토플 적중 90 SPEAKING DAY 12.

Pre-Study

1. Vocabulary

1. invasive
2. homeostasis
3. vulnerable
4. infest
5. autograph
6. courthouse
7. seal in
8. antifreeze
9. harsh

향상성
들끓다
침습성의
취약한
사인
밀봉하다
법원
부동액
가혹한

2. Frame Template

❖ **Task 4**

(Topic Sentence) EX: Topic means that ~
And, the professor further elaborates by presenting ~
First of all, the professor explains about/that ~
According to the professor ~
Secondly, the professor explains about/that ~
To explain ~
Therefore, the professor explains the concept of ~

❖ **Task 5**

According to the conversation, the man / woman ~
However, the problem is that ~
And, he doesn't know what to do.
So, the man and the woman discuss the possible solutions.
The first option is to ~
And, the second option is to ~
Well, personally, I would choose the first / second option.
This is because ~ 이유1
Also, ~ 이유2
Therefore, I highly recommend the first / second option.

❖ **Task 6**

In the lecture, the professor talks about ~
And, the professor further elaborates by presenting ~
First of all, the professor explains about/that ~
According to the professor ~
Secondly, the professor explains about/that ~
To explain ~
Therefore, the professor explains ~

3. 금 덩어리 Template

❖ **Understanding**

I'm sure that he or she will understand the situation and will be more than happy to help.

❖ **Rebuttal**

On the other hand, _____would not be beneficial because _____. And, well, I just believe that it isn't as effective or efficient as_____. And, I'm sure that others will agree with me too.

Lecture Actual Test 6

Task4 Academic Summary / Task5 Problem and Solution / Task6 Lecture Summary

◆ Actual Test 6

Task 4 Academic Summary
Task 5 Problem and Solution
Task 6 Lecture Summary

-Question
-Brainstorming
-Response

1. Task 4 Question

❖ **구성**

- Task 4은 대학강의에 나올만한 주제에 관한 지문을 읽고 그와 관련된 강의를 들은 후 그 내용을 바탕으로 제시되는 질문에 답을 하는 문제유형이다.

- 준비시간 30초 말하기시간 60초

Cyclic Disturbances

Every ecosystem in the world is subject to environmental disturbance, which is defined as a temporary change in normal environmental conditions that leads to a significant change in an ecosystem. These disturbances are typically divided into two kinds: natural disturbances and anthropogenic, or manmade, disturbances. Human caused disturbances include mining, forest clearing and the introduction of invasive species. Natural disturbances may be minor, like flooding, fires, insect outbreaks and trampling by stampeding animals. There are also major natural disturbances like earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, firestorms, and overall climate change. However, natural disturbances often result in cyclical changes, where the ecosystem eventually returns to the previous state and then repeats the process.

Now listen to a part of a lecture.

❖ ***Listening Script***

Professor: During our last class, we introduced the concept of environmental disturbances. I gave you the example of the government-sponsored attempt to eradicate wolves from the United States. This program very nearly succeeded, and had immediate results. The deer population grew rapidly, which initially made hunters happy. However, the population continued to increase to the point that the animals overgrazed their habitat, which led to population crashes, particularly in the winter months. After wolves were reintroduced to areas like Yellowstone National Park, they kept the deer population regulated, which led to smaller and healthier deer herds. But, humans need not be so directly involved for these patterns to occur.

In fact, such cycles regularly repeat in nature. This makes the ecosystem susceptible to the same disturbance that struck it before, creating a cyclical disturbance. A common example of cyclical disturbance is that which is caused by insect infestations. Because insect populations tend to explode until they have used up their food source and then crash, they often create cyclic patterns. This pattern will usually balance out until the species reach a type of homeostasis, but even slight changes in climatic conditions can upset that balance. For example, if you'll look out the window you will see a pine forest. These forests cover much of western North America, but they are vulnerable to an insect called the mountain pine beetle.

The beetles are always present, but they will sometimes go into an epidemic phase, where they infest millions of adult trees. This happened in 2004 when they infested more than 90,000 square kilometers of pine trees. The trees die and fall, making space for young fir, spruce and more pines to grow. These younger trees are resistant to the beetles, so their population collapses. Later, once the pines have grown tall again, the beetles may return to their epidemic phase.

❖ **Question**

The professor explains cyclic disturbance by giving some examples. Explain how the examples demonstrate it.

2. Task 4 Brainstorming

❖ **Note-Taking**

Topic	The ecosystem eventually returns to the previous state and then repeats the process.
Point 1 Details	The deer population in the U.S government eradicate wolves = deer population grew rapidly Increased Deer overgrazed = population crashes, wolves were reintroduced = kept the deer population regulated
Point 2 Details	mountain pine beetles go into an epidemic phase = kills the trees make space for young trees younger trees are resistant to the beetles = beetle's population crash young trees grown tall again = beetle's epidemic

3. Task 4 Response

❖ **Frame Template (*유창한 답을 위해 미리 틀은 외워두자*)**

- (Topic Sentence) EX: Topic means that ~
- And, the professor further elaborates by presenting ~
- First of all, the professor explains about/that ~
- According to the professor ~
- Secondly, the professor explains about/that ~
- To explain ~
- Therefore, the professor explains the concept of ~

❖ **Full Response**

Cyclical disturbance means that the ecosystem eventually returns to the previous state and then repeats the process. And, the professor further elaborates by presenting a few examples. First of all, the professor explains about the deer population in the U.S. According to the professor when the government eradicated wolves, the deer population grew rapidly. However, the problem was that the deer overgrazed their habitat, and this led to a population crash. After reintroducing the wolves, the deer population came under control. Secondly, the professor explains about mountain pine beetles. To be more specific, these insects sometimes go into an epidemic phase and millions of adult trees die out, making space for young trees to grow. Since the younger trees are resistant to beetles, the population of mountain pine beetles would crash. However, once those trees grow into an adult tree, the population of mountain pain beetles will increase again.

1. Task 5 Question

- Task5는 문제-해결 유형으로 '듣기-말하기' 형태의 문제
- 20초의 준비시간을 가지고, 60초 동안 말한다.

Now listen to a part of a conversation.

❖ ***Listening Script***

M: Hello, Sonya.

W: Hey, Karl.

M: Um, are you ok? You seem distracted.

W: Oh, I don't know what I should do.

M: Ok, um, you don't know what you should do about what? What is your problem?

W: Oh, my cousin is coming to stay with me for a week. She cannot decide which university she wants to attend, so I recommended this one.

M: That's great. I would do the same. Or is it not so great? Did you and your cousin have a fight or something like that?

W: Huh? No, we get along great. We've been close friends since we were children. She's like a little sister to me. I'm supposed to meet her at the train station around 7 PM. But, I found out this morning that one of my favorite authors will be at Waldstein's Books this evening from 5 PM. until 9 PM. There will be a reading followed by a signing.

M: Where is the bookstore?

W: It's near the courthouse.

M: That's just a kilometer from the station. Why don't you just give her directions to the bookstore? She can join you and then you can go home together.

W: I thought of that, too. But, what if she feels offended? We planned her trip months ago, but I just found out about the author's visit…

M: Hmm, ok, then you maybe you can meet her, and hurry to the bookstore before the signing finishes. You'd miss the reading, but you'd still get to meet the author.

W: I don't know. There's always a long line of people who want autographs at events like these. I may not get a chance. Oh, I just don't know…

M: Well, it's already three o'clock. you need to make a decision quickly.

❖ ***Question***

Briefly summarize the woman's problem. Then state which of the solutions given in the conversation would be better for the woman and explain why.

2. Task 5 Brainstorming

❖ ***Note-Taking***

Problem	Her cousin is coming to town Her favorite author is having a book reading and signing event AT THE SAME TIME
Solution 1 Solution 2	give her directions to the bookstore and go home together meet her, and hurry to the bookstore before the signing finishes
My Opinion Reason 1 Reason 2	First Understanding Template Rebuttal Template

3. Task 5 Response

❖ ***Frame Template (조리 있게 답하기 위해 미리 외워 두자!)***

-According to the conversation, the man / woman ~

-However, the problem is that ~

-And, he doesn't know what to do.

-So, the man and the woman discuss the possible solutions.

-The first option is to ~

-And, the second option is to ~

-Well, personally, I would choose the first / second option.

-This is because ~ 이유1

-Also, ~ 이유2

-Therefore, I highly recommend the first / second option.

❖ ***Full Response***

According to the conversation, the woman's cousin is coming to town. However, the problem is that her favorite author is having a book reading and signing even at the same time. And, he doesn't know what to do. So, the man and the woman discuss the possible solutions. The first option is to give her cousin directions to the bookstore, and then, go home together. And, the second option is to meet her cousin, and hurry to the bookstore before the signing ends. Well, personally, I would choose the first option. This is because I'm sure that her cousin will understand the situation and will be more than happy to join her at the bookstore. On the other hand, meeting her and hurrying back to the bookstore would not be beneficial because she may not get a chance to meet her favorite author. Therefore, I highly recommend the first option.

1. Task 6 Question

- Task 6는 마지막 유형으로 듣기-말하기 유형
- 20 초의 준비시간을 가지고, 60초 동안 말해야 한다.
- 독립형 처럼 '서론-본론-결론'의 구조로 말 한다.

Now listen to a part of a lecture

❖ ***Script***

Professor:

As with other amphibians, frogs have specially adapted skin that ensures their survival. Frogs both breathe and drink water through their skin, unlike most animals that drink with their mouths. This special skin means that they must stay moist at all times, or they will die. Despite this fact, frogs can be found in nearly every climate and on every continent except Antarctica. In order to survive in harsh climates, frogs have developed various tactics. They even live in extremely arid conditions, although many of these species spend most of the year hibernating. The spade-footed frog has specially adapted rear feet that it uses to dig down into the soil as deep as two meters.

At this depth, the soil retains some moisture nearly all year long, so it can survive in a restive state. Even more remarkably, the Australian water-holding frog has specially adapted organs that retain large amounts of water to keep its body internally moist as it sleeps. On top of that, it also sheds its skin to create a kind of cocoon around its body. These amazing amphibians have been known to stay inside this cocoon for up to seven years as they wait for the next rains. Some species also secrete fatty mucus through their skin, which they distribute all over their bodies. After it dries, it creates a waxy layer that helps to seal in moisture while still allowing them to breathe through their skin. When it rains these animals leave their burrows to feed and mate at a furious pace.

Standing water does not last long in a desert, so their young must also develop quickly, with some taking as little as two weeks to transform into their terrestrial form. But not all deserts are hot, and frogs have adapted to live in these as well. Some wood frogs actually live above the Arctic Circle, and they also spend much of their year in burrows sleeping. Unfortunately, this does not protect them from the cold, so they have developed a kind of glucose-based antifreeze in their blood. This compound infuses their organs and keeps them from freezing along with the rest of the animal's body.

❖ ***Question***

In the lecture, the professor describes how frogs utilize various methods to keep their skin moist. Briefly explain the methods by providing some examples.

2. Task 6 Brainstorming

❖ ***Note-Taking***

Topic	how frogs utilize various methods to keep their skin moist
Point 1 Details	The spade-footed frog dig down into the soil = the soil retains some moisture
Point 2 Details	Australian water-holding frog organs that retain large amounts of water = keep its body internally moist

3. Task 6 Response

❖ ***Frame Template (유창한 답을 위해 미리 틀은 외워두자)***

-In the lecture, the professor talks about ~

-And, the professor further elaborates by presenting ~

-First of all, the professor explains about/that ~

-According to the professor ~

-Secondly, the professor explains about/that ~

-To explain ~

-Therefore, the professor explains ~

❖ ***Full Response***

In the lecture, the professor talks about how frogs utilize various methods to keep their skin moist. And, the professor further elaborates by presenting a few examples. First of all, the professor explains about the spade-footed frog. According to the professor the frog digs down into the soil and stays inside because the soil retains some moisture. Secondly, the professor explains about the Australian water-holding frog. To be more specific, the Australian water-holding frog has organs that can retain large amounts of water. And, they keep the frog's body internally moist. Finally, the professor explains about other species of frogs. To explain, some frogs secrete fatty mucus through their skin, which turns into a waxy layer that shields their skin from getting dry. Therefore, the professor explains how frogs utilize various methods to keep their skin moist.