

# 18	본문	7곳 수정																																	
	Dear Wildwood residents, Wildwood Academy is a local school that seeks helping children with disabilities and learning challenges. We currently have over 200 students to enroll. This year we'd like to add a music class in the hope that each of our students will have the opportunity to develop their musical abilities. To get the class to start, we need more instruments than we have now. We are asking you to look around your house and donating any instruments that you may no longer use. Each one donating will be assigned to a student in need. Simply call us or we will be happy dropping by and pick up the instrument. Sincerely, Karen Hansen, Principal	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 19	본문	9곳 수정																																	
	Salva had to raise money for a project to help southern Sudan. It was the first time that Salva spoke in front of an audience. There were more than a hundred people. Salva's knees were shaking as he walked to the microphone. "H-h-hello," he said. His hands trembled, he looked out at the audience. Everyone was looking at him. At that moment, he noticed what every face looked interesting in that he had to say. People were smiling and seeming friendly. That made him feeling a little better, so he spoke into the microphone again. "Hello," he repeated. He smiled, feeling at ease, and going on. "I am here talking to you about a project for southern Sudan."	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 20	본문	10곳 수정																																	
	Any goal you set is going to be difficult to achieve, and you will certainly be disappointing at some points along the way. So why not setting your goals very higher than you consider worth from the beginning? If they are going to require work, effort, and energy, then why not exert 10 times as much of each? What of you are underestimating your capabilities? You might be protesting, said, "What if the disappointment that comes from setting unrealistic goals?" However, take just a little moments to look back over your life. Chances are that you have more often been disappointed by setting targets that are too low and achieved them - only to be shocking that you still didn't get what you wanted.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 21	본문	6곳 수정																																	
	There are more than 700 million cell phones using in the US today and at least 140 million of those cell phone users will abandon their current phone for a new phone every 14-18 months. I'm not one of those people who just "must" have the last phone. Actually, I use my cell phone by the time the battery no longer holds a good charge. At that point, it's time. So I figure I'll just get a replacement battery. But I tell that battery is no longer made and the phone is no longer manufactured because there's newer technology and better features in the latest phones. That's a typical justification. The phone wasn't even that old; maybe a little over one year? I'm just one example. Can you imagine how much countless another people have that same scenario? No wonder cell phones take the lead when it comes to "e-waste."	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 22	본문	5곳 수정																																	
	Learners function within complex developmental, cognitive, physical, social, and cultural systems. Research and theory from diverse fields have been contributed to an evolving understanding which all learners grow and learn in culturally defined ways in culturally defined contexts. While humans share basic brain structures and processes, as good as fundamental experiences such as relationships with family, age-related stages, and many more, each of these phenomenon is shaped by an individual's precise experiences. Learning does not happen in the same way for all people because cultural influences are influential from the beginning of life. These ideas about the intertwining of learning and culture have supported by research on many aspects of learning and development.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 23	본문	9곳 수정																																	
	Animals as well as humans engage in play activities. In animals, play has long seen as a way of learning and practiced skills and behaviors what are necessary for future survival. In children, too, play has important functions during development. From its earliest beginnings in infancy, play is a way which children learn about the world and their place in it. Children's play serves as a training ground for development physical abilities - skills alike walking, running, and jumping that are necessary for everyday living. Play also allows children trying out and learns social behaviors and to acquire values and personality traits what will be important in adulthood. For example, they learn how to compete and cooperate with others, how to lead and follow, how to make decisions, and so on.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 24	본문	8곳 수정																																	
	The loss of many traditional jobs in everything from art to healthcare will partly be offset by the creation of new human jobs. Primary care doctors who focus on diagnosed known diseases and giving familiar treatments will probably be replaced by AI doctors. But precisely because that, there will be much more money paying human doctors and lab assistants did groundbreaking research and develop new medicines or surgical procedures. AI might help creating new human jobs in another way. Instead humans to compete with AI, they could focus on servicing and using AI. For example, the replacement of human pilots by drones has been eliminated some jobs but created many new opportunities in maintenance, remote control, data analysis, and cyber security.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 26	본문	6곳 수정																																	
	Jessie Redmon Fauset was born in Snow Hill, New Jersey, in 1884. She was the first black woman to graduate Cornell University. In addition writing novels, poetry, short stories, and essays, Fauset was taught French in public schools in Washington, D.C. and worked as a journal editor. During working as an editor, she encouraged many well-known writers of the Harlem Renaissance. Despite she is more famous to being an editor than being a fiction writer, many critics consider her novel Plum Bun Fauset's strongest work. In it, she tells the story of a black girl who could pass for white but ultimately claims her racial identity and pride. Fauset died of heart disease April 30, 1961, in Philadelphia.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 29	본문	8곳 수정																																	
	Although that is obvious that part of our assessment of food is its visual appearance, it is perhaps surprised how visual input can override taste and smell. People find that very difficult to correctly identify fruit-flavoured drinks if the colour is wrong, for instance an orange drink that colours green. Perhaps even more striking is the experience of wine tasters. One study of Bordeaux University students of wine and wine making revealed that they chose tasting notes appropriately for red wines, such as 'prune and chocolate', when they were given white wine colouring with a red dye. Experienced New Zealand wine experts were similarly tricked into to think that the white wine Chardonnay was in fact a red wine, when it has been coloured with a red dye.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 30	본문	7곳 수정																																	
	Social connections are such essential for our survival and well-being which we not only cooperate with others to build relationships, we also compete with others for friends. And often we do either at the same time. Take gossip. Through gossip, we bond with our friends, sharing interested details. But at the same time, we are creating potential enemies in the targets of our gossip. Or consider rival holiday parties which people compete to see who will attend to their party. We can even see this tension in social media as people compete for the most friends and followers. At the same time, competitive exclusion can also generate cooperation. High school social clubs and country clubs use this formula to great effect: It is through selective inclusion and exclusion what they produce loyalty and lasting social bonds.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 31	본문	6곳 수정																																	
	As the tenth anniversary of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, approached, 9/11-related media stories peaked in the days immediately surrounding the anniversary date and then dropping off rapidly in the weeks thereafter. Surveys conducting while those times asked citizens choose two “especially important” events from the past seventy years. Two weeks prior to the anniversary, before the media blitz began, about 30 percent of respondents named 9/11. But as the anniversary drew closer, and the media treatment intensified, survey respondents started identifying 9/11 in increasing numbers - to a high of 65 percent. Two weeks later, though, after reportage has decreased to earlier levels, once again only about 30 percent of the participants placed it among their two especially important events of the past seventy years. Clearly, the amount of news coverage can make a big difference in the perceived significance of an issue among observers as they expose to the coverage.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 32	본문	9곳 수정																																	
	Here's the unpleasant truth: we are all biased. Every human being is affected by unconscious biases what lead us making incorrect assumptions about another people. Everyone. To a certain extent, bias is a necessary survival skill. If you're an early human, perhaps Homo Erectus, walk around the jungles, you may see an animal approached. You have to make very fast assumptions about that that animal is safe or not, basing solely on its appearance. The same is true of other humans. You make split-second decisions about threats in order having plenty of time to escape, if necessary. This could be one root of our tendency to categorize and labeled others based on their looks and their clothes.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 33	본문	7곳 수정																																	
	In Dutch bicycle culture, that is common to have a passenger on the backseat. So as following the rider's movements, the person on the backseat needs to be held on tightly. Bicycles turn not just by steering but also lean, so the passenger needs to lean the same way that the rider. A passenger who would keep to sit up straight would literally be a pain in the behind. On motorcycles, this is even more critical. Their higher speed requires more leaning on turns, and lack of coordination can be disastrous. The passenger is a true partner in the ride, expecting to mirror the rider's every move.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 34	본문	10곳 수정																																	
	We're often told what newborns and infants are comforted by rocking because of this motion is similar as that they experienced in the womb, and that they must take comfort in this familiar feeling. This may be true; however, to date there are no convincing data that demonstrates a significant relationship between the amount of time a mother moves during pregnancy and her newborn's response to rock. Just as likely is the idea which newborns come to associate gentle rocking with feeding. Parents understand that rocking quiet a newborn, and they very often provide gentle, repetitive movement during feeding. Since the appearance of food is a primary reinforcer, newborns may acquire a fondness for motion because they have conditioned through a process of associative learning.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 35	본문	8곳 수정																																	
	In a single week, the sun delivers most energy to our planet than humanity had used through the burning of coal, oil, and natural gas through all of human history. And the sun will keep to shine on our planet for billions of years. Our challenge isn't what we're running out of energy. It's that we have been focused on the wrong source - the small, finite it that we're using up. Indeed, all the coal, natural gas, and oil we use today is just solar energy from millions of years ago, a very tiny part of it preserved deep underground. Our challenge, and our opportunity, is to learn to efficiently and cheaply use the much more abundant source that is the new energy struck our planet each day from the sun.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 36	본문	10곳 수정																																	
	We make decisions basing on that we think we know. It wasn't too long ago which the majority of people believed the world was flat. This perceiving truth impacted behavior. During this period, there was very few exploration. People feared that if they had traveled too far they might fall off the edge of the earth. So for the most part they didn't dare travel. It wasn't until that minor detail was revealed - the world is round - which behaviors changed on a massive scale. Upon this discovery, societies began to travel across the planet. Trade routes were established; spices were traded. New ideas, alike mathematics, were shared between societies where allowed for all kinds of innovations and advancements. The correction of a simple false assumption moved the human race forward.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 37	본문	10곳 수정																																	
	Mirrors and another smooth, shiny surfaces reflect light. We see reflections from such surfaces because of the rays of light form an image on the retina of our eyes. Such images are always reversed. Look at yourself in a mirror, wink your right eye or your left eye seems wink back at you. You can use a mirror to send a coding message to a friend. Stand a mirror upright on the table, such that a piece of paper on the table can clearly see in the mirror. Now write a message that looks right when you look in the mirror. Keep your eyes on the reflected image during you are writing and not on your paper. After a little practice, it will be easier to write "backwards." When your friend will receive such a message he will be able to read it by to hold the paper up to a mirror.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 38	본문	10곳 수정																																	
	Reciprocity can explore in captivity by handing one chimpanzee a large amount of food, so as a watermelon or leafy branch, and then observe that follows. The owner will be center stage, with a group of others around him or her, soon to follow by newly formed groups around those who obtained a sizable share, until all food has distributed. Beggars may complain and cry, but aggressive conflicts are rare. The few times which they do occur, it is the possessor who tries to make someone leaving the circle. She will hit them over their head with her branch or bark at them in a high-pitched voice until they leave her alone. However their rank, possessors control the food flow. Once chimpanzees enter into reciprocity mode, their social rank no longer matters.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 39	본문	9곳 수정																																	
	Gender research shows a complex relationship between gender and conflict styles. Some research suggests that women from Western cultures tend being more caring than men. This tendency may result in socialization processes which women are encouraged caring for their families and men are encouraged to be successful in competitive work environments. However, we live in a society which gender roles and boundaries are not as strictly as in prior generations. There is significant variability in assertiveness and cooperation among women, as good as among men. Despite conflict resolution experts should be able to recognize cultural and gender differences, they should also be aware of within-group variations and the risks of stereotyping. Culture and gender may affect the way people perceive, interpret, and respond to conflict; however, we must be careful to avoid overgeneralizations and considered individual differences.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 40	본문	10곳 수정																																	
	One way what music could express emotion is simply through a learning association. Perhaps there are nothing naturally sad about a piece of music in a minor key, or play slowly with low notes. Maybe we have just come hearing certain kinds of music as sad because we have learned associating them in our culture with sad events like funerals. If this view is correct, we should have difficulty to interpret the emotions expressed in culturally unfamiliar music. Totally opposing to this view is the position which the link between music and emotion is one of resemblance. For example, when we feel sadly we move slowly and speak slowly and in a low-pitched voice. Thus when we hear slow, low music, we hear it as sad. If this view is correct, we should have little difficulty understanding the emotion expressed in culturally unfamiliar music.	<table> <tr> <th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			

# 41 - 42	본문	10곳 수정																																	
	A bedroom temperature of around 65 degrees Fahrenheit (18.3°C) is ideal for the sleep of most people, assumed standard bedding and clothing. This surprises many, as it sounds just a little too cold for comfort. Of course, that specific temperature will vary depended on the individual in question and their gender and age. But alike calorie recommendations, it's a good target for the average human being. Most of us set bedroom temperatures higher than is ideal for good sleep and this likely contributes to lower quantity and quality of sleep than you are otherwise capable of getting. Lower than 55 degrees Fahrenheit can be harmful rather than helpful sleeping, unless warm bedding or nightclothes is used. However, most of us fell into the opposite category of setting a controlled bedroom temperature that is too high: 70 or 72 degrees. Sleep clinicians treating patients who can't sleep at night will often ask about room temperature, and will advise patients to lower their current thermostat set-point by 3 to 5 degrees from those which they currently use. Anyone disbelieved of the influence of temperature on sleep can explore some related experiments on this topic. Scientists have, for example, gently warmed the feet or the body of rats to encourage blood to raise to the surface of the skin and release heat, thereby decreasing core body temperature. The rats fell asleep far faster than was otherwise normal.	<table><tr><th>#</th><th>틀린 곳</th><th>수정하기</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	#	틀린 곳	수정하기	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
#	틀린 곳	수정하기																																	
1																																			
2																																			
3																																			
4																																			
5																																			
6																																			
7																																			
8																																			
9																																			
10																																			