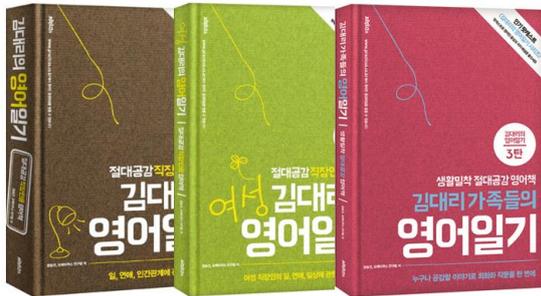


2016년 10월 12일 키워드 스피킹 방송 / 주제: 일본의 노벨 과학상 수상

<광고>



In Day-to-Day Use

김대리의 영어일기 3탄 출간

공감할 내용으로 학습 효과 Up

팟캐스트로 들으면서 학습 효과 Up

Summary

Koreans **have a deep-rooted rivalry with Japan**, and **the moment this is most visible** is when the two countries' national teams have a sports match. The result is pretty **neck and neck** for most of these events, but there is one field in which Japan clearly **gains the upper hand** over Korea, with a score of 22 to 0. That field is the number of Nobel Prize winners in science.

Dr. Yoshinori Ohsumi from Japan became this year's Nobel Prize winner in Physiology or Medicine for his discoveries on how cells recycle their content. He is the 22nd Japanese recipient and the 25th Japanese **Nobel laureate**. With no Nobel laureates in science at all, Koreans can only **cast an envious look at** the success of their "closest but most distant" neighbor.

It's ironic that the announcement **coincided with** news reports that **Korea, out of the G20 countries, is that which uses the highest percentage of its GDP for R&D**. We can't help but ask, "With such an investment, why haven't we won at least one Nobel Prize in science?" It is evident that Korea needs to invest more in the basic sciences instead of **money-chasing**, short-term projects.

It will take years, or, possibly, decades, for Korea to experience the honor of having a Nobel laureate in science. **However long that might take**, we should make no hesitation to start taking the necessary steps. That might be the only way to **bandage Korea's bruised national pride**, especially when its competitor continues to go strong.

해석

1. have a deep-rooted rivalry with Japan 일본에 대해 뿌리 깊은 라이벌 의식을 지니고 있다
2. the moment this is most visible 라이벌 의식이 가장 잘 드러나는 순간
3. neck and neck 막상막하
4. gains the upper hand 우위를 차지하다
5. Nobel laureate 노벨상 수상자
6. cast an envious look at 질투어린 시선을 보내다
7. coincided with 때마침 ~와 일치하다
8. Korea is that which uses the highest percentage of its GDP for R&D 한국이 GDP에서 가장 높은 비중을 R&D에 쓰는 국가다
9. money-chasing 돈을 좇는
10. However long that might take 아무리 많은 시간이 걸릴지라도
11. bandage Korea's bruised national pride 한국의 상처난 자존심을 회복하다

Keywords / Key Sentences

1. 일본은 22명의 노벨 과학상 수상자를 배출했다. Japan has 22 Nobel Prize winners in science so far. Japan boasts 22

- Nobel Prize winners in science thus far. Japan has 22 Nobel Prize winners under its belt to date.
2. 일본이 과학 강국이 된 것은 기초과학 분야에 대한 오랜 관심과 투자 덕분이다. Japan was able to become a science powerhouse thanks to its persistent investment and interest in the basic sciences. Japan owes its prominence in the field of science to its consistent investment in, and promotion of, the basic sciences. Japan's dominance in the area of science can be attributed to its long-standing investments in, and underlining of, the basic sciences.
 3. 한국은 GDP 가운데 연구 개발비 비중이 4.15%로 G20 국가 가운데 1위다. Korea uses 4.15 percent of its national GDP for R&D, which is the highest among the G20 countries. Korea sets aside 4.15 percent of its national GDP for R&D, which tops the countries in the G20. Korea reserves 4.15 percent of its national GDP for R&D, which places it ahead of the G20 countries.
 4. 한국의 과학에 대한 투자는 단기 성과와 물량만을 중시한다. Korea's scientific investments are focused on quantity over quality in terms of results. Korea's stream of funds into the sciences is aimed at too many rushed results. Korea's investment in science is geared toward speedy and numerous results.
 5. 우리도 긴 안목으로 기초과학 분야에 꾸준히 투자해야 한다. We, also, need to be more far-sighted and increase investment in the basic sciences. We, as well, must set our sights further and invest more in the basic sciences. We, too, have to look beyond the horizon and make more investment in the basic sciences.
 6. 인재들이 기초과학 분야로 진출하도록 유도하는 정책이 필요하다. 지금은 인재들이 의대에서도 특히 돈이 되는 과로 몰리고 있다. We need a policy to encourage students talented in science to enter basic science fields. Currently, most talented students choose to go to medical school and become doctors in areas that will earn them a lot of money. / We need a policy that drives students with skills in the sciences to go into the basic sciences. At present, the majority of skilled students opt to go to medical school and become doctors in areas that are the most lucrative for them. / We need a policy that pushes students who show promise in the sciences to steer toward the basic sciences. Today, so many promising students elect to go to medical school and become doctors in the fields of medicine that bring them the most profit.