

Mission Impossible: Unrealistic standards of "beauty" threaten mental and physical health.

Plato said that we behold beauty in the eye of the mind... and that's still the problem. In his 25-year career, for example, director Joel Schumacher has worked with, among others, Demi Moore, Julia Roberts and Sandra Bullock. But, he says, "I have never worked with a beautiful young woman who thought she was A) beautiful or B) thin enough."

In Hollywood, such insecurity is not without reason. At last March's Academy Awards ceremony, actress Alicia Silverstone, 19, the fresh-faced sensation of *The Crush and Clueless*, did the unthinkable: She appeared in public despite the fact that, like many of her teenage **peers**¹⁾ around the country, she had just added on 5 or 10 pounds. Was she congratulated for the self-confidence and assurance it took to be herself? Hardly. The **tabloids**²⁾, noting Silverstone's role in the next Batman sequel, **blared**³⁾ out lines like "Batman and Fatgirl" and "Look Out Batman! Here Comes **Buttgirl!**"⁴⁾ and *Entertainment Weekly* **sniped**⁵⁾ that Alicia was "more Babe than **babe**"⁶⁾. Silverstone won't comment on the commotion; Schumacher, who is directing her in the upcoming Batman and Robin, says he was startled by

1) peer: 동료, 동등[대등] 한 사람(사회적·법적으로)
2) tabloid: 타블로이드판 신문, 선정적인 기사로 잘 알려진 3류 신문.
3) blare: (나팔을) 울리다; 외치다, 고래고래 소리지르다(out). to make a loud unpleasant noise.
4) butt: (pl.) (구어) 궁둥이(buttocks).
5) snipe: (적을 숨어서) 저격하다(at); 익명으로 비난 공격하다
6) babe: an attractive young woman / Babe: 양치기 개가 되고자하는 영화 "Babe"의 주인공 돼지

the meanness of the stories: "The news coverage was outrageous, disgusting, **judgmental**⁷⁾ and cruel. What did this child do Have a couple of pizzas"


In a word, yes. In the moral order of today's media-driven universe—in which you could bounce a quarter off the well-toned **abs**⁸⁾ of any cast member on Melrose Place or Friends, fashion magazines are filled with **airbrushed**⁹⁾ photos of **emaciated**¹⁰⁾ models with breast implants, and the perfectly attractive **Janeane Garofalo**¹¹⁾ can **pass for**¹²⁾ an ugly duckling next to "Beautiful Girl" **Uma Thurman**¹³⁾ in the current hit movie *The Truth About Cats & Dogs*—the definition of what constitutes beauty or even an acceptable body seems to become more inaccessible every year.

The result? Increasingly bombarded by countless "perfect" body images projected by TV, movies and magazines, many Americans are feeling worse and worse about the workaday bodies they actually inhabit. The people being hurt most are the ones who are most vulnerable: adolescents.

"Kids aspire to be thin," says Thomas Cash, professor of psychology at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia. "But just any kind of thin isn't sufficient, now it has to be thin and **toned**"¹⁴⁾. If people compare themselves with these unrealistic standards, they can only conclude they are born losers." "We're

7) judgemental: (disapproving) judging people and criticizing them too quickly
8) abs: [pl.] (informal) = abdominals [the muscles of the abdomen]
9) airbrush: (사진의 흠 등을) 에어브러시로 지우다; (무늬·사진의 세부 등을) 에어브러시로 그리다.
10) emaciated: 여윈, 쇠약해진
11) Jane Anne "Janeane" Garofalo: (1964-) an American stand-up comedian, actress, political activist, writer. She has made fun of popular culture and the pressures on women to conform to body image ideals promoted by the media.
12) pass for [as]: -으로 통하다; -으로 간주되다: *He passes for a gentleman. 그는 신사로 통하고 있다.
13) Uma Karuna Thurman Hawke: (1970-) an American actress. She performs in leading roles in a variety of films—*Dangerous Liaisons* (1988), *Pulp Fiction* (1994), and *Kill Bill* (2003-04).
14) toned: (of a body) firm and strong





evolving toward an unnatural view of beauty,” says Los Angeles social psychologist Debbie Then. “What real women’s bodies look like is labeled wrong and unattractive.” Says Mary Pipher, author of *Reviving Ophelia: Saving the Selves of Adolescent Girls*, the bestseller about the psychological and physical health of teenage girls, “Society’s standard of beauty is an image that is literally just short of starvation for most women.”

Another sign that the problem is getting worse is that it’s also getting worse for men and boys. “We see more eating disorders in men than we did 10 years ago,” says Dr. Arnold Andersen, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Iowa. The National Association of **Anorexia Nervosa**¹⁵⁾ and Associated Disorders estimates that 1 million males suffer from anorexia or bulimia.

The most alarming response of all to body image anxieties is self-imposed starvation. Nationally, the reported incidence of both anorexia and bulimia has doubled since 1970, according to the American Psychiatric Association. And, say experts, the patients are getting younger and younger.

It only gets worse when the desire is to be skinny and **buff**¹⁶⁾. Many teens are unaware of the intense work that goes into the celebrity **physiques**¹⁷⁾ they are trying to **emulate**¹⁸⁾. The fact is, stars often battle the beast of body image as fiercely as their fans do. Even so, some of the most beautiful stars choose—or are required to use—body **doubles**¹⁹⁾ for nude or seminude scenes as, for example, Julia Roberts in *Pretty Woman*. “People are **poised**²⁰⁾ like **vultures**²¹⁾ to attack imperfection,” says Lindsay Chag, a casting agent who cast the sitcom *Anything*

15) anorexia nervosa: 신경성식욕부진

16) buff: (of) a pale yellowish brown color: *a buff envelope

17) physique: U 체격. *a man of strong physique 체격이 튼튼한 사람.

18) emulate: -와 (우열을) 다투다, 겨루다, 서로 지지 않으려고 애쓰다

19) double: [영화] 대역; 1인 2역을 하는 배우.

20) poise: 「수동태·재귀용법」 (-의) 준비를 하다, (-할) 각오를 하다(for; to do).

21) vulture: 독수리; 콘도르; (비유) 탐욕스러운 사람. *vulture capitalist (경멸적) 모험 자본가.

But Love. “I see a lot of actresses who are incredibly talented and very sexy, but if they are not thin enough, I can’t bring them farther.”

Whoever is to blame, Mary Pipher, **for one**²²⁾, is concerned. “It makes me angry,” she says, “the needless suffering by women who are putting energy into losing weight when they could be focusing on making themselves better people, making the world a better place. We need a revolution in our values.”

22) for one: 개인[자신] 으로서는: I, for one, doesn’t believe it. 나는 [나도] 믿지(를) 않는 사람이다.

It's costly, it's polluting and other countries control most of it. Is oil worth the trouble? Where does all of that oil go? Directly into our vehicles, mostly. Cars, trucks, airplanes, trains and other forms of transportation burn the most **fossil fuel**.¹⁾

Deep beneath the earth's surface, nature's most powerful substance lies in shiny, sticky pools. Oil began forming hundreds of millions of years ago as plants and animal **remains**²⁾ were covered with layers of rock. Over the ages, those remains decayed to form the mighty black **brew**³⁾ from which we make gasoline and other fossil fuels. Oil's energy powers our cars, trucks, trains, planes, automobiles, factories and electrical plants. Oil is used to make tires, crayons, even bubblegum.

Oil can also make trouble. Some nations sit **atop**⁴⁾ vast underground lakes of oil. Other places—Japan and most European nations, for example—have little, if any, oil of their own. The nations that need oil must buy it from oil-rich countries that control the oil market. This imbalance of power can make relations between nations **tricky**,⁵⁾ says energy expert Robert Ebel.

“Four countries—Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran and Russia—control almost 70% of

1) fossil fuel: 화석 연료(석탄·석유·천연 가스 등).

2) remain: (보통 pl.) 잔존물; 잔액; 유물, 유적; 화석(fossil -).

3) brew: 달인 차(커피 등).

4) atop: -의 정상에. *atop the flagpole 깃대 꼭대기에.

5) tricky: 다루기 힘든 (difficult to do or deal with).

world oil reserves,” says Ebel. “The greater our dependence on foreign oil, the greater the risk that events in oil-producing countries will interfere with our supply.”

Lately, that risk has grown clearer. A strike in Venezuela, the fifth-biggest oil producer, caused oil prices to jump. The threat of war in oil-rich Iraq has also made prices go up. The United States produces oil, but it also imports about 59% of what it needs. So when foreign oil prices rise, we pay more.

The U.S. uses more oil than any other nation. Most is **pumped**⁶⁾ into 200 million cars in the form of gasoline. On average, an American burns through 25 barrels of oil a year. Compare this with 15 barrels for a citizen of Japan or 12 for a Frenchman.

High costs and **sticky**⁷⁾ foreign relations are not the only **drawbacks**⁸⁾ of our oil habit. Oil is also one messy fuel. When fossil fuels burn, they release carbon dioxide and other polluting gases. The gases are bad for our health and our planet. They can trap heat near the Earth's surface, contributing to the rise in temperatures known as global warming. In addition, ships carrying oil have accidentally spilled millions of gallons, polluting our oceans and killing sea life.

If oil is so bad, why do we depend on it? **For starters**,⁹⁾ nearly all of our cars and factories are designed to use oil and gas. Changing them to use other fuels would be very costly. Besides, oil does its job. “We continue to look for a practical oil replacement,” says Ebel. “We just haven't found one.”

Still, it's possible to be less wasteful. In fact, we've done it before. In 1973, a few oil-producing nations got angry at the U.S. and tripled oil prices in just a few months. Gasoline was in short supply, and there were long lines at gas stations.

6) pump: (주유소에서) 기름을 넣다.

7) sticky: (구어) 귀찮은, 곤란한. difficult or unpleasant: *a sticky problem / situation

8) drawback: 결점, 약점, 불리한 점(in).

9) for starters: (구어) 처음에, 우선 먼저.



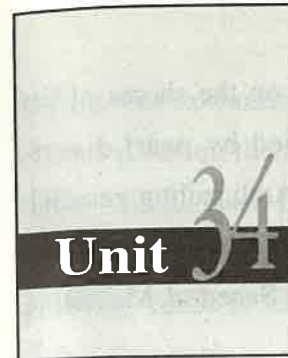


U.S. leaders vowed to cut our reliance on foreign oil. New rules forced auto companies to build cars that use less gas. In 1975, the average car could go just 12 miles on a gallon of gas. By 1990, some got more than 30 miles per gallon.

But in recent years, with low oil prices, Americans have gone back to buying big gas-guzzlers.¹⁰⁾ About one of every four cars now sold is a sport utility vehicle (SUV), which get as little as 10 or 11 miles per gallon. "Right now, consumers don't value fuel efficiency," says Eron Shosteck of the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers. "Anytime gas is cheaper than **designer bottled water**,¹¹⁾ it's not a big deal."

Last month, President Bush called for a \$1.2 billion program to develop a pollution-free, hydrogen-powered car. Such a car would solve many problems, but it's at least 20 years away. Other options are available right now. Hybrid cars that run on both electricity and a little gas, like the Honda Insight, are already on the market. And if consumers demanded it, "the average SUV could go from 20 miles per gallon to 40 miles per gallon using available technologies," said Jason Mark of the Union of Concerned Scientists. If world events keep driving up the price of oil, Americans may once again rethink what they're driving.

10) guzzle: 폭음하다, 꿀꺽꿀꺽 마시다; (드물게) 게걸스레 먹다. guzzler 술고래, 대주가.
11) designer: (유명)디자이너 브랜드의. designer bottled water 프리미엄 생수.



Unit 34 Dubai, 'Mushroom City'

Dubai can either refer to one of the seven **emirates**¹⁾ that constitute United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the eastern Arabian Peninsula, or that emirate's main city, sometimes called "Dubai city" to distinguish it from the emirate. The modern emirate of Dubai was created with the formation of the United Arab Emirates in 1971. Dubai has the largest population and is the second largest emirate by area, after Abu Dhabi. As of 2007, 800 new residents were setting up home in Dubai every day. With Abu Dhabi, it is one of only two emirates to possess veto power over critical matters of national importance in the UAE. Dubai has been ruled by the Al Maktoum dynasty since 1833. The city's current ruler, Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum is also the Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE.

Revenues from petroleum and natural gas contribute to less than 3% of Dubai's US\$ 46 billion economy (2006). A majority of the emirate's revenues are from the Jebel Ali free zone (JAFZ) and, increasingly, from tourism and other service businesses. The JAFZ offers an economic zone with **lucrative**²⁾ business and tax **incentives**³⁾ to corporations. It also **caters**⁴⁾ to the Dubai Port which ranks 9th in the world in terms of container traffic. With its emergence as a world business hub, Dubai has attracted world-wide attention through innovative real estate projects and sports events.

1) emirate: emir(아라비아·아프리카의 족장, 토후)의 관할권; 토후국.
2) lucrative: 수지맞는, 돈이 벌리는[되는] (profitable)
3) tax incentive: 감면세(減免稅) 조처.
4) cater: 요구[분부]에 응하다, *cater to their needs 그들의 필요에 응하다.





There once was a **sheikh**⁵⁾ who dreamed big. His realm, on the shores of the Persian Gulf, was a sleepy, sun-scorched village occupied by pearl divers, fishermen, and traders who docked their dhows [traditional Arab sailing vessels], and fishing boats along a narrow creek that snaked through town. But where others saw only a **brackish**⁶⁾ creek, this sheikh, Rashid bin Saeed al Maktoum, saw a highway to the world.

One day in 1959, he borrowed many millions of dollars from Kuwait to **dredge**⁷⁾ the creek until it was wide and deep enough for ships. He built **wharves**⁸⁾ and warehouses and planned for roads and schools and homes. Some thought he was mad, others just mistaken, but Sheikh Rashid believed in the power of new beginnings. Sometimes at dawn, with his young son, Mohammed, by his side, he'd walk the empty **waterfront**⁹⁾ and paint his dream in the air with words and gestures. And it was, in the end, as he said. He built it, and they came.

His son, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid al Maktoum, now rules Dubai, and around that creek has built towering dreams of his own, transforming the sunrise vision of his father into a **floodlit**¹⁰⁾, air-conditioned, skyscrapered fantasy world of a million people. With its Manhattan-style skyline, world-class port, and **colossal**¹¹⁾, duty-free shopping malls, little Dubai now attracts more tourists than the whole of India, more shipping vessels than Singapore, and more foreign capital than many European countries. The people of 150 nations have moved here to live and work. Dubai has even built man-made islands—some in the shape of palm trees—to accommodate the wealthiest of them. Its economic growth rate, 16 percent, is nearly double that of China. Construction cranes punctuate the

5) sheik, sheikh: (아라비아 사람 · 회교도의) 가장, 족장, 촌장, 교주(경칭으로도 씀).
 6) brackish: 소금기 있는. slightly salty and unpleasant
 7) dredge: (항만 · 강을) 준설하다
 8) wharf: (pl. wharfs, wharves) 부두, 선창(pier).
 9) waterfront: 강가[바닷가]의 토지; 해안의 거리, 해안 지구; 부두, 선창.
 10) floodlight: (p., pp. flooded, floodlit) 투광 조명등으로 비추다.
 11) colossal: 거대한; Colossus(세계 7대 불가사의 중 하나인 Rhodes 섬에 있는 Apollo 신의 거상)와 같은.

skyline like **exclamation points**¹²⁾.

Dubai sits on the all-important strategic routeway of the modern world: China, India, Middle East, Europe and the US. That is where the money is going to be. China has just become the third biggest economy in the world and it is the fastest growing. India is set for its own acceleration. The Maktoum plan is to make Dubai the center of a global strategic network of port facilities to rival Singapore and the huge Hong Kong-based **conglomerate**¹³⁾ of Hutchison-Whampoa.

Dubai is also a rare success story in the Middle East, a region with a history of failure and stagnation. Whether Dubai represents a dazzling **anomaly**¹⁴⁾ or a model to be copied by other Arab nations is a question worth asking these days, as the Islamic world struggles to cope with modernization. A Saudi journalist puts it this way: "Dubai is putting pressure on the rest of the Arab and Muslim world. People are beginning to ask their governments: If Dubai can do it, why can't we?"

Dubai, it must be said, is like no other place on Earth. This is the world capital of living large with excess and opportunity. It's the kind of place where tennis stars Andre Agassi and Roger Federer play an exhibition match on the rooftop **helipad**¹⁵⁾ of the **opulent**¹⁶⁾ Burj al Arab megahotel; where diamond-**encrusted**¹⁷⁾ cell phones do a **brisk**¹⁸⁾ business at \$10,000 apiece; where millions of people a year fly in just to go shopping.

Although Dubai is growing faster than any city on earth, it has also highlighted human rights issues concerning its largely foreign workforce, 99% of the private-sector workforce who are easily **deportable**¹⁹⁾ non-citizens. Dubai's system of classes is unique. At the top of the social pyramid, of course, are the al-Maktoums

12) exclamation mark [point]: 감탄부호, 느낌표(!).
 13) conglomerate: [경제] (거대) 복합기업.
 14) anomaly: 이례, 예외적인 것[일]. *A wingless bird is an anomaly. 날개없는 새는 이례적이다.
 15) helipad: =heliport 헬리콥터 발착장.
 16) opulent: 부유한; 풍부한, 풍족한.
 17) encrust: -의 표면에 껍데기를 만들다[아로새기다]; 덮다.
 18) brisk: (장사 따위가) 활기 있는, 활황의.
 19) deport: (외국인을) 국외로 퇴거시키다, 추방하다





and their cousins who own every lucrative grain of sand in the sheikhdom. Next, the native 15% percent of the population constitutes a leisure class whose obedience to the dynasty is **subsidized**²⁰⁾ by income transfers, free education, and government jobs. A step below, are the foreign residents: 150,000-or-so British **expatriates**²¹⁾, along with other European, Lebanese, and Indian managers and professionals, who take full advantage of their air-conditioned **affluence**²²⁾ and two-months of overseas leave every summer. However, South Asian contract laborers, legally bound to a single employer and subject to totalitarian social controls, make up the great mass of the population. Dubai lifestyles are **attended by**²³⁾ vast numbers of Filipina, Sri Lankan, and Indian maids, while the building boom is carried on the shoulders of an army of poorly paid Pakistanis and Indians working twelve-hour shifts, six and half days a week, in the **blast-furnace**²⁴⁾ desert heat.

This is the Dubai sandwich: at the bottom, cheap and exploited Asian labor; in the middle, white northern professional services, plus tourist hunger for glamour in the sun and, increasingly, an open western market system; at the top, enormous quantities of invested oil money, combined with fearsome social and political control and a drive to establish another model of what modern Arabia might mean in the post-9/11 world. That is the **intriguing**²⁵⁾ question: can Dubai do what Libya, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, or anywhere else in the Arab world, have failed to do? Is Dubai, in fact, the **fulcrum**²⁶⁾ of the future global trading and financial system? Is it, in embryo, what London was to the 19th century and Manhattan to the 20th? Not the modern center of the Arab world but, more than that, the Arab center of the modern world.

20) subsidize: 보조금 [장려금] 을 주다; 증회 (贈賄) 하다; 매수하다 (bribe).

21) expatriate: 국외로 추방된 [이주한] (사람), 국적을 이탈한 (사람).

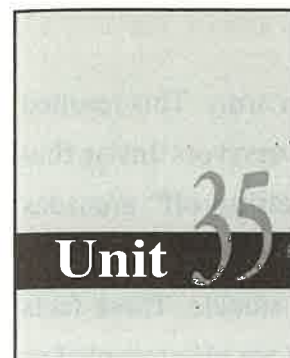
22) affluence: U 풍부함, 풍요, 유복; 유입 (流入). *live in affluence 유복하게 살다.

23) be attended by: -의 시중을 받다.

24) blast furnace: 용광로.

25) intriguing: 흥미를 [호기심을] 자아내는.

26) fulcrum: (pl. -s, -cra) 지레받침, 지점 (支點); 「일반적」 지주, 받침



Omission of Japanese Military's Role in Mass Suicides Outrages Okinawa Residents

“Don't get rid of the fact that the Japanese military was involved in the mass suicides of Okinawa residents in our children's textbooks. Don't glorify war. However disgraceful it may be, we hope to know, learn, and **impart**¹⁾ the truth to our descendents.” An Okinawan high school student read the message to an audience at a rally, adding, “Although it is just one sentence in the thick textbook, it contains real value because so many lives were lost. This is the wish of Okinawa **prefecture**²⁾ residents: never again.” Okinawa, an island located at the southernmost point of Japan, seethed with outrage on September 29 in protest against an attempt by the Japanese government to distort an important **chapter**³⁾ in the island's history. More than 110,000 people participated in a rally against the history distortion in Kinowan City on Saturday, the largest rally since Okinawa was returned to Japan in 1972. Earlier, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) of Japan has taken steps to erase expressions like “directed by the Japanese military” and “forced” in the “mass suicide” section of the high school textbook to be used next year, saying, “There could be misunderstanding of what happened in Okinawa if they are left.”

In 1945 when the second World War was drawing to a close, the Japanese military used Okinawa as a last line of defense. When an American attack was **around the corner**⁴⁾, the military instructed the local residents to commit

1) impart: (지식 · 비밀 따위를) 전하다 (communicate), 알리다 (tell) (to).

2) prefecture: 현 (縣) (지사의 관구).

3) chapter: (역사상 · 인생 등의) 한 시기

4) around [round] the corner: 임박하여; Christmas is just round the -. 이제 곧 크리스마스이다.

