

Day 14

Task4

General / Specific <Academic>

1. Lesson Outline

2. Learning Strategies

- Basic Templates

- Reading/Note-Taking/Expressions

- Listening/ Note-Taking/Expressions

- Speaking with Templates

- Full Response

1. Lesson Outline

Task 4- Integrated Task

Reading : 학술적 주제에 관한 읽기 지문

*읽기 시간 : 45초

- 일반적이고 이론적인 전문 용어나 개념 또는 특정 현상에 대한 설명

Listening : 사진과 함께 읽기 지문과 관련된 대화가 들림

- 그 용어나 개념에 대한 구체적인 부연 설명, 예시

또는 그 개념을 적용, 응용한 예

Speaking : 질문이 화면과 음성으로 제시됨

*준비시간 : 30초

*답변시간 : 60초

2. Learning Strategies

Basic Templates

Reading: The lecture is mainly about ~ .

According to the reading passage,

Listening: The professor explains this by giving two examples.

Example 1: First, he talks about ~ .

Example 2: As for the second example, the professor talks about ~ .

Conclusion: These two examples demonstrate ~ .

(These are the two examples that the professor talked about in the lecture.)

Template 1

1) Topic + 2 examples

- The lecture is mainly about
- The professor explains this by giving two examples.
- First, he talks about
- As for the second example, the professor talks about
- So, these are the examples of

Template 2

2) topic + 2 sub topics + (2 examples)

- The lecture is mainly about
- According to the professor, there are two types (of ~)
- (The first one is A, and the second one is B.)
- (First, as for A, the professor explains ~)

* The lecture is mainly about

According to the professor, there are two types.

The first one is A, and he gives an example of ~/ he explains that ~

Template 3,4

3) topic + exP. (personal experience)

- The lecture is mainly about

→ The professor explains this by giving his personal experience

(as an example).

→ When he/she ~ 결론

4) topic + exT. (one experiment)

→ The lecture is mainly about

→ The professor explains this by giving one experiment (as an example).

→ In the experiment, 피실험자 be + p.p (실험세팅)

→ (The result was that ~) 결론

Reading-45sec

Diffusion of Responsibility

If someone needs help, individuals who are alone will usually offer assistance. It is less likely that someone will help if there are more people present. Sometimes, a group of bystanders may not help a person who obviously needs it. One explanation for this is that, with other people there, individuals will assume that someone else is going to help, so they each do nothing to help. This is what is known as diffusion of responsibility, and there have been several famous cases of it in recent history.

Note-Taking

➤ s/o needs help → alone: offer assistance /but more people, less likely to help

➤ other people there → assume s/o else will help

∴ no one helps

Expressions

diffusion	분산
assistance	조력
It is likely that S + V	S가 V할 가능성이 있다.
present	존재하는
bystander	방관자
assume	추측하다

Listening

Okay, when we talk about the effect that a crowd has on individual psychology, one important thing to bring up is "diffusion of responsibility." That's the term we use to describe this phenomenon where you have a crowd of people standing around, and there's someone who needs assistance, yet no one helps. It seems strange...even contrary to our ideas about human nature, but in fact, we see it all the time. For instance, imagine you're driving on the highway in the middle of the day, and there are many cars around. If you see someone stopped by the side of the road having car problems, do you think you'd be inclined to stop and help them? No, probably not. Why? Well, because you'd just assume that someone else would stop. Maybe you think that a police officer will stop and help them, or someone more qualified than you. Right? Well, that's exactly diffusion of responsibility. But if you imagine that it's late at night or early in the morning, and there are fewer cars around, I think that most people would be more likely to help. This is what we see with diffusion of responsibility; the more people there are in a group, the less likely someone will step in to help someone in need.

Note-Taking

- L 설명(부주제/예시) 1. 설명(부주제/예시) 2.

<p>1.ex) drive on highway, in middle-d</p> <p>many cars around → x help</p> <p>prob. assume s/o else help, like police</p>	<p>2.late night / early morning</p> <p>few cars → help</p>
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Expressions

crowd	군중
psychology	심리학
bring sth up	(화제 등을) 꺼내다
term	용어
phenomenon	현상
contrary to + N	~에 반대되는
nature	본성

all the time	줄곧, 내내
highway	고속도로
by the side (of)	옆에서, 곁에서
be inclined to + V	~하는 경향이 있다
qualified	자격을 갖춘
in need	도움이 필요한

Sample Answer

Diffusion of responsibility is a theory that describes how people behave differently when alone or surrounded by others. When someone needs help, another person usually offers assistance if he or she is alone. However, if there are more people around, he or she is less likely to help the person in trouble. The professor gives an example of diffusion of responsibility. You are driving on a highway in the middle of the day when there are many cars around, and you happen to see a person having car problems. You expect someone else to help the person, like a police officer, so you don't offer to help the person. But if it's late at night or early in the morning and there are only a few cars around, then you are more likely to help the person in trouble. So, when there are more people, someone is less likely to help others. (This is diffusion of responsibility.)

Basic Templates

Reading: The lecture is mainly about, ~ .

According to the reading passage.

Listening: The professor explains this by giving two examples.

이유 1: First, he talks about ~ .

이유 2: As for the second example, the professor talks about ~ .

마무리: These two examples demonstrate ~ .

Speaking with Templates

1. Reading

The lecture is mainly about, diffusion of responsibility.

According to the reading passage, diffusion of responsibility means that it is less likely that someone is going to help others if there are many people around. This is because individuals assume that someone else is going to help.

2. Listening

The professor explains this by giving two examples.

First, she talks about driving on the highway in the middle of the day. If there is a person who is having a car problem on the road and there are many cars around, then you are less likely to stop and help out this person, because you think that someone else is going to help.

As for the second example, the professor talks about driving on the highway late at night or early in the morning. If there are fewer cars on the road in the same situation, you will be more likely to help out this person. This is because you think that there is no one else who can take the responsibility.

3. Conclusion

These two examples demonstrate diffusion of responsibility.

(This is an example of diffusion of responsibility)

Full Response 1

The lecture is mainly about, diffusion of responsibility. According to the reading passage, diffusion of responsibility mean that it is less likely that someone is going to help others if there are many people around. This is because individuals assume that someone else is going to help. The professor explains this by giving two examples. First, she talks about driving on the highway in the middle of the day. If there is a person who is having a car problem on the road and there are many cars around, then you are less likely to stop and help out this person, because you think that someone else is going to help. As for the second example, the professor talks about driving on the highway late at night or early in the morning. If there are fewer cars on the road in the same situation, you will be more likely to help out this person. This is because you think that there is no one else who can take the responsibility. These two examples demonstrate diffusion of responsibility.

Full Response 2

The lecture is mainly about diffusion of responsibility. According to the reading passage, this means that if there are many people around, it is less likely that someone is going to help out the person in need by assuming that someone else is going to help. The professor explains this by giving an example of driving a car on the highway. When you drive on the highway and there are many cars around, you

will not stop and help out the person who needs help, because you think someone else is going to help. But if there is no one around, you will stop and help this person because you feel that you are the only one who is responsible for the situation. This is an example of diffusion of responsibility.

해설

Learning Strategies

읽기지문 해석

책임감 분산	Diffusion of Responsibility
누군가가 도움을 필요로 할 때, 혼자인 개개인은 대개 도움을 준다. 그 자리에 사람이 많을수록 누군가가 나서서 도울 확률은 적어진다. 때로는 곁에서 지켜보고 있는 무리가 분명히 도움을 필요로 하는 사람을 돕지 않는 경우도 있다. 이런 현상에 대한 한 가지 설명은 다른 사람들이 같이 있으면 개개인은 다른 누군가가 도울 거라고 생각해서 돕기 위한 행동을 아무것도 하지 않는다는 것이다. 이것을 책임감 분산이라고 부르며, 최근에 이와 관련한 유명한 사건들이 몇 건 있었다.	If someone needs help, individuals who are alone will usually offer assistance. It is less likely that someone will help if there are more people present. Sometimes, a group of bystanders may not help a person who obviously needs it. One explanation for this is that, with other people there, individuals will assume that someone else is going to help, so they each do nothing to help. This is what is known as diffusion of responsibility, and there have been several famous cases of it in recent history.
어휘 diffusion 분산 assistance 도움, 조력 it is likely that ~할 가능성이 있다, ~하기 쉽다 present 존재하는 bystander 방관자 assume 추측하다	

듣기지문 해석

<p>이제 심리학 수업에서 이 주제에 대한 강의의 일부를 들어보세요.</p> <p>자, 군중이 개인의 심리에 미치는 영향에 대해서 이야기할 때 한 가지 중요하게 생각해야 할 것은 책임감 분산입니다. 이것은 당신이 여러 사람 사이에 있는 경우 누군가가 도움이 필요한데도 아무도 도와주지 않는 현상을 묘사할 때 사용하는 용어입니다. 이는 이상하게 보이지만... 어떤 사람들에게는 심지어 인간 본성과 관련한 자신들의 생각에 반대되기까지 하지만, 사실상 우리가 늘 보는 현상입니다.</p> <p>예를 들어서 당신이 한낮에 고속도로에서 운전을 하고 있다고 생각해봅시다. 주위에는 차가 많은 상태입니다. 그러다가 누군가가 자동차 고장으로 도로변에</p>	<p>Now listen to part of a lecture on this topic in a psychology class.</p> <p>Okay, when we talk about the effect that a crowd has on individual psychology, one important thing to bring up is "diffusion of responsibility." That's the term we use to describe this phenomenon where you have a crowd of people standing around, and there's someone who needs assistance, yet no one helps. It seems strange...even contrary to our ideas about human nature, but in fact, we see it all the time.</p> <p>For instance, imagine you're driving on the highway in the middle of the day, and there are many cars around. If you see someone stopped by the side of</p>
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멈춰 서 있는 것을 보게 되면 당신은 차를 세우고 그들을 도와줄까요? 아마 아닐 것입니다. 왜 그럴까요? 그건 다른 누군가가 멈춰서 도와줄 거라고 생각하기 때문입니다. 경찰관이나 또는 누군가 더 자질이 있는 사람이 멈춰서 그들을 도울 거라고 생각할 것입니다. 그렇죠? 그게 바로 책임감 분산입니다. 하지만 만약 밤늦게나 이른 아침이라고 생각해봅시다. 주위에 차가 거의 없습니다. 그러면 대부분의 사람들이 도와주려고 할 것입니다. 이것이 책임감 분산에서 볼 수 있는 현상입니다. 더 많은 사람들이 무리지어 있으면 도움을 필요로 하는 사람에게 덜 다가 가게 될 것입니다.

the road **having car problems**, do you think you'd be inclined to stop and help them? No, probably not. Why? Well, because **you'd just assume that someone else would stop**. Maybe you think that a **police officer** will stop and help them, or someone more qualified than you. Right? Well, that's exactly **diffusion of responsibility**. But if you imagine that **it's late at night or early in the morning, and there are fewer cars around**, I think that **most people would be more likely to help**. This is what we see with diffusion of responsibility; the more people there are in a group, the less likely someone will step in to help someone in need.

어휘

crowd 군중 | **psychology** 심리학 | **bring sth up** 화제를 꺼내다 | **term** 용어 | **phenomenon** 현상 | **contrary to** ~에 반대되는 | **nature** 본성 | **all the time** 줄곧, 내내 | **highway** 고속도로 | **by the side (of)** 옆에서, 곁에 | **be inclined to** ~하는 경향이 있다, ~하기 쉽다 | **step in** 끼어들다 | **in need** 도움이 필요한