RFCx: the Rainforest Savior

본문 1

I_____ you _____ s_____ ___ a rainforest. You _____ s_____ ____ tall trees, _____ ___ _____ _____ more than 40 meters t___. You are a hundred kilometers _____ _____ the n_____ city. _____ do you hear? Do you think it is a quiet, peaceful place? __ ____, you are wrong. The rainforest is a_____ a very noisy place. Insects, birds, and monkeys _____ r_____ _____ _____ ___ _____ n_____. And sometimes there is _____ s_____, _____ _____ _____ _____ b_____ ___ the forest ___ ____. It is the _____ ___ a c_____. _____ _____ _____ 13 million hectares of rainforest, an area _____ _____ s_____ ___ England, d_____.

47 blanks

RFCx: 열대 우림의 구세주

여러분이 열대 우림 안에 서 있다고 상상해 보시오. 여러분은 높은 나무들로 둘러싸여 있는데, 그 중 많은 나무들이 40미터 이상이다. 여러분은 가장 가까운 도시에서 100킬로미터나 떨어져 있다. 무슨 소리가 들리는가? 조용하고 평화로운 곳이라고 생각하는가? 그렇다면 여러분은 틀렸다. 열대 우림은 실제로 매우 시끄러운 곳이다. 곤충, 새, 원숭이가 이 소음에 상당한 책임이 있다. 그리고 때로는 또 다른 소리가 있는데, 그것은 숲 속에 전혀 속하지 않는 그런 소리이다. 그것은 전기톱의 윙윙거리는 소리이다. 매년 1,300만 헥타르 정도의 열대 우림, 즉 영국 크기만큼의 면적이 사라진다.

본문2

This l_____ d_____ the h_____ _____ millions of species and _____ a m_____ e_____ ____ the jungle's b_____. Also, it i_____ _____ _____ ____ CO2 in the air. D_____ ____ the rainforest ___ _____ ____ l_____, farming, m_____, and _____ _____ a_____. _____ _____, l_____ ___ the _____ r_____ _____ n_____ l_____. _____ 70 ____ 80 p_____ ____ the logging in the rainforests ___ _____ ____ ____ i_____. ____ a_____ this problem, a young American engineer _____ i_____ a s_____ d_____ _____ d_____ i_____ logging _____ m_____ __ o_____. __ ____ _____ ___ 2011, _____ Topher White visited Indonesia ____ a v_____. One day, he and _____ ____ the _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ ____ a walk into a p_____ rainforest. After _____ only five minutes, his group came upon people _____ _____ c_____ _____ trees i_____. The s_____ loggers f_____, but White _____ s_____. _____ _____ _____ _____ they were _____ _____ _____ ____ the ranger station, __ _____ _____ i_____ ____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____. __ __ _____ the forest was ____ _____ ____ _____ s_____.

이러한 (삼림) 손실은 수백만 종의 서식지를 파괴하고 밀림의 생물 다양성에 중대한 영향을 미친다. 이것은 또한 대기 중의 CO2의 양을 증가시킨다. 열대 우림 파괴는 벌목, 농업, 광업 및 기타 인간 활동으로 인해 발생한다. 이 중에서도 벌목은 자연 손실의 주원인이다. 열대 우림에서 벌목의 70~80%는 불법이라고 한다. 이 문제를 해결하기 위해 미국의 한 젊은 공학자가 불법 벌목이 일어나는 순간 그것을 탐지하는 간단한 장치를 고안해냈다. 그 모든 것은 2011년에 시작되었는데, 그때 Topher White는 자원봉사자로 인도네시아를 방문했다. 어느 날 그와 다른 자원 봉사자들 중 일부는 삼림 감시소에서 출발하여 열대 우림 보호 구역으로 걸어 들어갔다. 걸음을 뗀 지 불과 5분 만에 그의 일행은 불법으로 나무를 베는 사람들과 마주쳤다. 놀란 벌목꾼들은 도망쳤지만, White는 충격을 받았다. 그들이 삼림 감시소와 상당히 가까운 곳에 있었다는 사실에도 불구하고, 그곳에서 아무 소리도 들을 수 없었다. 그 이유는 숲이 다른 소리들로 너무나 가득 차 있었기 때문이다.

본문3

White s_____ t_____ about ways ___ h_____. He knew _____ _____ ___ the jungle, _____ _____ the city, there was good cell phone service. He thought _____ p_____ cell phone t_____ _____ s_____ the problem. _____ he r_____ h_____ ___ the U.S., in his father's g_____ he d_____ a small l_____ d_____ u_____ an old cell phone. He a_____ a s_____ m_____ ___ the cell phone ___ _____ __ _____ d_____ c_____ n_____ _____ ____ ___ three kilometers _____. This device _____ ____ p_____ _____ ____ ___ a tree. _____ __ p_____ ____ the buzz of a saw, it _____ s_____ a message ___ a ranger's cell phone.

White knew _____ he _____ ___ p_____ the cell phone ____ _____ it could s_____ ___ the hot and wet rainforest environment. His s_____ _____ ___ _____ the phone in a plastic box. _____ there _____ ____ e_____ _____ the phone _____ ___ ____ p_____, the d_____ _____ ___ ____ _____ ___ p_____ _____. White a_____ s_____ p_____ ___ the cell phone. He _____ _____ _____ the panels _____ _____, even under the shade of the thick tree leaves.

89 blanks

White는 도울 방법에 대해 생각하기 시작했다. 그는 도시에서 멀리 떨어진 밀림에서도 양호한 휴대 전화 서비스가 있다는 것을 알았다. 그는 어쩌면 휴대 전화 기술로 문제를 해결할 수 있을 것이라고 생각했다. 미국으로 귀국한 후, 그는 아버지의 차고에서 오래된 휴대 전화를 사용하여 작은 청취 장치를 개발했다. 그는 최대 3킬로미터 떨어진 곳에서도 전기톱 소음을 감지할 수 있도록 휴대 전화에 민감한 마이크를 부착했다. 이 장치는 나무 높은 곳에 설치될 것이었다. 그것이 전기톱 소리를 감지하면, 삼림 감시원의 휴대 전화로 메시지를 전송할 것이다.

White는 덥고 습한 열대 우림 환경에서도 견딜 수 있도록 휴대 전화를 보호해야 한다는 것을 알고 있었다. 그의 해결책은 휴대 전화를 플라스틱 상자에 넣는 것이었다. 휴대 전화가 설치될 곳에 전기가 없었기 때문에 장치는 스스로 전원을 공급할 수 있어야 했다. White는 태양 전지판들을 휴대 전화에 붙였다. 빽빽한 나뭇잎 그늘 아래에서도 그 전지판들이 작동할 것이라고 그는 확신했다.

How the Device Works

1. It all starts here!

Sound of

c_____ ___

p_____ _____ _____

microphones in

_____-

p_____ cell

phones.

→

2. Software sends a

s_____ to cloud.

↓

Rainforest

Connection cloud

↓

3. R_____

a_____ ___

r_____ _____

a ranger on the

ground nearby.

←

4. That e_____

the rangers _____ _____

_____ the s_____

i_____.

↑

19 blanks

장치 작동 방법

1. 모든 것이 여기에서 시작된다! 전기톱 소리는 태양열로 작동하는 휴대 전화 마이크에 의해 감지된다.

2. 소프트웨어가 클라우드에 신호를 전송한다.

3. 인근 현장의 삼림 감시원이 실시간으로 경보음을 수신한다.

4. 그렇게 해서 삼림 감시원들이 즉시 현장으로 갈 수 있다.

본문4

White r_____ ___ Indonesia ___ t_____ the device. Surprisingly, _____ _____ the second day _____ he i_____ the device, __ p_____ _____ chainsaw noises. An a_____ m_____ _____ i_____ s_____ ___ White and the forest rangers. _____ they a_____ the _____ _____, the i_____ loggers ran away. White p_____ his story _____ the Internet and _____ q_____ s_____. People _____ ___ other countries c_____ White and _____ __ they _____ _____ the device. _____, from around the world, s_____ s_____ him their old cell phones ____ he _____ b_____ _____ d_____. These devices, c_____ Rainforest Connection (RFCx), _____ _____ _____ _____ ___ the rainforests in Africa and South America.

48 blanks

White는 그 장치를 시험하기 위해 인도네시아로 돌아갔다. 놀랍게도, 그 장치를 설치한 후 이틀 만에 그것은 전기톱 소음을 포착했다. 경보 메시지가 White와 삼림 감시원에게 즉시 전송되었다. 그들이 벌목 현장에 접근했을 때 불법 벌목꾼들은 달아났다. White는 인터넷에 그의 이야기를 올렸고 소식은 빠르게 퍼져 나갔다. 다른 나라에 사는 사람들이 White에게 연락하여 그 장치를 사용할 수 있는지 물었다. 세계 각지의 사람들이 그가 더 많은 장치를 만들 수 있도록 그에게 오래된 휴대 전화를 보내기 시작했다. Rainforest Connection(RFCx)이라고 불리는 이 장치는 현재 아프리카와 남미의 열대 우림에서 사용되고 있다.

본문5

One RFCx _____ p_____ 300 hectares of forest. __ a forest ___ this size ___ _____, 15,000 tons of CO2 _____ r_____ _____ the air. P_____ this amount of CO2 _____ _____ r_____ _____ the _____ _____ ____ t_____ 3,000 cars _____ the road _____ a year. These devices _____ _____ rainforests and p_____ new life _____ t_____ ___ d_____ cell phones. Thanks to Topher White and his RFCx devices, the earth is now __ _____ _____ ____ _____.

RFCx 한 대는 300헥타르의 숲을 보호할 수 있다. 만약 이러한 면적의 숲이 벌목되면 1만 5천 톤의 이산화탄소가 대기 중으로 방출된다. 이 정도 양의 이산화탄소 방출량을 막는 것은 1년에 3천 대의 자동차를 도로에서 없애는 것과 동일한 효과가 있다. 이 장치는 열대 우림을 구하고 수천대의 버려진 휴대 전화기에 새 생명을 제공하고 있다. Topher White와 RFCx 장치 덕분에 지구는 이제 더 살기 좋은 곳이 되었다.

Each RFCx Device Has a Similar Effect as Taking 3,000 Cars Off the Road

= → →

One RFCx device protects 300 of forest, _____ logging _____ _____ r_____ 15,000 tons of CO2 _____ _____ _____. That has a s_____ _____ ____ _____ 3,000 cars off the road.

RFCx 장치 한 대는 도로에서 3천 대의 자동차를 없애는 것과 유사한 효과가 있다.

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43 blanks

순서

Imagine you are standing in a rainforest.

☐ You are surrounded by tall trees, many of which are more than 40 meters tall. You are a hundred kilometers away from the nearest city.

☐ What do you hear? Do you think it is a quiet, peaceful place? If so, you are wrong.

☐ The rainforest is actually a very noisy place. Insects, birds, and monkeys are responsible for much of this noise.

☐ And sometimes there is another sound, one that does not belong in the forest at all.

☐ It is the buzz of a chainsaw.

Every year some 13 million hectares of rainforest, an area about the size of England, disappears.

☐ Also, it increases the amount of CO2 in the air.

☐ Among these, logging is the main reason for nature's loss. Some 70 to 80 percent of the logging in the rainforests is thought to be illegal.

☐ Destruction of the rainforest is caused by logging, farming, mining, and other human activities.

☐ This loss destroys the habitats for millions of species and has a major effect on the jungle's biodiversity.

☐ To address this problem, a young American engineer has invented a simple device that detects illegal logging the moment it occurs.

It all started in 2011, when Topher White visited Indonesia as a volunteer.

☐ After walking only five minutes, his group came upon people who were cutting down trees illegally. The surprised loggers fled, but White was shocked.

☐ Despite the fact that they were still fairly close to the ranger station, it had been impossible to hear anything from back there.

☐ It is because the forest was so full of other sounds.

☐ One day, he and some of the other volunteers set out from the ranger station on a walk into a protected rainforest.

White started thinking about ways to help.

☐ After he returned home to the U.S., in his father's garage he developed a small listening device using an old cell phone.

☐ He attached a sensitive microphone to the cell phone so that it could detect chainsaw noise from up to three kilometers away.

☐ He knew that even in the jungle, far from the city, there was good cell phone service. He thought that perhaps cell phone technology could solve the problem.

☐ His solution was to put the phone in a plastic box.

☐ Since there was no electricity where the phone needed to be placed, the device had to be able to power itself.

☐ This device would be placed high up in a tree. When it picked up the buzz of a saw, it would send a message to a ranger's cell phone.

☐ White attached solar panels to the cell phone. He was sure that the panels would work, even under the shade of the thick tree leaves.

☐ White knew that he had to protect the cell phone so that it could survive in the hot and wet rainforest environment.

White returned to Indonesia to test the device.

- ☐ An alert message was immediately sent to White and the forest rangers. When they approached the logging spot, the illegal loggers ran away.
- ☐ Others, from around the world, started sending him their old cell phones so he could build more devices.
- ☐ People living in other countries contacted White and asked if they could use the device.
- ☐ Surprisingly, on only the second day after he installed the device, it picked up chainsaw noises.
- ☐ These devices, called Rainforest Connection (RFCx), are now being used in the rainforests in Africa and South America.
- ☐ White published his story on the Internet and word quickly spread.

One RFCx can protect 300 hectares of forest.

- ☐ If a forest of this size is cut, 15,000 tons of CO2 are released into the air.
- ☐ Preventing this amount of CO2 from being released has the same effect as taking 3,000 cars off the road for a year.
- ☐ Thanks to Topher White and his RFCx devices, the earth is now a better place to live.
- ☐ These devices are saving rainforests and providing new life for thousands of discarded cell phones.

삽입

본문 1

? If so, you are wrong.

Imagine you are standing in a rainforest. You are surrounded by tall trees, many of which are more than 40 meters tall. You are a hundred kilometers away from the nearest city. What do you hear? Do you think it is a quiet, peaceful placeThe rainforest is actually a very noisy place. Insects, birds, and monkeys are responsible for much of this noise. And sometimes there is another sound, one that does not belong in the forest at all. It is the buzz of a chainsaw. Every year some 13 million hectares of rainforest, an area about the size of England, disappears.

본문2

Among these, logging is the main reason for nature's loss.

This loss destroys the habitats for millions of species and has a major effect on the jungle's biodiversity. Also, it increases the amount of CO2 in the air. Destruction of the rainforest is caused by logging, farming, mining, and other human activities. Some 70 to 80 percent of the logging in the rainforests is thought to be illegal. To address this problem, a young American engineer has invented a simple device that detects illegal logging the moment it occurs. It all started in 2011, when Topher White visited Indonesia as a volunteer. One day, he and some of the other volunteers set out from the ranger station on a walk into a protected rainforest. After walking only five minutes, his group came upon people who were cutting down trees illegally. The surprised loggers fled, but White was shocked. Despite the fact that they were still fairly close to the ranger station, it had been impossible to hear anything from back there. It is because the forest was so full of other sounds.

본문3

His solution was to put the phone in a plastic box.

White started thinking about ways to help. He knew that even in the jungle, far from the city, there was good cell phone service. He thought that perhaps cell phone technology could solve the problem. After he returned home to the U.S., in his father's garage he developed a small listening device using an old cell phone. He attached a sensitive microphone to the cell phone so that it could detect chainsaw noise from up to three kilometers away. This device would be placed high up in a tree. When it picked up the buzz of a saw, it would send a message to a ranger's cell phone. White knew that he had to protect the cell phone so that it could survive in the hot and wet rainforest environment. Since there was no electricity where the phone needed to be placed, the device had to be able to power itself. White attached solar panels to the cell phone. He was sure that the panels would work, even under the shade of the thick tree leaves.

본문4

Others, from around the world, started sending him their old cell phones so he could build more devices.

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본문5

These devices are saving rainforests and providing new life for thousands of discarded cell phones.

One RFCx can protect 300 hectares of forest. If a forest of this size is cut, 15,000 tons of CO2 are released into the air. Preventing this amount of CO2 from being released has the same effect as taking 3,000 cars off the road for a year. Thanks to Topher White and his RFCx devices, the earth is now a better place to live.

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본문 1

And sometimes there is another sound, one that does not belong in the forest at all.

Imagine you are standing in a rainforest. You are surrounded by tall trees, many of which are more than 40 meters tall. You are a hundred kilometers away from the nearest city. What do you hear? Do you think it is a quiet, peaceful place? If so, you are wrong. The rainforest is actually a very noisy place. Insects, birds, and monkeys are responsible for much of this noise. It is the buzz of a chainsaw. Every year some 13 million hectares of rainforest, an area about the size of England, disappears.

본문2

To address this problem, a young American engineer has invented a simple device that detects illegal logging the moment it occurs.

This loss destroys the habitats for millions of species and has a major effect on the jungle's biodiversity. Also, it increases the amount of CO2 in the air. Destruction of the rainforest is caused by logging, farming, mining, and other human activities. Among these, logging is the main reason for nature's loss. Some 70 to 80 percent of the logging in the rainforests is thought to be illegal. It all started in 2011, when Topher White visited Indonesia as a volunteer. One day, he and some of the other volunteers set out from the ranger station on a walk into a protected rainforest. After walking only five minutes, his group came upon people who were cutting down trees illegally. The surprised loggers fled, but White was shocked. Despite the fact that they were still fairly close to the ranger station, it had been impossible to hear anything from back there. It is because the forest was so full of other sounds.

본문3

After he returned home to the U.S., in his father's garage he developed a small listening device using an old cell phone.

White started thinking about ways to help. He knew that even in the jungle, far from the city, there was good cell phone service. He thought that perhaps cell phone technology could solve the problem. He attached a sensitive microphone to the cell phone so that it could detect chainsaw noise from up to three kilometers away. This device would be placed high up in a tree. When it picked up the buzz of a saw, it would send a message to a ranger's cell phone. White knew that he had to protect the cell phone so that it could survive in the hot and wet rainforest environment. His solution was to put the phone in a plastic box. Since there was no electricity where the phone needed to be placed, the device had to be able to power itself. White attached solar panels to the cell phone. He was sure that the panels would work, even under the shade of the thick tree leaves.

본문4

An alert message was immediately sent to White and the forest rangers.

White returned to Indonesia to test the device. Surprisingly, on only the second day after he installed the device, it picked up chainsaw noises. When they approached the logging spot, the illegal loggers ran away. White published his story on the Internet and word quickly spread. People living in other countries contacted White and asked if they could use the device. Others, from around the world, started sending him their old cell phones so he could build more devices. These devices, called Rainforest Connection (RFCx), are now being used in the rainforests in Africa and South America.

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