

The
Official
Cambridge
Guide to
IELTS
Reading

학습목표

- Practice 3 - Passage 3 (p202 - 204)
 - Yes/No/Not Given
 - Summary Completion

Questions 27-32

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the text?

In boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet, write

YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

Questions 27-32

27 Conversation occupies much of our time.

28 People assess information according to how readily they can understand it.

29 A quick response to a question is thought to show a lack of knowledge.

30 Video observations have often been used to assess conversational flow.

31 People who talk less often have clearer ideas than those who talk a lot.

32 Delays in online chat fail to have the same negative effect as disruptions that occur in natural conversation.

Yes/No/Not Given Questions

1. 문장 안에서 키워드가 되는 단어를 찾고 본문을 스캔 하는데 사용한다.

Yes/No/Not Given Questions

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3. Yes/No에 영향을 미칠 결정적 정보를 확인한다.

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3. Yes/No에 영향을 미칠 결정적 정보를 확인한다.
4. 결정적 정보를 Passage 에서 찾을 수 있나 없나에 따라 No 인지 Not Given인지를 확인한다.

Questions 27-32

27 **Conversation** occupies much of our time.

Questions 27-32

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When conversations flow

Paragraph 1

We spend a large part of our daily life talking with other people and, consequently, we are very accustomed to the art of conversing. But why do we feel comfortable in conversations that have flow, but get nervous and distressed when a conversation is interrupted by unexpected silences? To answer this question we will first look at some of the effects of conversational flow. Then we will explain how flow can serve different social needs.

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Paragraph 2

The positive consequences of conversational flow show some similarities with the effects of '**processing fluency**'. Research has shown that processing fluency - **the ease with which people process information** – influences people's judgments across a broad range of social dimensions. For instance, **people feel that when something is easily processed, it is more true or accurate....**

Paragraph 2

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... Moreover, they have more confidence in their judgments regarding information that came to them fluently, and they like things that are easy to process more than things that are difficult to process. Research indicates that a speaker is judged to be more knowledgeable **when they answer questions instantly**; responding with disfluent speech markers such as 'uh' or 'um' or simply remaining silent for a moment too long can destroy that positive image.

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Questions 27-32

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... This idea was tested by researchers using **video observations**. Participants imagined being one out of three people in a video clip who had either a fluent conversation or a conversation in which flow was disrupted by a brief silence. Except for the silence, the videos were identical. After watching the video, participants were asked to what extent the people in the video agreed with each other...

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disruption. **It appears that the subjective feeling of being out of sync informs people of possible disagreements, regardless of the content of the conversation.**

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To assess conversational flow, what methods have been used?

Questions 27-32

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Not Given

Questions 27-32

31 People **who talk less** often have clearer ideas than those **who talk a lot**.

Questions 27-32

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Paragraph 7

Because people are generally so well-trained in having smooth conversations, any disruption of this flow indicates that something is wrong, either interpersonally or within the group as a whole. Consequently, people who do not talk very easily may be incorrectly understood as being less agreeable than those who have no difficulty keeping up a conversation...

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... In a similar sense, the ever-increasing number of **online conversations** may be disrupted by misinterpretations and anxiety that are produced by insuperable delays in the Internet connection. Keeping in mind the effects of conversational flow for feelings of belonging and validation may help one to be prepared to avoid such misunderstandings in future conversations.

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Questions 27-32

32 Delays in online chat fail to have the same negative effect as disruptions that occur in natural conversation.

No

Questions 33-40

Complete the summary below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 33-40 on your answer sheet.

Summary Completion

1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.

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4. 순서가 바뀔 수 있음을 염두에 둔다.

Synchrony

There is a human desire to co-ordinate **33** in an effort to be 'in harmony'. This co-ordination can be seen in conversations when speakers alter the speed and extent of their speech in order to facilitate **34** This is often achieved within milliseconds: only tiny pauses take place when a conversation flows; when it doesn't, there are **35** and silences, or people talk at the same time. Our desire to **36** is also an important element of conversation flow. According to research, our **37** increase even if silences are brief. Humans have a basic need to be part of a group, and they experience a sense of **38** if silences exclude them.

People also attempt to co-ordinate their opinions in conversation. In an experiment, participants' judgement of the overall **39** among speakers was tested using videos of a fluent and a slightly disrupted conversation. The results showed that the **40** of the speakers' discussion was less important than the perceived synchrony of the speakers.

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Paragraph 3

One of the social needs addressed by conversational flow is the human need for 'synchrony' - to be 'in sync' or **in harmony with one another**. Many studies have shown how people attempt to synchronize with their partners, by coordinating their behavior. This interpersonal coordination underlies a wide array of human activities, ranging from more complicated ones like ballroom dancing to simply walking or talking with friends.

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Synchrony

There is a human desire to co-ordinate ³³ **behavior** in an effort to be 'in harmony'. This co-ordination can be seen in conversations when speakers alter **the speed and extent of their speech in order to** facilitate ³⁴ _____. This is often achieved within milliseconds: only tiny pauses take place when a conversation flows; when it doesn't, there are ³⁵ _____ and silences, or people talk at the same time.

Paragraph 4

In conversations, interpersonal coordination is found when people adjust **the duration of their utterances and their speech rate** to one another so that they can enable turn-taking to occur, without talking over each other or experiencing awkward silences. Since people are very well-trained in having conversations, they are often able to take turns within milliseconds, resulting in a conversational flow of smoothly meshed behaviors. A lack of flow is characterized by interruptions, simultaneous speech or mutual silences. Avoiding these features is important for defining and maintaining interpersonal relationships.

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Synchrony

Our desire to 36 _____ is also **an important element of conversation flow**. According to research, our 37 _____ increase even if silences are **brief**. Humans have a basic need to be part of a group, and they experience a sense of 38 _____ if silences exclude them.

Paragraph 5

The need to belong has been identified as **one of the most basic of human motivations and plays a role in many human behaviors**. That conversational flow is related to belonging may be most easily illustrated by the consequences of flow disruptions. What happens when the positive experience of flow is disrupted by, for instance, **a brief** silence? We all know that silences can be pretty awkward, and research shows that even short disruptions in conversational flow can lead to a sharp rise in distress levels. In movies, silences are often used to signal non-compliance or confrontation (Piazza, 2006). Some researchers even argue that 'silencing someone' is one of the most serious forms of exclusion.

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Synchrony

People also attempt to **co-ordinate their opinions in conversation**. In an **experiment, participants' judgement of the overall 39 _____ among speakers was tested** using videos of a fluent and a slightly disrupted conversation. The results showed that the 40 _____ of the speakers' discussion was less important than the perceived synchrony of the speakers.

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... This idea was tested by researchers using **video observations**. Participants imagined being one out of three people in a video clip who had either a fluent conversation or a conversation in which flow was disrupted by a brief silence. Except for the silence, the videos were identical. After watching the video, **participants were asked to what extent the people in the video agreed with each other. Participants who watched the fluent conversation rated agreement** to be higher than participants watching the conversation that was disrupted by a silence, even though participants were not consciously aware of the disruption.

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