



29-1 animals' laws are different from man's

We may argue that man was not the first to create laws. The universe is built on natural laws, and animals had them long before men did. We call natural laws "mechanisms," the enactment of cause and effect. They constitute our mechanistic environment. Animals often seem to have laws. For example, animals move in groups and post guards, fly in formations, care for the young, and organize kingdoms (as ants or bees do). **These are different from man's laws. They come from instinctive actions created through survival. Only humans are able to create factual laws, coming from reason and feeling for others.**

✓ Translation

우리는 인간이 법을 만든 첫 번째 존재가 아니었다고 주장할 수 있다. 우주는 자연 법칙에 기반을 두고 있고 동물은 인간보다 훨씬 전에 그것들을 가지고 있었다. 우리는 자연의 법칙을 인과의 법규인 '메커니즘' 이라고 부른다. 그것들은 우리의 기계적인 환경을 구성한다. 동물은 흔히 법을 가지고 있는 듯 보인다. 예를 들면, 동물은 무리를 지어 이동하며 보초를 배치하고, 대형을 이루어 비행하고, 어린 새끼들을 돌보며, 그리고 (개미와 벌이 하듯이) 왕국을 조직한다. 이것들은 인간의 법과 다르다. 그것들은 생존을 통해 만들어진 본능적인 행동으로부터 나온다. 오로지 인간만이 이성과 다른 사람들에 대한 감정으로부터 나오는 사실에 입각한 법을 만들 수 있다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- constitute 구성하다, 설립하다
- post a guard 보초를 배치하다
- instinctive 본능적인
- reason 이성

✓Reminding

We may argue that man was not the first to create laws. The universe is built on natural laws, and animals had them long before men did. We call natural laws "_____," the enactment of cause and effect. They constitute our mechanistic environment. Animals often seem to have laws. For example, animals move in groups and post guards, fly in formations, care for the young, and organize kingdoms (as ants or bees do). These are _____ from man's laws. They come from _____ actions created through survival. Only humans are able to create factual laws, coming from _____ and feeling for others.





29-2 building's header/ what is going on behind

A very old and typically European method for producing landmarks is a guild symbol. A large key on a store front used to say 'a locksmith works here.' Guild symbols instantly trigger the brain script of a place, its meaning and the activities expected to happen there. **The symbol signals what is going on behind the front. The principle has survived to this day, in the form of the building's header.** The header of an advertising agency in Venice Beach, California in fact became something to be admired and even worshiped in itself. Featuring binoculars large enough to walk into which cover most of the store frontage, this spectacular building by star architect Frank Gehry says: what is going on behind the main front has to do with insight, far-sightedness and forward thinking.

✓ Translation

랜드마크를 만들기 위한 매우 오래되고 전형적인 유럽의 방식은 조합 상징물이다. 가게 전면에 있는 커다란 열쇠는 '자물쇠 장수가 여기 에서 일하고 있다.' 는 것을 알려주는 것이 예사였다. 조합 상징물은 즉각적으로 어떤 장소와 그 장소의 의미, 그리고 거기 에서 일어날 것으로 기대되는 활동들에 대한 인지 각분을 촉발한다. 그 상징물은 그곳의 전면 뒤쪽에서 무슨 일이 일어나고 있는지에 대한 표시인 것이다. 그 원리는 건물의 상인방의 형태로 오늘날까지 이어지고 있다. 캘리포니아 주의 Venice Beach 에 있는 광고회사의 상인방은 실제로 그 자체로 감탄의 대상이 되고 심지어 숭배되는 존재가 되었다. 가게 정면의 대부분을 덮으며, 걸어서 들어갈 수 있을 만큼 큰 쌍안경의 모양을 가진, 인기 건축가 Frank Gehry가 지은이 당당한 건물은 정면 뒤쪽에서 일어나고 있는 일이 통찰력, 선견지명, 미래에 대한 안목과 관련이 있음을 말해 주고 있다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- landmark 랜드마크
- guild 조합
- locksmith 자물쇠 장수[수리인]
- binoculars 쌍안경
- architect 건축가
- far-sightedness 선견지명
- instantly 즉각적으로, 즉석에서
- trigger 촉발하다; 방아쇠
- admire 감탄하다, 존경하다
- worship 숭배하다
- in itself 그것 자체로

✓해변

The principle has survived to this day, in the form of the building's header.

A very old and typically European method for producing landmarks is a guild symbol. ① A large key on a store front used to say 'a locksmith works here.' ② Guild symbols instantly trigger the brain script of a place, its meaning and the activities expected to happen there. ③ The symbol signals what is going on behind the front. ④ The header of an advertising agency in Venice Beach, California in fact became something to be admired and even worshiped in itself. ⑤ Featuring binoculars large enough to walk into which cover most of the store frontage, this spectacular building by star architect Frank Gehry says: what is going on behind the main front has to do with insight, far-sightedness and forward thinking.

✓Reminding

A very old and typically European method for producing landmarks is a guild symbol. A large key on a store front used to say 'a _____ works here.' Guild symbols instantly trigger the brain script of a place, its meaning and the activities expected to happen there. The symbol signals what is going on behind the front. The principle has survived to this day, in the form of the building's header. The header of an advertising agency in Venice Beach, California in fact became something to be admired and even worshiped in itself. Featuring _____ large enough to walk into which cover most of the store frontage, this spectacular building by star architect Frank Gehry says: what is going on behind the main front has to do with insight, far-sightedness and forward thinking.





29-3 every government has strengths and dangers

In his book *The 5000 Year Leap*, Skousen explains that throughout history, governments have typically been monarchies or aristocracies, with the occasional attempt at pure democracy. **While each of these forms of government has their strengths, there are enormous dangers attached to each as well.** For example, a monarchy with its strong center of power is useful for important central needs, such as war. On the other hand, an aristocracy, with its wealthy nobles, will be concerned with protecting the wealth and the development of the nation's natural resources. Both of these areas of focus are important for a healthy nation. However, if not restrained, each can (and will) develop into an oppressive system. As for democracy, the masses may have their say, but the views of the minority have no voice, resulting in democracy spoiled by the rule of passion over reason.

✓ Translation

그의 저서 'The 5000 Year Leap' 에서 Skousen은 역사를 통틀어 정부는 이따금 순수 민주주의를 시도하기는 했지만 보통은 군주정이나 귀족정이었다고 설명한다. 이러한 각 형태의 정부는 나름대로 강점을 가지고 있기는 하지만 각 형태에 결부되어 있는 위험 또한 막대하다. 예를 들면, 강력한 권력의 중심을 가진 군주정은 전쟁과 같은 중요한 핵심적인 요구에 유용하다. 반면에, 귀족정은 부유한 귀족이 있기 때문에, 재산의 보호와 국가의 천연자원 개발에 관심을 가질 것이다. 이러한 두 중심 영역은 건강한 국가를 위해 중요하다. 그러나 만일 통제되지 않는다면, 각각은 억압적인 체제로 발전 할 수 있을(타이고 그렇게 될)것이다. 민주주의에 있어서 일반 대중은 자신의 발언권을 가질 수 있지만 소수의 견해는 발언권이 없어서 열정이 이성을 지배하게 되어 민주주의가 망가지는 결과에 이른다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- typically 전형적으로
- monarchy 군주정
- occasional 가끔의
- attempt 시도
- pure 순수한
- democracy 민주주의
- enormous 막대한
- as well 또한, 역시
- noble 귀족
- be concerned with ~에 관련이 있다
- restrain 통제하다, 억제하다, 제지하다
- as for ~에 있어서, ~에 관해 말하면
- say 발언권
- have no voice 발언권이 없다
- spoil 망치다

✓핵심

However, if not restrained, each can (and will) develop into an oppressive system.

In his book *The 5000 Year Leap*, Skousen explains that throughout history, governments have typically been monarchies or aristocracies, with the occasional attempt at pure democracy. ① While each of these forms of government has their strengths, there are enormous dangers attached to each as well. ② For example, a monarchy with its strong center of power is useful for important central needs, such as war. ③ On the other hand, an aristocracy, with its wealthy nobles, will be concerned with protecting the wealth and the development of the nation's natural resources. ④ Both of these areas of focus are important for a healthy nation. ⑤ As for democracy, the masses may have their say, but the views of the minority have no voice, resulting in democracy spoiled by the rule of passion over reason.

✓Reminding

In his book *The 5000 Year Leap*, Skousen explains that throughout history, governments have typically been monarchies or aristocracies, with the occasional attempt at pure democracy. While each of these forms of government has their _____, there are enormous _____ attached to each as well. For example, a monarchy with its strong center of power is _____ for important central needs, such as war. On the other hand, an aristocracy, with its wealthy nobles, will be concerned with protecting the wealth and the development of the nation's natural resources. Both of these areas of focus are _____ for a healthy nation. However, if not _____, each can (and will) develop into an oppressive system. As for democracy, the masses may have their say, but the views of the minority have no voice, resulting in democracy spoiled by the rule of _____ over _____.





29-4 China is rising so quickly

China's per-person income is only a tenth of America's but because it has more than four times as many people, its economy is almost half as large. When China's per-person income passes a quarter of America's, its economy will be larger. **Because productivity in China is rising so quickly and the value of its currency is rising against the dollar, that point will probably be reached by the end of this decade. That is not a sign of American decline but of China utilizing the time-tested recipe of education, urbanization, and industrialization to graduate from poor- to middle-income status.** Many countries like Mexico have done the same, only to stumble before becoming rich. To avoid the same trap, China has a delicate transition: Having grown through exports, investment, and manufacturing, it must now rely more on services and consumers, which are less easily steered by government policy.

✓ Translation

중국의 1인당소득이 미국의 (1인당소득의) 겨우 1/10이지만 중국은 인구가(미국의) 네 배가 넘기 때문에 중국 경제는(미국 경제의) 거의 1/2 의 크기에 해당된다. 중국의 1인당 소득이 미국의 1/4을 넘어서면 중국 경제는 (미국 경제보다) 더 커질 것이다. 중국의 생산성이 아주 빠르게 높아지고 있고 중국 통화 가치가 달러에 비해 높아지고 있기 때문에, 이번 10년대 (2010년대) 말까지는 아마도 그 시점에 도달할 것이다. 그것은 미국이 쇠퇴하는 징후가 아니라 중국이 하위 소득단계를 졸업하여(벗어나) 중위 소득단계로 가기 위해 장기간에 걸쳐 시험된 교육, 도시화 및 산업화의 비결을 이용하고 있다는 징후이다. 멕시코와 같은 많은 나라에서 같은 방법을 시행했으나 부유해지기 전에 비틀거리게 되었다. 같은 함정을 피하기 위해 중국은 세심히 변화하고 있다. 즉 중국은 수출, 투자, 제조업을 통하여 성장해 왔으므로, 이제는 정부의 정책으로 조종하기가 덜 용이한 서비스와 소비자에 더 많이 의존해야 한다.

✓ Note





✓Voca

- per-person 1인당
- economy 경제
- productivity 생산성
- currency 통화
- decline 쇠퇴
- time-tested 장기간에 걸쳐 시험된
- urbanization 도시화
- industrialization 산업화
- graduate (위 단계로) 나아가다
- stumble 비틀거리다
- steer 이끌어나가다

✓핵심

China's per-person income is only a tenth of America's but because it has more than four times as many people, its economy is almost half as large. When China's per-person income passes a quarter of America's, its economy will be larger.

(A) Many countries like Mexico have done the same, only to stumble before becoming rich. To avoid the same trap, China has a delicate transition: Having grown through exports, investment, and manufacturing, it must now rely more on services and consumers, which are less easily steered by government policy.

(B) Because productivity in China is rising so quickly and the value of its currency is rising against the dollar, that point will probably be reached by the end of this decade.

(C) That is not a sign of American decline but of China utilizing the time-tested recipe of education, urbanization, and industrialization to graduate from poor- to middle-income status.

✓Reminding

China's per-person income is only a tenth of America's but because it has more than four times as many people, its economy is almost half as large. When China's per-person income passes a quarter of America's, its economy will be larger. Because productivity in China is rising so _____ and the value of its currency is rising against the dollar, that point will probably be _____ by the end of this decade. That is not a sign of American _____ but of China utilizing the time-tested recipe of education, urbanization, and industrialization to graduate from poor- to middle-income status. Many countries like Mexico have done the same, only to stumble before becoming rich. To _____ the same trap, China has a delicate transition: Having grown through exports, investment, and manufacturing, it must now rely more on services and consumers, which are less easily steered by government policy.

