The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading

학습목표

- **Practice 2 - Passage 3 (p184 - 187)**

- Yes/No/Not Given
- Note Completion
- Multiple Selections

Questions 27-31

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

In boxes 27-31 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 27-31

27 Doctors make decisions according to the symptoms that a patient describes.

28 Our ability to deal with a lot of input material has improved over time.

29 We tend to know when we have made an error of judgement.

30 A legal trial could be significantly affected by change blindness.

31 Scientists have concluded that we try to take in as much detail as possible from our surroundings.

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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2. Paraphrase가 될 만한 단어, 구를 예측하며 답을 찾는다.

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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.

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It's your choice! - Or is it really?

As we move from the industrial age to the information age, societal demands on our mental capabilities are no less taxing ...

Paragraph 1

We are constantly required to process a wide range of information to make decisions. Sometimes, these decisions are trivial, such as what marmalade to buy. At other times, the stakes are higher, such as deciding which symptoms to report to the doctor. However, the fact that we are accustomed to processing large amounts of information does not mean that we are better at it (Chabris & Simons, 2009). Our sensory and cognitive systems have systematic ways of failing of which we are often, perhaps blissfully, unaware.

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→How do doctors make decisions for patents?

Questions 27-31

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Questions 27-31

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Paragraph 3

Over the past decade, the change blindness phenomenon has been replicated many times. Especially noteworthy is an experiment by Davies and Hine (2007) who studied whether change blindness affects eyewitness identification. Specifically, participants were presented with a video enactment of a burglary. In the video, a man entered a house, walking through the different rooms and putting valuables into a knapsack. However, the identity of the burglar changed after the first half of the film while the initial burglar was out of sight. Out of the 80 participants, 49 (61 %) did not notice the change of the burglar's identity, suggesting that change blindness may have serious implications for criminal proceedings.

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Paragraph 5

Drawing from change blindness research, scientists have come to the conclusion that we perceive the world in much less detail than previously thought (Johansson, Hall, & Sikstrom, 2008). Rather than monitoring all of the visual details that surround us, we seem to focus our attention only on those features that are currently meaningful or important, ignoring those that are irrelevant to our current needs and goals. Thus at any given time, our representation of the world surrounding us is crude and incomplete, making it possible for changes or manipulations to go undetected (Chabris & Simons, 2010).

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No

Questions 32-36

Complete the table below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 32-36 on your answer sheet.

Note Completion

1. 전체 카테고리 구분 및 노트의 흐름을 살핀다.
2. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
3. 빈칸 앞, 뒤의 단어의 직접적인 paraphrasing에 유의하며 찾는다.
4. 다른 정보의 일치도 확인한다.
5. 빈칸 앞, 뒤의 형용사, 전치사에 유의하며 글자수 내에서 답을 선택한다.

Experiments in change blindness				
Researchers	**Purpose of experiment**	**Situation for participants**	**Focus of participants' attention**	**Percentage unaware of identity change**
Simons & Levi, 1998	to illustrate change blindness caused by a **32 .....**, such as an object	giving **33 .....** to a stranger	the movement of **34 .....**	46.6%
Davies & Hine, 2007	to assess the impact of change blindness on **35 .....** by eyewitnesses	watching a burglary	the collection of **36 .....**	61%

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Paragraph 2

… Harvard psychologists Simons and Levi (1998) conducted a field study using this exact set-up and found that the change in identity went unnoticed by 7 (46.6%) of the 15 participants. This phenomenon has been termed 'change blindness' and refers to the difficulty that observers have in noticing changes to visual scenes (e.g. the person swap), when the changes are accompanied by some other visual disturbance (e.g. the passing of the door).

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Paragraph 4

To most of us, it seems bizarre that people could miss such obvious changes while they are paying active attention. However, to catch those changes, attention must be targeted to the changing feature. In the study described above, participants were likely not to have been expecting the change to happen, and so their attention may have been focused on the valuables the burglar was stealing, rather than the burglar.

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Questions 32-36

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Questions 37-38

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Which TWO statements are true for both the supermarket and voice experiments?

Write your answers in boxes 37-38 on your answer sheet.

A The researchers focused on non-visual material.

B The participants were asked to explain their preferences.

C Some of the choices made by participants were altered.

D The participants were influenced by each other's choices.

E Percentage results were surprisingly low.

Multiple Selection

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Paragraph 6

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Write your answers in boxes 39-40 on your answer sheet.

A The participants had to select their two most common symptoms.

B The participants gave each symptom a 1-5 rating.

C Shyness proved to be the most highly rated symptom.

D The participants changed their minds about some of their ratings.

E The researchers focused on the strength and regularity of symptoms.

Paragraph 8

Merckelbach, Jelicic, and Pieters (2011) investigated choice blindness for intensity ratings of one's own psychological symptoms. Their participants had to rate the frequency with which they experienced 90 common symptoms (e.g. anxiety, lack of concentration, stress, headaches etc.) on a 5-point scale. Prior to a follow-up interview, the researchers inflated ratings for two symptoms by two points. …

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