal with intense international scrutiny of its behavior by journalists, nongovernmental organizations and socially responsible corporate actors.

It is hard to imagine sweeping changes in China along the lines of what took place in South Korea, where the 1988 Games played a key role in the authoritarian government' s decision to relent to democratization pressures. Recent Chinese cooperation on North Korea, Iran and even climate issues are directly related to Chinese national interests, not an embrace of Olympic ideals. Movement on trade, currency reform and product safety would reflect Beijing' s interests in avoiding trade wars.

The test of whether the Olympics change China will come over human rights and responsible foreign policy, particularly in Africa. China has felt the pressure – and responded by releasing a prominent democracy

activist shortly before the International Olympic Committee awarded Beijing the Games. It has also, for the first time, codified the state's constitutional responsibility to safeguard and respect human rights. These are encouraging steps.

China's Africa policy has come under scrutiny as it continues to sell arms and buy oil from the Sudanese government without attempting to stop the genocide in Darfur. Despite protesting attempts to link Chinese behavior in Darfur with corporate and institutional participation in the Games, China is quietly making changes. It did not block a U.S.-sponsored U.N. resolution calling for sanctions on Sudan's oil industry, it appointed a special envoy for Darfur in May, and it backed the third phase of the Darfur peace plan and an African Union-U.N. peacekeeping force.

The question is: Will the 2008 Games be like the 1936 Games in Berlin, where the goal was to validate a flawed domestic system before the world? Or, in the coming year, will we see whether Beijing is ready to mark the Games as a watershed for China's constructive role in the community of nations?

-Korea Herald 8/10/2007-

[어휘정리] animate:고무하다. 활기를 띠게 하다. backdrop :배경
Fascist:파시스트 regime:정치제도 apartheid:(남아공의)인종차별 정책
arguably:거의 틀림없이 rapprochement,:친선, 화해 reconciliation:화해,
조정 requital:보복 aspirations. :포부 embody:구체화하다 scrutiny:정밀한
조사 authoritarian:권위(독재) 주의자 relent: 누그러지다.
democratization: 민주화 codify:(법률) 편찬하다. 체계화 하다.
constitutional: 헌법상의 validate:입증하다. flawed: 흠이 있는
watershed: 분수령

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

1. Try to translate the following into Korean.

The symbolism of China's first astronaut in space carrying the Beijing Olympic banner could not have been a stronger statement of the nation's aspirations.

2. Rewrite the above sentence beginning with the given words.
Nothing other than the symbolism of China's first astronaut in

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. What does the author expect China to do in the international community?
2. What seems to the author to lack in China's African policy?



Unit 15

Accepting Diversity

▷ Reading Preview ◁

1. Why is ethnic homogeneity at issue in Korea?
2. What is the foreigners' proportion in Korea's population?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Racial homogeneity formed the basis of the 5,000 year history of the nation.
a. legitimacy
b. regularity
c. uniformity
d. scrutiny
2. Korea's older generations take pride in having an ethnic homogeneity.
a. religious
b. social
c. economic
d. racial
3. They continued a war against Japanese imperialism.
a. colonialism
b. fascism
c. communism
d. totalitarianism
4. People were exhorted to prove their excellence in international competitions
a. preceded
b. urged
c. discouraged
d. haunted
5. The country has undergone a demographic shift.
a. related to population
b. related to geography
c. domestic
d. foreign

of national development through industrialization, people were exhorted to prove their excellence in international competitions with “ Korean workmanship and perseverance.”

While this sort of rather abstract nationalism still prevails in present day Korea, the country has undergone a demographic shift in the form of a surge in the arrival of foreign young men and women, both in cities and in rural areas. In a decade, the number of foreign residents in Korea has grown to over 1 percent of the total population of a nation long labeled as “ ethnically homogeneous.”

The increase was so fast that the host people had apparently not been able to adjust their attitudes toward their new neighbors adequately, to draw attention from the international community. Last week, the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination advised South Korea that overemphasis on and excessive pride in the country’ s racial homogeneity “ might be an obstacle to the realization of equal treatment and respect for foreigners and people belonging to different races and cultures.”

In a recommendation to South Korea, the 18 member panel under the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights pointed out that such an expression in Korea as “ pure blood” and “ mixed blood” might reflect a sense of racial supremacy among the host people. The committee suggested that Korea legally guarantee equal rights for foreign workers and children born from international marriages in employment, marriage, residence, education and interpersonal relations. It highlighted cases of abuse involving foreign workers and women marrying Korean men, in particular.

In the committee’ s recommendations, there is much to heed for the Korean government, civic groups and general citizens alike, such as a call for the inclusion of human rights awareness programs in the nation’ s official education curriculum to increase public understanding

of societies with multiple ethnic/cultural backgrounds.

People should be taught from an early age to treat all races as equal and this sense of equality should be extended to children from international marriages living next door and those studying in the same classroom and to workers in Korean factories that produce our daily necessities. A sense of national identity is valuable but it should not be confused with racial supremacy, particularly over people from less affluent parts of the world. Ethnocentrism, which is an enemy of world peace, could now harm domestic harmony as more and more foreigners make Korea their home.

-Korea Herald 8/22/2007

[어휘 정리] take pride in: ~을 자랑하다. homogeneous: 동종의 동질의
fatherland: 조국 imperialism: 제국주의 exhort: 권하다. 권고하다
demographic: 인구(통계)학의 surge: 상승, heed: 주의 adequate: 알맞은,
적당한 overemphasis: 지나친 강조 supremacy: 주권, 패권. affluent:
부유한, 충족한 ethnocentrism: 민족중심주의

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

The committee suggested that Korea legally guarantee equal rights *for* foreign workers and children born from international marriages in employment, marriage, residence, education and interpersonal relations.

1. What is the verb form of guarantee in the following sentence?
2. Identify the object of the preposition *for*?

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. What is recommended to Korea by the U. N. panel on Human Right?
2. What are the advantages or disadvantages of being ethnically homogeneous society?

6. They have shouldered collective responsibility for the killing.
- a. evaded
 - b. born
 - c. moved
 - d. criticized
7. Koreans might think they would be targets of reprisal attacks in an ethnic conflict.
- a. surprise
 - b. retaliation
 - c. military
 - d. racial
8. They assured us there will be no racial retribution against Koreans.
- a. attack
 - b. revenge
 - c. crime
 - d. expression
9. There may be individuals who voice an opinion which 99.999 percent of the people in America would vehemently disavow.”
- a. account for
 - b. appreciate
 - c. reject
 - d. lament
10. I wondered from which group the perpetrator came.
- a. offender
 - b. successor
 - c. supplier
 - d. designer
11. If the bad guy can be pigeonholed based on skin color, origin or class, the fear can be focused, one group at a time.
- a. confirmed
 - b. given
 - c. judged
 - d. categorized
12. I understand the unfortunate tendency to ascribe responsibility by group.
- a. attribute
 - b. explain
 - c. provoke
 - d. take
13. I don’ t think governments should endorse this sort of stereotyping.
- a. approve
 - b. predict
 - c. subscribe
 - d. mount

▷ Reading Passage 1 ◁
[Collective Guilt]

Koreans, who have been in close and wide-ranging contact with Americans since U.S. participation in the 1950–53 Korean War, have come to believe that they are well aware of what America and its people are really like. But the Virginia Tech tragedy raises serious doubt about this widely held conviction. Many Koreans were dumbfounded and felt ashamed when they learned a Korean student shot dead more than 30 people at the university. This first reaction was followed by concerns about a potential backlash against the Korean community in the United States, and against Korea as a nation.

Apparently, behind these reactions is a sense of collective guilt the Korean people feel about the heinous crime committed by a fellow Korean. Koreans, having traditionally been trained to think of themselves as members of a family, a group and a nation, rather than as individuals, have shouldered collective responsibility for the killing and feared Koreans residing in the United States would soon be targets of reprisal attacks in an ethnic conflict.

But almost all of the scores of e-mails that we at The Korea Herald received from the United States reassured us that there will be no racial, political or other forms of retribution against Korea and Koreans. The writers made efforts to convince us that ethnicity had no place in the crime, and that it was committed by a deranged individual who happened to be Korean.

Among the e-mails is one from Kathy L. Cronin, who wrote: “ Please convey to the people of Korea that America is a vast and diverse nation of vast and diverse backgrounds, opinions, abilities, and mental aptitude. There may be individuals who voice an opinion which 99.999 percent of the people in America would vehemently disavow.”

Some of the e-mails also gave us valuable advice. They urged us to reflect on the emotionally-charged responses we had against the United States when a U.S. armored vehicle accidentally killed two Korean

schoolgirls in 2002. We have much to learn from the Virginia Tech tragedy.

▷ Reading Passage 2 ◁

[Gunman was one of us]

The Virginia Tech killer is a reflection on all of us, not just a single ethnic group.

April 23, 2007

WHAT IF YOU don' t have anything in common with your brother? What if you live on different continents? What if you' ve never even met the man? Are you still his keeper?

In a diverse nation such as ours, there is always that expectant pause after a major violent tragedy, between the moment we hear the news and when we' re told who did it. In that time, we tend to look around the proverbial room and wonder from which group the perpetrator came. Last week, the point of origin was South Korea, and Seung-hui Cho' s ethnic " brothers" in Asia and the U.S. grappled with their relationship to him.

Of course, a murderer' s ethnic, religious or racial background is relevant only if he is acting on what he thinks is a tribal imperative — like the Armenian teenager who gunned down the Turkish consul in L.A. in 1982, or the 2001 plot by Jewish Defense League leaders to bomb the office of Arab American Rep. Darrell Issa (R-Vista).

But even when ethnicity or race add little to the understanding of motive, there is still the " need" to know. It' s scary to think that everyone and anyone is capable of murderous rage. So if the bad guy can be pigeonholed based on skin color, origin or class, the fear can be focused, one group at a time.

Such profiling is silly for lots of reasons, not least that we live in a country that exalts individual over group identity. Not long after Timothy

McVeigh slaughtered 168 people in Oklahoma City, I caught myself profiling a potential threat outside the Federal Building in Westwood. I saw a working-class, blond white male with a mullet cut running toward the building, and I jumped.

Although I understand the unfortunate tendency to consciously or unconsciously ascribe responsibility by group, I still don't think governments and ethnic organizations should endorse this sort of stereotyping. After the Virginia Tech killer's identity was released last week, the South Korean president and many Korean American associations did just that.

Even though 23-year-old Cho was a permanent resident in the U.S., South Korean President Roh Moo-hyun felt obliged to issue at least three messages of condolences for an act that occurred far away from the Korean peninsula.

Here in the U.S., Korean American organizations issued cravenly self-serving condolence statements to the victims of the massacre. In a news release, one organization promised that "the Korean American community will join the efforts of others in tackling the root causes of these senseless school shootings that continue to endanger our children and young adults." In L.A.'s Koreatown, there was a candlelight vigil held, well, in clear daylight.

Although part of this ethnic reaction is driven by fear of a backlash, South Korea's famously defensive nationalism also plays a role. Hunkered down in the shadow of China and Japan, South Korea has always felt a need to watch its back.

Ultimately, though, any reaction that reinforces primitive notions of racial or ethnic collective responsibility is headed for absurdity. That includes the scramble on the part of Koreans to express special outrage over the murders, and the mainstream's desire to move Cho to a convenient margin. Late last week, U.S. news outlets tried to draw

connections between Cho’ s menacing self–portrait with a hammer and South Korean film director Park Chan Wook’ s gory 2005 psycho–drama, “ Old boy.”

But the truth is that Cho was an American kid. He had lived in the United States since he was 8, and he was clearly immersed in the dark side of U.S. popular culture. In his video ramblings, he compared himself to the Columbine killers; he spoke English–major English.

All of us knew Cho, and, like it or not, he was one of “ us,” not the ultimately elusive “ them.” His horrific crimes are not a reflection on Korean people — immigrants or Korean Americans — but rather on the state of our cities, campuses, counties and country. We all were, and are, his keepers.

LA Times

[어휘해설] keeper: guardian, 보호자 perpetrator: 범법자 profiling: 윤곽묘사, 개요묘사 slaughter: 도륙하다 stereotyping: 정형화, 판박이행동 not least that we ...: not (in the) least (for the reason) that we ... outrage: fury 격노, scramble 쟁탈: struggle ramblings: 횡설수설, 어슬렁거림 gory: bloody (유혈이 낭자한) candlelight vigil: 촛불집회, cravenly: cowardly (비겁하게) acting on: --에 입각하여/따라 행동하다 murderous rage: 살인적 분격, 분노(폭발) pigeonholed: categorized 분류되다

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

1. Identify the main clause subject of the following sentence
2. What is the verb form of committed?

Apparently, behind these reactions is a sense of collective guilt the Korean people feel about the heinous crime committed by a fellow Korean.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. What would happen in the U.S. if they began to blame the ethnic groups for individuals' crime?
2. When can people blame the ethnic group for an individual's crime?
3. Should Koreans feel guilty about Cho's shooting?

Unit 17 Law Schools in Limbo

▷ Reading Preview ◁

1. How is law school different from the kind of ‘college of law’ that is found in Korea?
2. What is the basic rationale of the government’s proposal of law school?
3. What are the main concerns of lawyers, law professors, law students, and civic groups?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The government plans for law school is in limbo.
a. in good progress b. in a state of uncertainty, waiting
c. locked in an impasse d. almost completed
2. The future generation’s pension will be at stake.
a. enforced b. enriched
c. endangered d. encouraged
3. The parliament may waste away another extra sitting without passing the bill.
a. session b. term
c. attempt d. trial
4. The opposition has pegged the bill to an unrelated one.
a. revised b. bound
c. exchanged d. linked

5. The governing Uri Party is little better in that respect.
- a. ally
 - b. friendly
 - c. ruling
 - d. hostile
6. The proponents say the current system cannot cope with new legal environment.
- a. advocates
 - b. planners
 - c. lawyers
 - d. opposers
7. Their foremost concern seems to be unattended to in these public hearings.
- a. preceding
 - b. primary
 - c. ancillary
 - d. secondary
8. Their concern is the protection of their vested interests.
- a. pivotal
 - b. that are already established
 - c. financial
 - d. selfish
9. The FTA will expose the still nascent domestic industry to the world's strongest competitors.
- a. developing
 - b. mature
 - c. promising
 - d. unprotected
10. The universities and the students who want to major in jurisprudence will suffer from this delay.
- a. law
 - b. law implementation
 - c. public administration
 - d. prosecution

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Law Schools in Limbo]

It is unusual for university presidents to take collective actions, something they used to scold their students for_ in the past. But the heads of nine national universities did just that at the National Assembly on Monday. At stake is their financial survival if parliament wastes away another extra sitting without passing the

government' s bill on introducing law schools.

The Assembly has already spent one and a half years arguing about its introduction but has taken no action. The biggest responsibility for the legislative limbo is the opposition Grand National Party, which has pegged the bill to an unrelated bill on private school reforms.

The governing Uri Party is little better in that it has been busy watching the faces of conflicting interest groups, particularly the Korean Bar Association. The association is opposed to the law school system, saying it would lower the quality of legal experts. But proponents say the current system cannot cope with new legal environment. There is some truth in what both sides say, but to the eyes of objective watchers, their foremost concern, particularly that of the practicing lawyers and law professors, is the protection of their vested interests.

As the society gets increasingly complicated and liberalized, the legal profession has long changed from being a body protecting justice to an industry. Moreover, the Korea-U.S. free trade agreement will call for opening the nation' s legal service market in five years, exposing the still nascent domestic industry to the world' s strongest competitors. So it would be reasonable for the legislature to pass the governmental bill now.

Otherwise, all parties except for current lawyers will suffer: The universities; students who want to major in jurisprudence; and the people who are thirsty for diverse and high-quality legal services. If the proposed Korean system has problems, then those who operate it can supplement it by toughening the criteria of establishing law schools and adjusting the difficulty of bar exams, they said. What' s important is for the government to make clear its will to implement it as soon as possible.

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

1. Identify the main clause subject and verb in the following sentence.
2. What is the complement of the verb?
3. Does this sentence sound natural?

The biggest responsibility for the legislative limbo is the opposition Grand National Party, which has pegged the bill to an unrelated bill on private school reforms.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Who is against the introduction of law school system? Why?
2. Who is in favor of the introduction of law school? Why?
3. What is the writer' s position? What reasons does he have?

Unit 18

Letter from Laos

▷ Reading Preview ◁

1. What country do the North Koreans choose to go to after escaping from N.K.?
2. Why do they go to those countries instead of China?
3. Do the North Koreans escape by sea or on the land?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. A desperate letter arrived from three North Korean teenagers.
a. keen for their lives b. deadly
c. dangerous d. very sad
2. Three North Korean defectors are under threat of being taken back to the North Korea.
a. prisoners b. spies
c. diplomats d. refugees
3. They think they are set to be executed when taken back.
a. imprisoned b. killed
c. sentenced to death d. sent to a labor camp
4. The two brothers have endured ceaseless toil and starvation in the North.
a. hard work b. mining
c. pressure d. frustration
5. They have already served three months of their prison terms, but are still under detention.

- a. under inspection b. under control
c. under supervision d. under custody
6. The three teen agers are facing a possible deportation to North Korea.
a. return b. expulsion
c. journey d. exposure
7. As a last resort, they set out on their more than 3,000 kilometer journey
a. option b. position
c. amusement place d. recreational facility
8. We should not turn a deaf ear to the desperate cries of these young souls.
a. refuse to listen to b. pay attention to
c. take care of d. be willing to
9. The chilling fact is that a growing number of North Korean teenagers have fled to China in search of food and freedom.
a. notorious b. real
c. unknown d. discouraging
10. That testifies to the worsening food shortages and abuse of human rights
a. proves b. takes a look at
c. conforms to d. agrees to
11. People were exasperated here in China.
a. very frustrated b. concerned
c. excited d. well informed

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Letter from Laos]

A desperate letter from three North Korean teenager defectors under threat of being taken back to the North arrived here recently from Laos.

In the letter, delivered here through a human rights organization, they said “ we would rather kill ourselves than be taken to North Korea because we are set to be executed when taken back.” The three — two who are brother and sister aged 14 and 12 — fled to China after having endured ceaseless toil and starvation in the North five years ago.

After being caught by Laos police while crossing the Mekong River to enter into Thailand last November, they have already served out three months of their prison terms, but are still under detention for possible deportation to North Korea. They are presumed to have endured indescribable hardships in China in the last five years.

As a last resort, they set out on their more than 3,000 kilometer journey to Thailand at the risk of their lives with a faint hope of reaching Seoul. Something has to be done urgently to help them avoid being taken to the North.

North Korean Embassy officials visited and confirmed their identities. The kids were found to be in a state of panic for fear of being taken to the North. However, the South Korean Embassy has done nothing for them even though it has been informed of their situation through the human rights organization. We should not turn a deaf ear to the desperate cries of these young souls. The concerned authorities have to make a concerted effort to bring them to safety.

People here were exasperated last July when a group of defectors from North Korea were taken back to the North by Chinese police due to the careless and half-hearted attitude of our diplomats in Shenyang, China. It is still vivid in our memories and the concerned authorities should not repeat their mistake in the protection of defectors from the North. The chilling fact is that a growing number of North Korean teenagers have fled to China in search of food and freedom lately. That testifies to the worsening food shortages and abuse of human rights in North Korea, a country which boasts of having become a nuclear power.

[어휘해설] desperate: 필사적, 절망적 be set to: arranged, scheduled
inform A of B: A에게B를 알려주다 turn a deaf ear to: ignore or refuse
to listen to chilling: discouraging 낙담스러운 testifies to proves
입증하다, 증언해주다 under detention: 억류 중 As a last resort: 최후의
수단으로 set out on: (여행 등)을 떠나다.

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

1. what does it refer to in the following sentence?
2. Who has come to know *their situation*?

However, the South Korean Embassy has done nothing for them even though it has been informed of *their situation* through the human rights organization.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Which country was the intermediate point of their journey to Laos?
2. Who is helping the North Korean refugees to travel to their destination?
3. Why do the North Koreans escape from their country?

assault.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. attack | b. bribery |
| c. crime | d. plan |
6. It was just a brawl between bar employees.
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| a. squabble | b. confrontation |
| c. bet | d. rivalry |
7. There are allegations that police have been reluctant to deal with the case.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| a. contentions | b. rumors |
| c. evidence | d. hints |
8. It is said that police have been intentionally lenient toward the chairman.
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. soft | b. fair |
| c. strict | d. sincere |
9. Police have waged a campaign against violence over the past years.
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. completed | b. started |
| c. staged | d. go for |
10. He might not be able to shake off his tarnished image.
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. old | b. stained |
| c. sunken | d. dark |

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Mafia-Style Revenge]

Thorough Investigation Urged Over Hanwha CEO

It is regrettable that the owner of one of South Korea's major business conglomerates was allegedly involved in mafia-style gang violence in retaliation against those who attacked his son in a quarrel at a karaoke room. Such violence constitutes not only a sheer criminal act but also shameful behavior that should never be tolerated in a democratic country

respecting the rule of law.

What's more surprising is that the case was made public more than one month after Kim Seung-youn, chairman of Hanwha Group, allegedly ordered his bodyguards to rough up several waiters in a bar in central Seoul in revenge for the March 8 attack on his 22-year-old son, Dong-won. The incident cannot be justified under any circumstances by saying that Kim just went too far in his parental love for his son, a student in an American university.

It is too early to tell whether the tycoon was directly involved in the assault. However, the waiters and other eyewitnesses claimed that Kim and his son, along with a dozen of his bodyguards and secretaries, kidnapped and held the bar employees at a storage facility in a southern suburb of Seoul and beat them, although the chairman denied any direct involvement.

Police have come under criticism for overlooking the case. Upon receiving the call, police officers were dispatched to the bar, but they returned to their station without investigating the incident after hearing that it was just a brawl between bar employees. Police were also slammed for making belated investigations and revealing the case to the media on April 25.

On Saturday, the presidential office of Chong Wa Dae instructed police to conduct a thorough investigation into the case as there are growing allegations that police have been intentionally lenient toward the chairman. On Sunday afternoon, investigators summoned and questioned Kim to get to the bottom of the Godfather-like revenge drama. In South Korea, police and the state prosecution have long been criticized for their failure to get tough with law-breaking politicians, businessmen and bureaucrats who are considered powerful thanks to their power or wealth. What's more worrisome is that police did not know that Kim's son left for China on a study tour on Thursday. The

next day, police imposed a travel ban on Kim, his son and others who were implicated in the assault. Police have waged a campaign against violence over the past years, but the Kim case has proven they have failed in their cause.

We strongly urge law enforcement authorities to get tough with anyone wielding violence, even if he or she is a wealthy businessman or a heavyweight politician and no matter what causes are behind the crime. And Kim, as the chief of the family-run chaebol, ought to sincerely reflect on his alleged violation of law and accept his due punishment. He must bear in mind that he might not be able to shake off his tarnished image that caused irrecoverable damage to his group that had been mired in scandals over slush funds and unfair business practices.

[어휘 및 숙어] in retaliation: 보복으로 constitutes: 구성하다 sheer: 완전한 rough up: 거칠게 다루다, 폭력을 휘드르다 brawl: quarrel, 말다툼 tycoon (경제계) 거물 slam: criticize severely, 혹평하다, 비난받다 question: interrogate thorough: 면밀한, 빈틈없는 alleged 혐의를 받는 lenient: tolerant get tough with ...에게 엄하게 굴다 be implicated in a crime 범죄에 연루되다 assault: 급습, 폭행 law enforcement authorities: 법집행 기관, 당국 wield violence: 폭력을 휘드르다 reflect on: 반성, 곰곰생각하다 tarnished: 변색된, 퇴색한 mire: 진창, 수렁, be mired in difficulties (곤경)에 빠지다 slush fund: 비자금, 불법자금]

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

1. Identify the main clause subject of the following sentence.
2. Identify the main clause verb and its complement in the following sentence.
3. What is the grammatical function of *more than one month*?

What's more surprising is that the case was made public

more than one month after Kim Seung-young, chairman of Hanwha Group, allegedly ordered his bodyguards to rough up several waiters in a bar in central Seoul in revenge for the March 8 attack on his 22-year-old son, Dong-won.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Is the CEO directly involved in the violence?
2. Why is the CEO under arrest?
3. What will be the consequences of this incidence?

- a. special skill or knowledge b. special advantage
 - c. special position d. special research
6. Suspicions have been growing about widespread irregularities between draftees and the companies.
- a. unevenness b. misbehaviors
 - c. misinformation d. uncertainty
7. They will launch a full-fledged probe on Wednesday.
- a. basic b. active
 - c. careful d. thorough
8. The investigation is expanding to include more draft dodging cases.
- a. creating b. evasion
 - c. shun d. delay
9. The officer wants to express his opinions on the condition of anonymity.
- a. his name being unknown b. them being secret
 - c. no identity d. no opening
10. Draft evasion is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- a. forced labor b. isolation
 - c. confinement d. social service

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Draft evasion investigation widens]

Prosecutors are expanding their probe into conscription evasion after being tipped off and gathering more information about possible bribery and collusion between officials, draftees, and some companies that hired employees as an alternative to military service.

On Wednesday, investigators from the Seoul Eastern Prosecutors' Office raided about 60 companies, largely in high-tech

sectors, suspected of employing young draftees who were unqualified for their positions.

All healthy Korean men must fulfill a 24-month military service obligation. But technology researchers and skilled workers with special expertise are exempt on condition that they work for some 18,000 companies designated by the Seoul Military Manpower Administration.

But suspicions have been growing about widespread irregularities between draftees, the companies, and possible government officials. The prosecution office on Thursday questioned two popular singers who were exempted from the conscription in 2005 and 2006, respectively, after they were hired by a computer game development company.

The office also summoned some 20 officials from six companies and 10 soccer players in the same case. Some of them were questioned again yesterday. Those companies are alleged to have violated the rules, and some allegedly hired company executives' relatives and acquaintances.

"As soon as the full-fledged probe was launched on Wednesday, we've been getting lots of information through the internet and phone calls," a prosecutor said on the condition of anonymity.

The district prosecution office will work together with the Supreme Prosecutors' Office as the investigation is expanding to include more draft dodging cases.

"We're expecting a good result from the investigation as we are obtaining specific information on more draft evasion corruption," Han Myeong-kwan, a senior prosecutor, said.

"Currently we're looking into whether the exempted people have performed the alternative service properly, but will later focus on investigating bribery suspicions." Draft evasion is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.

[어휘해설] conscription evasion: 병역회피 collusion: 공모 conspiracy, draftee: 피징집자 raid: 급습하다 unqualified: 자격을 못 갖춘 irregularities: 비리 full-fledged: 깃털이 다 난; 제몫을 하게 된, 본격적인, probe: 탐사, 조사 dodge: (몸을) 피하다, 비키다 imprisonment: 금고, 감금-

[Korea Herald] 4. 28. 2007

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

Paraphrase the following sentence by filling in the underlined part.

Some allegedly hired company executives' relatives and acquaintances.

--> Some are _____ to hire company executives' relatives and acquaintances.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Describe the kinds of draft evasion cases that you can imagine.
2. What kind of draft evasion is being talked about in this editorial?
3. What do you think should be done to prevent this kind of evasion from happening?

income gap conditions deteriorated. The upper fifth of local households saw their incomes grow 8.2 percent on average in the first quarter, whereas incomes of households in the bottom one-fifth increased 7.7 percent. That means the richest 20 percent earned 8.4 times more than the poorest 20 percent. It was the widest gap since 2003, when the statistics agency started compiling the data. As for wage earners' households in urban areas, the gap between the top and bottom fifths also widened to 5.95 times in the first quarter from 5.22 times in the fourth quarter of last year. "As the nation's population is rapidly aging, job conditions for senior citizens are not good, and many elderly households are falling into lower-income classes," a spokesman for the Finance Ministry said. "And wage gaps among industries and between large and small firms are expanding." Strong household income is important for recovery from slow domestic demand. Last week, the Finance Ministry said Korea's consumer spending is brisk and may rebound in coming months. But data showed that an expansion in household spending was slower than income growth. The statistics agency said an average Korean household spent 2.3 million won on monthly consumption last year, up 4.2 percent from 2005. Spending on medical service, transportation and telecommunications jumped 10 percent, a large part of the consumption increase. The average household's monthly tax payments soared 17.1 percent, and social insurance payments jumped 8.7 percent.

[어휘해설] dividend: 배당금 surge: rise sharply 급등하다 year on year: 전년 동기 대비 -전년동기와 비교하여 deteriorate: worsen compile: collect, accumulate brisk: active and energetic
By Moon So-young Staff Writer

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

The gap between the top and bottom fifths also widened to 5.95 times in the first quarter from 5.22 times in the fourth quarter of last year.

윗 글의 밑줄 친 부분을 %를 써서 _____를 채우시오.
the top _____ and bottom _____

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. According to the author, why is the average household income important?
2. Why do we have to worry about wage gaps?
3. What sector of industry showed the greatest increase in consumer spending?

Unit 22

Your Child Was Out Of Line

▷ Reading Points ◁

1. What would you do if a little kid annoyed you?
2. Have you ever been scolded by adults other than your parents?
3. How would you feel if your little sister or brother gets corrected by a stranger?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I overheard something I haven't been able to forget.
a. heard by accident b. paid attention to
c. heard on and off d. heard secretly
2. A 10-year-old boy in front of me made a smirky comment to his friends.
a. sly b. simple
c. terrible d. proud
3. My first impulse seemed a bit harsh.
a. outbreak b. rage
c. sudden urge d. pledge
4. I asked if it's ever appropriate to chastise other people's kids.
a. scold b. monitor
c. comment on d. follow
5. Many internet users recoiled, "Big No."

- a. replied
c. recovered
- b. repeated
d. implied
6. Children are expected to internalize their own family’s particular values
- a. avoided
c. implicated
- b. acquired
d. formulated
7. “Mad Men,” was a wonderful and creepy AMC series about a New York advertising agency in 1960.
- a. funny
c. scary
- b. derisive
d. sad
9. Many parents welcomed a resurgence of community and of common discipline
- a. return
c. reprisal
- b. complication
d. overthrowing
10. We are likely to bristle when others try to discipline our own children.
- a. calm down
c. comply
- b. show anger
d. ignore
11. Before I get around to correcting your kids, it seems like I still have a little work to do at home.
- a. suggest correcting
c. refuse to correct
- b. avoid correcting directly
d. eventually have the chance to correct

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Your Child Was Out Of Line]

By Kathleen Deveny

Newsweek Web Exclusive

When I was waiting to buy ice cream at a beach community near New York two months ago, I overheard something I haven’t been able to forget. A 10- or 11-year-old boy standing in front of me made a

smirky comment to his friends about how there were “too many Chinese people around.” He was most likely referring to my 7-year-old daughter, who is adopted from China. Luckily she didn’t hear what he said. But I did—and I didn’t say anything. I didn’t know the kid, and his parents weren’t around. I told myself that it wouldn’t accomplish anything and that it was **none of my business**. And I wasn’t sure what to say in any event. My first impulse—“Do your parents know what a racist little monster you are?”—seemed a bit harsh. So I kept my mouth shut—and I still regret it.

I had bought into one of the many parenting taboos that have sprung up since I was a kid: no correcting other people’s children. Maybe if it’s your best friend’s kid, or a child who is at a **playdate** at your house, you can politely suggest that throwing sand is a bad idea. But when I asked if it’s ever appropriate to discipline other people’s kids on a message board at UrbanBaby.com, posters recoiled. “Big No,” was one typical response. Others said not unless a child is in physical danger.

The idea that we should reserve any **editorial comments** for our own little darlings has become so widely held that “Mad Men,” the wonderful and creepy AMC series about a New York advertising agency in 1960, was able to play it for shock value. At a child’s suburban birthday party, one of the dads slaps a neighbor’s boy across the face for knocking over a drink. The kid’s father rushes over—and takes the grown-up’s side.

The moment made me gasp. And it drove home the point that our ideas about community parenting shift dramatically over time. In Colonial America, children are expected to be disciplined by any adult. “Kids were not raised to **internalize** their own family’s particular values, they were expected to share the community’s values,” says Stephanie

Coontz, a professor of history and family studies at Evergreen State College. That began to change in the 1830s as class distinctions grew sharper. “Often it wasn’t so much ‘our family has different rules’ as ‘our type has different rules,’” Coontz says.

In mid-20th-century suburbs, there was enough **homogeneity** that many parents welcomed a **resurgence** of community and of common discipline. I feel as though I spent much of my ‘60s childhood in Minneapolis being scolded by neighbors for cutting through their yards or throwing snowballs.

During the past 15 or 20 years, however, we have become less likely to discipline even our own children, and bristle when others try. “If someone criticizes your child, it’s like they’ve criticized your whole family, your whole life,” says Dr. Wendy Mogel, author of “The Blessing of a Skinned Knee.”

While I don’t love the idea of someone else disciplining my dear daughter, I think it would be hard to object if she were doing something cruel or dangerous. When I say “discipline,” of course, I don’t mean belting the next kid you see running around in a restaurant. I don’t think any adult should ever hit any kid. Yelling isn’t acceptable, either, unless someone **is about to** run into the street.

But it might be good for my kid to hear from another adult. Maybe if I had said something to that boy in the ice-cream line he would have considered—if only for 10 seconds—that his comments might have been hurtful. Or maybe not. When she said, “All the time.” What does she do? “Ignore them,” she answered confidently. So before I **get around** to correcting your kids, it seems like I still have a little work to do at home.

URL: <http://www.newsweek.com/id/43757>

© Newsweek.com

[어휘해설] smirky: smirk vi. 능글능글[히죽히죽] 웃다 n. 능글맞은 웃음 (형) smirky none of my business: 내일이 아니다, 신경쓰지 마라
 playdate: 노는 시간, 놀기 internalize: 1 <사상 등을> 내면화[주관화]하다, 2 흡수하다, 습득하다 homogeneity: n. 동종(同種), 동질(성), 균질(성) creepy: slightly scary; spooky; eerie
 resurgence: n. 재기, 부활 get around to doing something: to tackle it or do it, especially eventually or reluctantly. chastise: (매질 등으로) 벌하다, 혼내주다(punish)

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

During the past 15 or 20 years, however, we have become less likely to discipline even our own children, and bristle when others try.

1. What is the subject of *bristle*?
2. Paraphrase the underlined part as shown below.
 (we) bristle when others try to _____.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Why do you think people became less likely to discipline their children?
2. What are the pros and cons concerning disciplining children?

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[U.S. to Attempt to Shoot Down Faulty Satellite]

Published: February 15, 2008

WASHINGTON — The military will try to shoot down a crippled spy satellite in the next two weeks, senior officials said Thursday. The officials laid out a high-tech plan to intercept the satellite over the Pacific just before it tumbles uncontrollably to Earth carrying toxic fuel.

President Bush ordered the action to prevent any possible contamination from the hazardous rocket fuel on board, and not out of any concern that parts of the spacecraft might survive and reveal its secrets, the officials said. The challenging mission to demolish the satellite on the fringes of space will rely on an unforeseen use of ship-based weapons developed to defend against ballistic missile attacks.

The effort will be a real-world test of the nation's antiballistic missile systems and its antisatellite abilities, even though the Pentagon said it was not using the effort to test its most exotic weapons or send a message to any adversaries. The ramifications of the operation are diplomatic, as well as military and scientific, in part because the United States criticized China last year when Beijing tested an antisatellite system with an old weather satellite as a target.

The three-ship convoy assigned to the new task will stalk the satellite's orbital path across the northern Pacific, tracking the satellite as it circles the globe 16 times a day. The sensors and weapons in the operation, modified from anti-aircraft defenses for use as a shield against incoming missiles and installed on Navy cruisers, have been used just in carefully controlled tests. This time, the target is not an incoming warhead or a dummy test target, but a doomed experimental satellite the size of a

school bus and weighing 5,000 pounds. It died shortly after being launched in December 2006 and contains a half-ton of hydrazine, a fuel that officials said could burn the lungs and even be deadly in extended doses.

The tank is believed to be sturdy enough to survive re-entry, based on studies of the tank that fell to Earth after the Columbia shuttle disaster in 2003. The military and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have calculated that the best opportunity to shoot down the satellite with an interceptor missile is just before it re-enters the atmosphere and starts to tumble and break apart on a random path toward the surface, an opportunity that begins in three to four days and continues for eight days. At that point, the debris would be quickly dragged out of orbit.

In many ways, the task resembles shooting down an intercontinental nuclear missile, although this target is larger, its path is better known and, if a first shot misses, it will continue to circle the Earth for long enough to allow a second or even a third try.

The weapon of choice, after modifications that are under way, is the Standard Missile 3 on Aegis cruisers. The defensive missiles and supporting radar were being modified and tested to shoot down enemy warheads. So the software is being reprogrammed to home in on the radar and other signatures of a large satellite instead of a ballistic missile, officials said.

Although White House, military and NASA officials described the president's decision as motivated solely by wanting to avoid a spread of toxic fuel in an inhabited area, the effort has implications for missile defense and antisatellite weapons.

"This is all about trying to reduce the danger to human beings," said James F. Jeffrey, deputy national security adviser.

The United States has opposed calls for a treaty limiting antisatellite or other weapons in space. On Thursday, officials promised that the United States would remain wholly compliant with treaties requiring the notification to other nations before launching a missile at the disabled satellite. The American military shot down a satellite in September 1985 in a test of an antisatellite system under development. In that experiment, an F-15 Eagle fighter fired a missile. (continued in Unit 24)

[어휘해설] cripple: 불구로 만들다, 무능케하다. tumble: 넘어지다, 떨어지다, 전락하다 toxic 유독한, 독성의 hazardous: 위험한, 모험적인 demolish: 부수다, 분쇄하다 unforeseen 예기치 못한, 의외의 exotic: 이국풍의, 색다른, 신종의 adversary: 적, 상대 ramification: 분지(分枝), 지류, (파생) 효과, 결과 dummy: 대역, 모조품 debris: 부스러기, 파편 home in on: -(표적)으로 유도되다. -을 겨냥하다 signatures: 서명 (古)특징 compliant (with): 복종하는, (규칙을) 따르는

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

Paraphrase the following sentence by filling in the underlined part.

“This time, the target is not an incoming warhead or a dummy test target, but a doomed experimental satellite the size of a school bus and weighing 5,000 pounds.”

→ This time, the target is not an incoming warhead or a dummy test target, but a doomed experimental satellite _____ the size of a school bus and weighing 5,000 pounds.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. Why is the U.S. trying to shoot down the faulty satellite?
2. What are the chances that the satellite can be hit?
3. What is the difference between the previous attempt and this one?

Unit 24

U.S. to Attempt to Shoot Down Faulty Satellite (2)

▷ Reading Points ◁

1. What is the main issue regarding the U.S. attempt to shoot down the satellite?
2. What is the main concern of the U.S. regarding the shoot-down?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The Joint Chief of Staff said that an assessment would be made within days.
a. inspection
b. evaluation
c. moderation
d. self-control
2. The regret factor of not acting clearly outweighs the regret factors of acting.”
a. is more important than
b. is less important
c. is riskier than
d. is safer than
3. We’ ve improved our potential to mitigate that threat.
a. lessen
b. release
c. get rid of
d. enlighten
4. If we graze the satellite, we’ re still better off.
a. stay away from
b. travel along
c. follow
d. scrape against
5. The International Space Station remains staffed until next year.
a. remains in orbit
b. continue to have staffs

we' ve improved our potential to mitigate that threat. So the regret factor of not acting clearly outweighed the regret factors of acting.”

Officials said the space shuttle mission that is under way will have ended before the launching order is given. Although the International Space Station remains staffed, its orbit is higher than that of the dead satellite.

“ We looked very carefully at increased risks to shuttle and station, and broadly speaking, they are negligible,” said Michael D. Griffin, the NASA administrator.

Representative Ellen O. Tauscher of California, considered a Democratic Party expert on missile defense, agreed that the United States had to take responsibility for any threat posed by the satellite, but warned that the nation needed to be open in the effort, because it would be a precedent for other countries.

“ Just like our partners in space, we need to be responsible for the risks we create,” said Ms. Tauscher, chairwoman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee. “ This can' t be a demonstration of an offensive capability.”

Jeffrey G. Lewis, an arms control specialist at the New America Foundation, warned that China would cite the intercept to justify its antisatellite test last year.

“ The politics are terrible,” Mr. Lewis said. “ It will be used by the Chinese to excuse their hit-to-kill test. And it really strengthens the perceived link between antisatellite systems and missile defenses. We will be using a missile defense system to shoot down a satellite.”

In January 2007, the Chinese fired an SC-19 missile at a target satellite orbiting 475 miles overhead. About 1,600 pieces of debris, its remnants, were detected soon after that test.

On Thursday, American officials said there was no comparison between

that test and their plans. The test was at a far higher altitude than the near Earth orbit of the failing satellite.

Debris from the Chinese test, officials said, may orbit and pose a threat to space vehicles for decades, and debris from the American satellite, if hit by the missile, should fall within weeks. David C. Wright of the Union of Concerned Scientists said the American satellite was far larger than the one that China destroyed. Mr. Wright predicted the missile strike could produce 100,000 pieces of debris, some smaller than a marble but still dangerous to vehicles in space.

He agreed with Pentagon projections that most of the debris would fall into the atmosphere within weeks. But, he said, a risk remained that some debris could be kicked into a higher orbit. Specialists in spy satellites have speculated that the problem satellite, managed by the National Reconnaissance Office, is an experimental imagery device built by Lockheed Martin and launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California aboard a Delta II rocket.

[어휘해설] outweigh: -보다 무겁다, 중요하다. mitigate: 약화시키다.
graze: 스치다, 풀을 뜯다. debris: 부스러기 remnant: 나머지, 지꺼기
intercept: 요격하다 precedent: 선례 antisatellite: 군사위성공격위성

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

Paraphrase the following sentence by filling in the underlined part.

He agreed with Pentagon projections that most of the debris would fall into the atmosphere within weeks

→ He agreed with Pentagon _____ projected that that most of the debris would fall into the atmosphere within weeks.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. What are some of the 'expressed' concerns regarding the interception of the failing satellite?
2. What seems to be 'hidden' concerns?

Unit 25

Sandwiched Korea

▷ Reading Points ◁

1. What is the main issue regarding sandwiched Korea?
2. Who are the main competitors?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. China established official relations with South Korea ignoring deeply entrenched opposition from its ally.
a. fierce
b. believed
c. deeply rooted
d. trusted
2. It has since been a major source of growth momentum for South Korea
a. impetus
b. process
c. procedure
d. progress
3. South Korea sustained a \$1.07 billion deficit from its trade with China,
a. captured
b. recorded
c. maintained
d. predicted
4. Its success was evidenced by its cumulative trade surpluses.
a. profitable
b. increasing progressively
c. lucrative
d. total
5. But it did not take long before exports began to outgrow imports.
a. grow faster than
b. divulge

exports and \$3.72 billion in imports. But it did not take long before exports began to outgrow imports. China began to buy more from South Korea as the former was evolving into the world's factory.

South Korea's trade surplus shot up to \$20.9 billion last year, as its exports and imports grew more than 26 times to \$69.46 billion and 13 times to \$48.56 billion from 1992, respectively.

No doubt the surplus is a huge sum of money. But South Korea finds it difficult to be simply overjoyed. The reason is that imports have been growing faster than exports in trade with China since 2005 when the surplus peaked at \$23.27 billion. As a result, the surplus in the period from January to July this year amounted to \$9.74 billion, down almost 19 percent from the corresponding period of last year.

Worse still, the trade surplus with China is falling at a time when the trade deficit with Japan is fast expanding – from \$10.13 billion in 2001 to \$25.39 billion last year. The years may be numbered when export earnings from China counterbalance much of South Korea's trade deficit with Japan. Simply put, South Korea cannot rule out the possibility of sustaining a deficit in its overall trade in the near future.

Nothing describes this predicament more aptly than an observation that South Korea is sandwiched between China, which is fast catching up, and Japan, which is going far ahead. Both domestic business leaders and foreign experts on the Korean economy have been voicing such concerns since the outset of this year.

South Korea lags far behind Japan and other industrial powerhouses when it comes to technology, in particular such technology that is needed to manufacture parts and components of autos, sophisticated electronic appliances and other high-end products. Nor can it compete in price against China and other developing countries when it exports

general merchandise to world markets.

There are few South Korean industries that are not exposed to the risk of being sandwiched. For instance, a built-in weakness is found in the sector of information and communication technology. South Korea has to rely on key parts imported from Japan if it is to boost the manufacture of high-end ICT products for exports.

Even in a worse plight are South Korean companies producing light-industry products and home appliances. They are conceding the domestic market, let alone world markets, to products of Chinese origin, which are comparable in quality but much lower in price.

True, South Korea is doing well in several sectors, including mobile handsets, high-definition televisions, autos and shipbuilding. They will certainly help prop up the South Korean economy for some years to come. But will economic development still be sustainable 10 or 20 years from now? What will have become of South Korea when it observes the 30th anniversary of official relations with China?

South Korea will soon have to build a national consensus on the future course of economic advancement. Then it will have to improve its regulatory regime, make its labor market more flexible and take other business-friendly measures – a precondition to encouraging corporations to search for and invest in future engines of growth. It has no time to waste in this regard, all the more so as Chinese business enterprises are threatening to rival their South Korean counterparts in almost every industrial sector.

-Korea herald 8/23-

[어휘정리] entrench: 참호로 둘러싸다. 지키다. 입장을 굳히다.
cumulative: 누적하는, 증가하는 shot up: 올라가다. 성장하다 overjoy: 매우 기뻐하다.
counterbalance :상쇄 rule out : 제외하다
predicament :곤경 aptly :적절히 far ahead: 먼 앞날 (장래)에

powerhouses: 발전소 high-end: 최고급의 plight: 곤경 concede: 인정하다 prop up: 떠받치다 consensus: 일치 , 합의 regime:제도

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

Paraphrase the following sentence by filling in the underlined part.

Even in a worse plight are South Korean companies producing light-industry products and home appliances.

→ South Korean companies that _____ light-industry products and home appliances _____ even in a worse plight.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. What is the author most worried about?
2. Give your own opinion on how to escape from the “ sandwiched ” position of Korea.

Unit 26

Diplomatic Achievement

Last-Ditch Efforts Required for Hostages' Safe Return

▷ Reading Points ◁

1. What is considered the main diplomatic achievement?
2. Who was the partner?
3. How long did the government negotiate with the partner?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁

Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. All the people of South Korea heaved a sigh of relief upon hearing the news.
 - a. lifted
 - b. breathed
 - c. stopped
 - d. continued
2. It is consoling to hear that those held in captivity will be released.
 - a. pleased
 - b. reassuring
 - c. compromising
 - d. warming
3. We hope that the abductees will return home safely.
 - a. adoptees
 - b. kidnapped people
 - c. missionaries
 - d. explorers
4. The Taliban militants made the right decision on the issue.
 - a. nationals
 - b. rebels
 - c. convoys
 - d. messengers
5. I hope the disconcerting situation will end with no more victims.
 - a. disturbing
 - b. continuing
 - c. worsening
 - d. progressing

Taliban militants made the right decision, backing down on their earlier demands for a prisoner–hostage swap, while the Korean government did what it could to protect its people.

The abduction of 23 Korean Christian aid workers in a single case, was the first–ever crisis of its kind that the nation had to experience. The large number of hostages caused confusion in the government in dealing with the problem.

However, the government’ s strenuous and diversified diplomatic efforts minimized the damage in this critical situation. Korean negotiators deserve kudos for effectively playing their role.

In that the Taliban had been stubborn in their demands for a prisoner–hostage swap from the start, the agreement on the release of the captives is a major diplomatic achievement for the Korean government.

There is no doubt that such a peaceful settlement would have been impossible without the full–fledged cooperation of the Kabul government, which had apparently been in deep agony between Seoul and the Taliban. The U.S.–led multi–national forces’ assistance must have been decisively helpful. We also have to appreciate the helping hands of Islamic countries like Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Indonesia.

Some imprudent people attempted to abuse the tragedy for their political propaganda of anti–Americanism, having insisted that Washington was responsible for the incident. The Christian volunteers’ religious activities have also been a target of criticism at home, while it provoked antipathy against Islam. However, many people did not pay attention to the negative aspects, and their concerted wish for the release of the hostages was the driving force in resolving the crisis.

The kidnapping case is an opportunity for all of us to think about the

lessons learned. First of all, the Korean government had an unprecedented tete-a-tete with an unauthorized terrorist group, helping the Taliban emerge with enhanced political legitimacy as a result of a successful negotiation with a foreign government.

Although the Taliban did not achieve their stubborn demands for a prisoner swap, they certainly obtained a lot in terms of political credibility through their direct negotiations with a foreign government in their “ territory.” We cannot rule out the possibility that the unprecedented case may become an element that impairs the international status of Korea in the future.

The incident has left a bitter wound that any volunteer activity abroad may inflict huge damage not only to individuals, but also to the nation unless the possible dangers in overseas service work is fully considered in advance.

It is needless to say that such an incident should never recur, and a comprehensive review of the unfortunate situation must be conducted in close cooperation with the countries concerned, particularly with the United States and Afghanistan. - Korea herald 8/29-

[어휘정리] heaved a sigh: 한숨 쉬다. captivity: 포로, 인질 console: 위로하다 disconcert: 당황하게 하다. 어쩔 줄 모르게 하다 wrap up: 마무리 짓다. abductee: 유괴된 사람 back down: 철회하다. swap: 교환 strenuous : 굵하지 않는 , 분투적인 diversified: 다각적인 full-fledged: 자격을 제대로 갖춘 imprudent: 경솔한, 분별없는 propaganda: 선전(운동) concerted : 협동된 kidnap: 납치하다. unprecedented : 전례가 없는 tete-a-tete: 대담 impair: 손상시키다.

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

Paraphrase the following sentence by filling in the underlined part.

The U.S.-led multi-national forces' assistance must have been decisively helpful.

--> It is _____ that the U.S. - led multinational forces' s assistance was decisively helpful.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁
Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁
omprehension and Discussion Topics ◁
mprehension and Discussion Topics ◁
prehension and Discussion Topics ◁
rehension and Discussion Topics ◁
ehension and Discussion Topics ◁
hension and Discussion Topics ◁
ension and Discussion Topics ◁
nsion and Discussion Topics ◁
sion and Discussion Topics ◁
ion and Discussion Topics ◁
on and Discussion Topics ◁
n and Discussion Topics ◁
 and Discussion Topics ◁
and Discussion Topics ◁
nd Discussion Topics ◁
d Discussion Topics ◁
 Discussion Topics ◁
Discussion Topics ◁
iscussion Topics ◁
scussion Topics ◁
cussion Topics ◁
ussion Topics ◁

ssion Topics ◀
sion Topics ◀
ion Topics ◀
on Topics ◀
n Topics ◀
Topics ◀
Topics ◀
opics ◀
pics ◀
ics ◀
cs ◀
s ◀
◀

1. What are some of the purposes of this editorial?
. What are some of the purposes of this editorial?
What are some of the purposes of this editorial?
What are some of the purposes of this editorial?
hat are some of the purposes of this editorial?
at are some of the purposes of this editorial?
t are some of the purposes of this editorial?
are some of the purposes of this editorial?
are some of the purposes of this editorial?
re some of the purposes of this editorial?
e some of the purposes of this editorial?
some of the purposes of this editorial?
some of the purposes of this editorial?
ome of the purposes of this editorial?
me of the purposes of this editorial?
e of the purposes of this editorial?
of the purposes of this editorial?
of the purposes of this editorial?
f the purposes of this editorial?
the purposes of this editorial?
the purposes of this editorial?

he purposes of this editorial?
e purposes of this editorial?
 purposes of this editorial?
purposes of this editorial?
urposes of this editorial?
rposes of this editorial?
poses of this editorial?
oses of this editorial?
ses of this editorial?
es of this editorial?
s of this editorial?
 of this editorial?
of this editorial?
f this editorial?
 this editorial?
this editorial?
his editorial?
is editorial?
s editorial?
 editorial?
editorial?
ditorial?
itorial?
torial?
orial?
rial?
ial?
al?
l?
?

2. In what aspect can the settlement be considered a success?
. In what aspect can the settlement be considered a success?
 In what aspect can the settlement be considered a success?
In what aspect can the settlement be considered a success?
n what aspect can the settlement be considered a success?
 what aspect can the settlement be considered a success?
what aspect can the settlement be considered a success?
hat aspect can the settlement be considered a success?
at aspect can the settlement be considered a success?
t aspect can the settlement be considered a success?

aspect can the settlement be considered a success?
aspect can the settlement be considered a success?
spect can the settlement be considered a success?
pect can the settlement be considered a success?
ect can the settlement be considered a success?
ct can the settlement be considered a success?
t can the settlement be considered a success?
can the settlement be considered a success?
can the settlement be considered a success?
an the settlement be considered a success?
n the settlement be considered a success?
the settlement be considered a success?
the settlement be considered a success?
he settlement be considered a success?
e settlement be considered a success?
settlement be considered a success?
settlement be considered a success?
ettlement be considered a success?
ttlement be considered a success?
tlement be considered a success?
lement be considered a success?
ement be considered a success?
ment be considered a success?
ent be considered a success?
nt be considered a success?
t be considered a success?
be considered a success?
be considered a success?
e considered a success?
considered a success?
considered a success?
onsidered a success?
nsidered a success?
sidered a success?
idered a success?
dered a success?
ered a success?
red a success?
ed a success?
d a success?
a success?
a success?

success?
success?
uccess?
ccess?
cess?
ess?
ss?
s?
?

3. Are there any other features that needs comments on the negation and
. Are there any other features that needs comments on the negation and
Are there any other features that needs comments on the negation and
Are there any other features that needs comments on the negation and
re there any other features that needs comments on the negation and
e there any other features that needs comments on the negation and
there any other features that needs comments on the negation and
there any other features that needs comments on the negation and
here any other features that needs comments on the negation and
ere any other features that needs comments on the negation and
re any other features that needs comments on the negation and release?
e any other features that needs comments on the negation and release?
any other features that needs comments on the negation and release?
any other features that needs comments on the negation and release?
ny other features that needs comments on the negation and release?
y other features that needs comments on the negation and release?
other features that needs comments on the negation and release?
other features that needs comments on the negation and release?
ther features that needs comments on the negation and release?
her features that needs comments on the negation and release?
er features that needs comments on the negation and release?
r features that needs comments on the negation and release?
features that needs comments on the negation and release?
features that needs comments on the negation and release?
eatures that needs comments on the negation and release?
atures that needs comments on the negation and release?
tures that needs comments on the negation and release?
ures that needs comments on the negation and release?
res that needs comments on the negation and release?
es that needs comments on the negation and release?
s that needs comments on the negation and release?

that needs comments on the negation and release?
that needs comments on the negation and release?
hat needs comments on the negation and release?
at needs comments on the negation and release?
t needs comments on the negation and release?
needs comments on the negation and release?
needs comments on the negation and release?
eeds comments on the negation and release?
eds comments on the negation and release?
ds comments on the negation and release?
s comments on the negation and release?
comments on the negation and release?
comments on the negation and release?
omments on the negation and release?
mments on the negation and release?
ments on the negation and release?
ents on the negation and release?
nts on the negation and release?
ts on the negation and release?
s on the negation and release?
on the negation and release?
on the negation and release?
n the negation and release?
the negation and release?
the negation and release?
he negation and release?
e negation and release?
negation and release?
negation and release?
egation and release?
gation and release?
ation and release?
tion and release?
ion and release?
on and release?
n and release?
and release?
and release?
nd release?
d release?
release?
release?

elease?
lease?
ease?
ase?
se?
e?
?

Unit 27
nit 27
it 27
t 27
27
27
7

**Imposters among Us
mposters among Us
posters among Us
osters among Us
sters among Us
ters among Us**

ers among Us
rs among Us
s among Us
among Us
among Us
ong Us
ng Us
g Us
Us
Us

▷ Reading Points ◁
Reading Points ◁
eading Points ◁
ading Points ◁
ding Points ◁
ing Points ◁
ng Points ◁
g Points ◁
Points ◁
Points ◁
oints ◁
ints ◁
nts ◁
ts ◁
s ◁
◁

1. What would be the cause of forging fake documents?
. What would be the cause of forging fake documents?
What would be the cause of forging fake documents?
What would be the cause of forging fake documents?
hat would be the cause of forging fake documents?
at would be the cause of forging fake documents?
t would be the cause of forging fake documents?
 would be the cause of forging fake documents?
would be the cause of forging fake documents?
ould be the cause of forging fake documents?
uld be the cause of forging fake documents?
ld be the cause of forging fake documents?
d be the cause of forging fake documents?
 be the cause of forging fake documents?
be the cause of forging fake documents?
e the cause of forging fake documents?
 the cause of forging fake documents?
the cause of forging fake documents?
he cause of forging fake documents?
e cause of forging fake documents?
 cause of forging fake documents?
cause of forging fake documents?
ause of forging fake documents?
use of forging fake documents?
se of forging fake documents?
e of forging fake documents?
 of forging fake documents?
of forging fake documents?
f forging fake documents?
 forging fake documents?
forging fake documents?
orging fake documents?
rging fake documents?
ging fake documents?
ing fake documents?
ng fake documents?
g fake documents?
fake documents?
fake documents?

ake documents?
ke documents?
e documents?
 documents?
documents?
ocuments?
cuments?
uments?
ments?
ents?
nts?
ts?
s?
?

2. What would be the remedy for this tendency?
. What would be the remedy for this tendency?
What would be the remedy for this tendency?
What would be the remedy for this tendency?
hat would be the remedy for this tendency?
at would be the remedy for this tendency?
t would be the remedy for this tendency?
 would be the remedy for this tendency?
would be the remedy for this tendency?
ould be the remedy for this tendency?
uld be the remedy for this tendency?
ld be the remedy for this tendency?
d be the remedy for this tendency?
 be the remedy for this tendency?
be the remedy for this tendency?
e the remedy for this tendency?
 the remedy for this tendency?
the remedy for this tendency?
he remedy for this tendency?
e remedy for this tendency?
 remedy for this tendency?
remedy for this tendency?
emedy for this tendency?
medy for this tendency?
edy for this tendency?

dy for this tendency?
y for this tendency?
for this tendency?
for this tendency?
or this tendency?
r this tendency?
this tendency?
this tendency?
his tendency?
is tendency?
s tendency?
tendency?
tendency?
endency?
ndency?
dency?
ency?
ncy?
cy?
y?
?

3. Have you ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any . Have you ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any Have you ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any Have you ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any ave you ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any ve you ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any e you ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any you ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any you ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any university, ou ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any university, u ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any university, ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any university, ever known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any university, but ver known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any university, but er known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any university, but r known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any university, but known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any university, but known anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any university, but who nown anyone who pretend to be a graduate of any university, but who

any university, but who is not?
any university, but who is not?
ny university, but who is not?
y university, but who is not?
university, but who is not?
university, but who is not?
niversity, but who is not?
iversity, but who is not?
iversity, but who is not?
ersity, but who is not?
rsity, but who is not?
sity, but who is not?
ity, but who is not?
ty, but who is not?
y, but who is not?
, but who is not?
but who is not?
but who is not?
ut who is not?
t who is not?
who is not?
who is not?
ho is not?
o is not?
is not?
is not?
s not?
not?
not?
ot?
t?
?

▷ Vocabulary Preview ◁
Vocabulary Preview ◁
ocabulary Preview ◁
ocabulary Preview ◁
ocabulary Preview ◁
ocabulary Preview ◁

that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.
that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.
hat is closest in meaning to the underlined part.
at is closest in meaning to the underlined part.
t is closest in meaning to the underlined part.
is closest in meaning to the underlined part.
is closest in meaning to the underlined part.
s closest in meaning to the underlined part.
closest in meaning to the underlined part.
closest in meaning to the underlined part.
losest in meaning to the underlined part.
osest in meaning to the underlined part.
sest in meaning to the underlined part.
est in meaning to the underlined part.
st in meaning to the underlined part.
t in meaning to the underlined part.
in meaning to the underlined part.
in meaning to the underlined part.
n meaning to the underlined part.
meaning to the underlined part.
meaning to the underlined part.
eaning to the underlined part.
aning to the underlined part.
ning to the underlined part.
ing to the underlined part.
ng to the underlined part.
g to the underlined part.
to the underlined part.
to the underlined part.
o the underlined part.
the underlined part.
the underlined part.
he underlined part.
e underlined part.
underlined part.
underlined part.
nderlined part.
derlined part.
erlined part.
rlined part.
lined part.
ined part.

ned part.

ed part.

d part.

part.

part.

art.

rt.

t.

.

1. There have been a recent string of revelations and confessions
. There have been a recent string of revelations and confessions about
There have been a recent string of revelations and confessions about
There have been a recent string of revelations and confessions about
here have been a recent string of revelations and confessions about
ere have been a recent string of revelations and confessions about
re have been a recent string of revelations and confessions about false
e have been a recent string of revelations and confessions about false
have been a recent string of revelations and confessions about false
have been a recent string of revelations and confessions about false
ave been a recent string of revelations and confessions about false
ve been a recent string of revelations and confessions about false
e been a recent string of revelations and confessions about false
been a recent string of revelations and confessions about false
been a recent string of revelations and confessions about false
een a recent string of revelations and confessions about false academic
en a recent string of revelations and confessions about false academic
n a recent string of revelations and confessions about false academic
a recent string of revelations and confessions about false academic
a recent string of revelations and confessions about false academic
recent string of revelations and confessions about false academic
recent string of revelations and confessions about false academic
ecent string of revelations and confessions about false academic
cent string of revelations and confessions about false academic
ent string of revelations and confessions about false academic
nt string of revelations and confessions about false academic
t string of revelations and confessions about false academic
string of revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
string of revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
tring of revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
ring of revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.

ing of revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
ng of revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
g of revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
 of revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
of revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
f revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
 revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
revelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
evelations and confessions about false academic credentials.
velations and confessions about false academic credentials.
elations and confessions about false academic credentials.
lations and confessions about false academic credentials.
ations and confessions about false academic credentials.
tions and confessions about false academic credentials.
ions and confessions about false academic credentials.
ons and confessions about false academic credentials.
ns and confessions about false academic credentials.
s and confessions about false academic credentials.
 and confessions about false academic credentials.
and confessions about false academic credentials.
nd confessions about false academic credentials.
d confessions about false academic credentials.
 confessions about false academic credentials.
confessions about false academic credentials.
onfessions about false academic credentials.
nfessions about false academic credentials.
fessions about false academic credentials.
essions about false academic credentials.
ssions about false academic credentials.
sions about false academic credentials.
ions about false academic credentials.
ons about false academic credentials.
ns about false academic credentials.
s about false academic credentials.
 about false academic credentials.
about false academic credentials.
bout false academic credentials.
out false academic credentials.
ut false academic credentials.
t false academic credentials.
 false academic credentials.
false academic credentials.

also academic credentials.
lse academic credentials.
se academic credentials.
e academic credentials.
academic credentials.
academic credentials.
cademic credentials.
ademic credentials.
ademic credentials.
ademic credentials.
emic credentials.
mic credentials.
ic credentials.
c credentials.
credentials.
credentials.
redentials.
edentials.
dentials.
entials.
ntials.
tials.
ials.
als.
ls.
s.
.

a. reports
. reports
reports
reports
eports
ports
orts
rts
ts
s

b. qualifications
b. qualifications

b. qualifications
b. qualifications

b. qualifications
. qualifications
qualifications
qualifications
ualifications
alifications
lifications
ifications
fications
ications
cations
ations
tions
ions
ons
ns
s

c. diplomats
. diplomats
diplomats
diplomats
iplomats
plomats
lomats
omats
mats
ats
ts
s

d. awards
d. awards

d. awards
d. awards
d. awards
. awards
awards
awards

tion of the magnitude of the problem
ion of the magnitude of the problem
on of the magnitude of the problem
n of the magnitude of the problem
 of the magnitude of the problem
of the magnitude of the problem
f the magnitude of the problem
 the magnitude of the problem
the magnitude of the problem
he magnitude of the problem
e magnitude of the problem
 magnitude of the problem
magnitude of the problem
agnitude of the problem
gnitude of the problem
nitude of the problem
itude of the problem
tude of the problem
ude of the problem
de of the problem
e of the problem
 of the problem
of the problem
f the problem
 the problem
the problem
he problem
e problem
 problem
problem
roblem
oblem
blem
lem
em
m

a. diversity
. diversity
diversity
diversity
iversity

b. scale
b. scale
b. scale
b. scale
b. scale

versity
ersity
rsity
sity
ity
ty
y

b. scale
b. scale

b. scale
b. scale
b. scale
. scale
scale
scale
cale
ale
le
e

c. falsity
. falsity
falsity
falsity
alsity
lsity
sity
ity
ty
y

d. truth
d. truth

d. truth

d. truth
d. truth
. truth
truth
truth
ruth
uth
th
h

3. This indicates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
. This indicates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
This indicates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
This indicates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
his indicates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
is indicates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
s indicates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
indicates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
indicates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
ndicates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
dicates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
icates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
cates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
ates that our society is swarming with fake documents.
tes that our society is swarming with fake documents.
es that our society is swarming with fake documents.
s that our society is swarming with fake documents.
that our society is swarming with fake documents.
that our society is swarming with fake documents.
hat our society is swarming with fake documents.
at our society is swarming with fake documents.
t our society is swarming with fake documents.
our society is swarming with fake documents.
our society is swarming with fake documents.
ur society is swarming with fake documents.
r society is swarming with fake documents.
society is swarming with fake documents.
society is swarming with fake documents.
ociety is swarming with fake documents.
ciety is swarming with fake documents.
iety is swarming with fake documents.

ety is swarming with fake documents.
ty is swarming with fake documents.
y is swarming with fake documents.
 is swarming with fake documents.
is swarming with fake documents.
s swarming with fake documents.
 swarming with fake documents.
swarming with fake documents.
warming with fake documents.
arming with fake documents.
rming with fake documents.
ming with fake documents.
ing with fake documents.
ng with fake documents.
g with fake documents.
 with fake documents.
with fake documents.
ith fake documents.
th fake documents.
h fake documents.
 fake documents.
fake documents.
ake documents.
ke documents.
e documents.
 documents.
documents.
ocuments.
cuments.
uments.
ments.
ents.
nts.
ts.
s.
.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| a. teeming | b. filed |
| . teeming | b. filed |
| teeming | b. filed |
| teeming | b. filed |
| eeming | b. filed |

eming
ming
ing
ng
g

b. filed
b. filed
b. filed
b. filed
b. filed
b. filed
b. filed

b. filed
b. filed
b. filed
. filed
filed
filed
iled
led
ed
d

c. colored
. colored
colored
colored
olored
lored
ored
red
ed
d

d. obsessed
d. obsessed

d. obsessed
d. obsessed
d. obsessed
. obsessed
obsessed
obsessed
bsessed

essed
essed
ssed
sed
ed
d

4. Imposters are those who ____ others.
. Imposters are those who ____ others.
Imposters are those who ____ others.
Imposters are those who ____ others.
mposters are those who ____ others.
posters are those who ____ others.
osters are those who ____ others.
sters are those who ____ others.
ters are those who ____ others.
ers are those who ____ others.
rs are those who ____ others.
s are those who ____ others.
are those who ____ others.
are those who ____ others.
re those who ____ others.
e those who ____ others.
those who ____ others.
those who ____ others.
hose who ____ others.
ose who ____ others.
se who ____ others.
e who ____ others.
who ____ others.

a. deceive	b. hire
a. deceive	b. hire
. deceive	b. hire
deceive	b. hire
deceive	b. hire
eeceive	b. hire
ceive	b. hire
eive	b. hire
ive	b. hire
ve	b. hire

e

b. hire
b. hire
b. hire
. hire
hire
hire
ire
re
e

c. confuse
c. confuse
. confuse
confuse
confuse
onfuse
nfuse
fuse
use
se
e

d. embarrass
d. embarrass
d. embarrass
. embarrass
embarrass
embarrass
mbarrass

b. hire
b. hire
b. hire
b. hire
b. hire
b. hire

d. embarrass
d. embarrass

barrass
arrass
rass
rass
ass
ss
s

5. Shim Hyung-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the . Shim Hyung-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the Shim Hyung-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the Shim Hyung-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication him Hyung-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication im Hyung-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication m Hyung-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of Hyung-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of Hyung-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of yung-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his ung-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his ng-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his g-rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his -rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his rae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his ae was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his e was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic as also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic s also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic lso embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic so embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic o embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic mbroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic broiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic background. roiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic background. oiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic background.

iled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
led in controversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
ed in controversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
d in controversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
in controversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
in controversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
n controversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
controversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
controversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
ontroversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
ntroversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
troversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
roversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
oversy over the fabrication of his academic background.
versy over the fabrication of his academic background.
ersy over the fabrication of his academic background.
rsy over the fabrication of his academic background.
sy over the fabrication of his academic background.
y over the fabrication of his academic background.
over the fabrication of his academic background.
over the fabrication of his academic background.
ver the fabrication of his academic background.
er the fabrication of his academic background.
r the fabrication of his academic background.
the fabrication of his academic background.
the fabrication of his academic background.
he fabrication of his academic background.
e fabrication of his academic background.
fabrication of his academic background.
fabrication of his academic background.
abrication of his academic background.
brication of his academic background.
rication of his academic background.
ication of his academic background.
cation of his academic background.
ation of his academic background.
tion of his academic background.
ion of his academic background.
on of his academic background.
n of his academic background.
of his academic background.
of his academic background.

f his academic background.
his academic background.
his academic background.
is academic background.
s academic background.
academic background.
academic background.
ademic background.
ademic background.
ademic background.
emic background.
mic background.
ic background.
c background.
background.
background.
ackground.
ckground.
kground.
ground.
round.
ound.
und.
nd.
d.
.

a. detected
a. detected
. detected
detected
detected
ected
tected
ected
cted
ted
ed
d

b. involved
b. involved

b. involved

b. involved
b. involved
b. involved
. involved
involved
involved
nvolved
volved
olved
lved
ved
ed
d

c. grabbed
c. grabbed
. grabbed
grabbed
grabbed
rabbed
abbed
bbed
bed
ed
d

d. found
d. found

d. found
d. found
d. found
. found
found
found
ound
und
nd

d

6. Those people were on a meteoritic rise.

. Those people were on a meteoritic rise.

Those people were on a meteoritic rise.

Those people were on a meteoritic rise.

hose people were on a meteoritic rise.

ose people were on a meteoritic rise.

se people were on a meteoritic rise.

e people were on a meteoritic rise.

people were on a meteoritic rise.

people were on a meteoritic rise.

ople were on a meteoritic rise.

ople were on a meteoritic rise.

ple were on a meteoritic rise.

le were on a meteoritic rise.

e were on a meteoritic rise.

were on a meteoritic rise.

were on a meteoritic rise.

ere on a meteoritic rise.

re on a meteoritic rise.

e on a meteoritic rise.

on a meteoritic rise.

on a meteoritic rise.

n a meteoritic rise.

a meteoritic rise.

a meteoritic rise.

meteoritic rise.

meteoritic rise.

eteoritic rise.

eteoritic rise.

eoritic rise.

oritic rise.

ritic rise.

itic rise.

itic rise.

ic rise.

c rise.

rise.

rise.

ise.

se.

e.

.

a. appearing like a meteor	b. past
a. appearing like a meteor	b. past
. appearing like a meteor	b. past
appearing like a meteor	b. past
appearing like a meteor	b. past
ppearing like a meteor	b. past
pearing like a meteor	b. past
earing like a meteor	b. past
aring like a meteor	b. past
ring like a meteor	b. past
ing like a meteor	b. past
ng like a meteor	b. past
g like a meteor	b. past
like a meteor	b. past
like a meteor	b. past
ike a meteor	b. past
ke a meteor	b. past
e a meteor	b. past
a meteor	b. past
a meteor	b. past
meteor	b. past
meteor	b. past
eteor	b. past
teor	b. past
eor	b. past
or	b. past
r	b. past
	b. past

b. past

b. past

b. past

. past

past

past

ast

st

t

cessful in their respective fields.
essful in their respective fields.
ssful in their respective fields.
sful in their respective fields.
ful in their respective fields.
ul in their respective fields.
l in their respective fields.
 in their respective fields.
in their respective fields.
n their respective fields.
 their respective fields.
their respective fields.
heir respective fields.
eir respective fields.
ir respective fields.
r respective fields.
 respective fields.
respective fields.
espective fields.
spective fields.
pective fields.
ective fields.
ctive fields.
tive fields.
ive fields.
ve fields.
e fields.
 fields.
fields.
ields.
elds.
lds.
ds.
s.
.
.

a. recovered
a. recovered
. recovered
recovered
recovered

b. revoked
b. revoked
b. revoked
b. revoked
b. revoked

ecovered
covered
overed
vered
ered
red
ed
d

b. revoked
b. revoked

b. revoked
b. revoked
b. revoked
. revoked
revoked
revoked
evoked
voked
oked
ked
ed
d

c. recognized
. recognized
recognized
recognized
cognized
cognized
ognized
gnized
nized
ized
zed
ed
d

d. upgraded
d. upgraded

d. upgraded
d. upgraded
d. upgraded
d. upgraded
d. upgraded

d. upgraded
d. upgraded
d. upgraded
. upgraded
upgraded
upgraded
pgraded
graded
rated
aded
ded
ed
d

8. The lack of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to
. The lack of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to
The lack of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to
The lack of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to
he lack of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to
e lack of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to
lack of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to
lack of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
ack of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
ck of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
k of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
of degrees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
f degrees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
degrees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
degrees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
egrees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
grees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
rees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
ees should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
es should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
s should not have detracted from their ability to perform.

should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
should not have detracted from their ability to perform.
ould not have detracted from their ability to perform.
ould not have detracted from their ability to perform.
uld not have detracted from their ability to perform.
ld not have detracted from their ability to perform.
d not have detracted from their ability to perform.
not have detracted from their ability to perform.
not have detracted from their ability to perform.
ot have detracted from their ability to perform.
t have detracted from their ability to perform.
have detracted from their ability to perform.
have detracted from their ability to perform.
ave detracted from their ability to perform.
ve detracted from their ability to perform.
e detracted from their ability to perform.
detracted from their ability to perform.
detracted from their ability to perform.
etracted from their ability to perform.
tracted from their ability to perform.
racted from their ability to perform.
acted from their ability to perform.
cted from their ability to perform.
ted from their ability to perform.
ed from their ability to perform.
d from their ability to perform.
from their ability to perform.
from their ability to perform.
rom their ability to perform.
om their ability to perform.
m their ability to perform.
their ability to perform.
their ability to perform.
heir ability to perform.
eir ability to perform.
ir ability to perform.
r ability to perform.
ability to perform.
ability to perform.
bility to perform.
ility to perform.
lity to perform.

sallowed
allowed
lloed
lowed
owed
wed
ed
d

c. derailed
c. derailed
. derailed
derailed
derailed
erailed
railed
ailed
iled
led
ed
d

d. fostered
d. fostered

d. fostered
d. fostered
d. fostered
. fostered
fostered
fostered
ostered
stered
tered
ered
red
ed
d

9. That is why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
. That is why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
 That is why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
That is why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
hat is why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
at is why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
t is why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
 is why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
is why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
s why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
 why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
why we cannot summarily condemn these people.
hy we cannot summarily condemn these people.
y we cannot summarily condemn these people.
 we cannot summarily condemn these people.
we cannot summarily condemn these people.
e cannot summarily condemn these people.
 cannot summarily condemn these people.
cannot summarily condemn these people.
annot summarily condemn these people.
nnot summarily condemn these people.
not summarily condemn these people.
ot summarily condemn these people.
t summarily condemn these people.
 summarily condemn these people.
summarily condemn these people.
ummarily condemn these people.
mmarily condemn these people.
marily condemn these people.
arily condemn these people.
rily condemn these people.
ily condemn these people.
ly condemn these people.
y condemn these people.
 condemn these people.
condemn these people.
ondemn these people.
ndemn these people.
demn these people.
emn these people.
mn these people.

n these people.
these people.
these people.
hese people.
ese people.
se people.
e people.
people.
people.
eople.
ople.
ple.
le.
e.
.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. simply | b. generally |
| c. reasonably | d. crudely |

10. The fraudulent practice of lying about one's schooling should not be condoned.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a. deceitful | b. gross |
| c. illusionary | d. notorious |

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Imposters among us]

If the recent string of revelations and confessions about false academic credentials are any indication of the magnitude of the problem, our society is swarming with imposters.

The latest famous personality to have confessed to lying about their educational background is actress Yoon Suk-hwa. She admitted that, contrary to her previous claim that she dropped out of Ewha Womans University in her freshman year, she had never attended the school.

We now know that another influential personality in the culture sector lied about her college and graduate degrees. The comedian-turned-director Shim Hyung-rae, whose latest movie has become a box office hit, was also embroiled in controversy over the fabrication of his academic

background just as his film hit the screens. A famous motivational speaker, a popular cartoonist, a well-known interior designer, a celebrity English-language instructor and a curator on a meteoritic rise all share one thing in common: They lied about their schooling.

Much to the public's chagrin, most of the people who have recanted their false academic achievement were successful in their respective fields. They worked in careers where the lack of an undergraduate or graduate degree should not have detracted from their ability to perform. Except for the instructors who got their jobs based on false credentials, artists and other professionals in the arts and entertainment industry do not really need to validate their work with the backing of a degree from a prestigious university. These imposters could make the argument that they were motivated to lie about their education in order to get their foot through the door. To a large extent, they may be right. That is why we cannot summarily condemn these people.

It could even be argued that these people were victims of our society's obsession with degrees. When we meet a new person, one of the first questions asked is where he went to school. Of course, knowing very little else about the person, we are liable to make quick judgments based largely on academic credentials.

In the absence of better or alternative measures for judging a job applicant's potential, most companies rely on what is perhaps the only objective indicator of the applicant's abilities – academic achievement. If one is not from the right school, the chance of landing a good job is very slim. The fraudulent practice of lying about one's schooling should not be condoned. However, as much as we hate to admit it, our society may have encouraged these people to create false academic backgrounds. Our society should do some soul searching about how we

judge people by their schooling. -Korea herald 08/18-

[어휘정리] imposter: - imposter: 속이다. string of revelations and confessions: 폭로와 자백의 연속 swarm: 들끓다, 득실거린다. embroil: 뒤얽히게 하다. 휩쓸어 넣다. fabrication : 위조, 거짓말. chagrin: 분함 recant: 철회하다. respective: 각자의 detract from :(가치, 명예) 떨어지다. credential: 자격. validate: 입증하다. to a large extent: 주로 obsession : 강박관념 are liable to: 책임이 있다. fraudulent: 사기행위의 condone: 묵과하다, 용서하다

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

Paraphrase the following sentence by filling in the underlined part.

In the absence of better or alternative measures for judging a job applicant's potential, most companies rely on what is perhaps the only objective indicator of the applicant's abilities - academic achievement.

→ Not having _____ for judging a job applicant's potential, most companies rely on what is perhaps the only objective indicator of the applicant's abilities - academic achievement.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. According to the author, why can't we summarily condemn those imposters?
2. What is causing this kind of practice to happen in Korea?
3. What should we or our society do to rectify this situation?

6. You may end up inadvertently ruining your career.
a. deliberately b. inaptly
c. unintentionally d. aptly
7. When politics is extremely important, honesty becomes superfluous
a. plain b. unessential
c. crucial d. moderate
8. You can easily be reborn as an exquisitely gorgeous woman.
a. superbly b. crudely
c. proudly d. fashionably
9. People picked bluffing and sugar-coating skills as the sixth vital factor.
a. deriding b. flirting
c. pretending to be important d. mending
10. Content is often considered less important than lustrous wrapping.
a. blunt b. simple
c. complex d. shiny

▷ Reading Passage ◁

[Six factors for success in Korea]

Recently, a Korean daily newspaper, the Kyunghyang Shinmun disclosed a poll on “ Important Factors for Being Successful in Korea.” The results, which reflected our society, were quite amusing but embarrassing. Most people who answered the poll chose without hesitation the “ prestige of one’ s college” as the top priority. That is, it is imperative in Korean society to graduate from a prestigious university in order to quickly climb up the societal ladder of wealth and status. This implies that if you are not a graduate of a first-rate university, you are doomed to fail from the beginning.

Next, people chose “ connections” as the second most important

factor for being successful in Korean society. That is, “ politics” is extremely important for surviving and flourishing in Korea. You must consider all factors and stand in the right line. If you loiter around in the wrong line, you may end up inadvertently ruining your career. You also need to have a lot of connections to those who are politically influential and powerful. It is no wonder “ express service” (courier service) carriers suddenly become very busy delivering all sorts of gifts during holiday seasons such as Chuseok or the lunar New Year. It seems the importance of old school ties and regional connections cannot be stressed too much in Korean society.

The third choice of the people was “ wealth” or “ financial capability.” Koreans seem to believe that unless they are born with a silver spoon in their mouths, they cannot possibly be successful. So the poor tend to resent the affluent and the privileged, even though they themselves aspire to be rich and famous. The Korean maxim, “ If I’ m having an affair, it’ s a romance. As for all other affairs, they’ re nothing but scandals,” nicely summarizes this uniquely Korean sentiment.

Then the poll indicates that “ family background” is the fourth most important factor for being successful in Korea. That means, in Korea, your father’ s social status and occupation play a pivotal role in your social success. If you are from a reputable, celebrated family, your success is guaranteed. If you were born into an average family, you are unlikely to flourish.

The fifth choice was a “ good-looking face.” In Korean society, your physical appearance is often more important than your ability or competence. That is why Korea has become a paradise of plastic surgery. No matter how homely you may look, you can easily be reborn either as an astonishingly handsome man or as an exquisitely gorgeous woman,

thanks to the unsurpassed skills of Korean plastic surgeons.

Finally, people picked “ bluffing and sugar-coating skills” as the sixth vital factor for a successful life. In Korean society, content is often considered less important than lustrous wrapping, and quality is often regarded less important than quantity. In a society where bluffing and sugarcoating is considered valuable, honesty becomes superfluous. Indeed, only 1.97 percent of the people who had responded to the poll chose "honesty" as an important factor for being successful in Korea. Nowhere can one find "capability," "competence," or "dedication" as the primary factors for a successful life. Korean society does not seem to count "commitment" as an important merit either, which is another vital factor for being successful in other countries. Strangely enough, there is no corresponding Korean word for the English word, "commitment." In a society where politics and connections are important, perhaps "commitment" is not so compelling.

It is deplorable that people did not choose precious merits such as "creativity," "reliability," and "ability." Wouldn't it be lamentable indeed, if the prestige of our college, connections, money, family background and physical appearance determined, like destiny, everything in our life? Reading the results of the poll, we cannot but worry that something is terribly wrong with our society. Unfortunately, however, that is the reality we currently face in our society.

In other countries, things are quite different. In the United States, for example, a considerable number of high school graduates enter a community college first, and then transfer to a major State University later. Self improvement, an important virtue in American society, is constantly encouraged. In Korea, however, people tend to disapprove of such improvement, calling it "educational background laundry" or "changing

the signboard." That means, once a community college student, always a community college student. It's like karma that follows you everywhere you go. In this global age, however, Koreans need to alter their consciousness and shed off their old, stiff skin in exchange for a newer, more flexible one.

Meanwhile, Koreans continue to be frustrated with the difficulty of attaining success due to the ridiculous six factors stated above. Indeed, another newspaper report says that approximately 98 percent of Korean salaried men and women have seriously contemplated quitting their job due to bad relationships with their colleagues and supervisors at workplace. Conflicts inevitably occur in a society where connections and politics, not one's ability and competence, play a decisive role in getting promotions and raises. Korean society needs to radically change to meet global standards of judgment, or we will forever be stuck in a backward, prejudiced system.

-11/13 Korea Herald -

[어휘정리] disclose: 밝히다. poll: 투표 hesitation: 우유부단 ,망설임
prestige: 명성 ladder: 사다리 loiter: 어슬렁거리다. inadvertently:
부주의하게 무심코 pivotal: 중추의 reputable: 평판이 좋은 exquisitely:
아주아름다운 lustrous: 빛나는 bluffing: 베틀의 sugarcoating :
먹기 좋게함 deplorable: 통탄할 signboard:간판 ,게시판 consciousness :
의식,자각 inevitably: 불가피하게

▷ Grammar Focus ◁

Paraphrase the following sentence by filling in the underlined part.

Nowhere can one find "capability," "competence," or "dedication" as the primary factors for a successful life.

--> One cannot find "capability," "competence," or "dedication"
_____ as the primary factors for a successful life.

▷ Comprehension and Discussion Topics ◁

1. List the six factors that are important for success in Korea.
2. What qualities do you think should be considered important for success?
3. What factors or qualities do you think you have for success?

