토플 적중 90 SPEAKING DAY 10.

Pre-Study

1. Vocabulary

1. cardstock
2. proprietor
3. be dictated
4. exotic
5. expedite
6. allowance
7. mangled
8. durability
9. conglomerate

소유주
이국적인
종이, 인쇄용지
영향을 받다
더 신속히 처리하다
심하게 훼손된
용돈
내구성
대기업

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

❖ **Experience**

These days, having extensive (education) can be a valuable asset for the future because we are often evaluated by the amount of (education.)

❖ **People**

By (going on a group tour) we can have an opportunity to socialize with various people, which can improve our social skills and broaden our perspectives.

Lecture Actual Test 5

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

◆ Actual Test 5

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

Business Cards
Business cards essentially serve two purposes: they advertise the person and the business they work for, and they help to form people's first impression of you. The cards typically feature the company name, address, and phone number along with the employee's name and contact information. This provides the recipient with all of the information they need to contact the person or their company should they require their products or services. The way in which this information is presented also creates an impression. Most business cards are made of white cardstock with black printing, which looks clean and professional. However, some use exotic materials like plastic or metal, and they may even take the form of a mini CD or a memory card.

Now listen to a part of a lecture.

❖ ***Listening Script***

Professor: Although they are regarded by many today as an outdated formality, business cards actually have a long and interesting history. Like so many other things, the oldest acknowledged form of business cards comes from China in the 15th century. Known as visiting cards, they were used to inform someone of your intention to visit them. They were also given at the doors of elite businesses so the proprietor could decide whether or not meeting with a potential client would be worth his time. They were introduced to Europe in the 17th century, where they quickly developed their own culture and etiquette. In the 17th century, all of European style was dictated by the court of Louis the 14th.

So, when his courtiers began using visiting cards, the trend quickly spread throughout the continent. These early cards were about the size of a playing card, which means just slightly smaller than a man's hand. Guests would write their name and often a message on the cards, a practice that would become frowned upon in later years. A servant would receive the guests' visiting cards and present them to the lord or lady of the house. If he or she decided to grant that person an audience, the servant would then use the card's information to announce the person as they entered the room.

Soon afterward, trade cards came into use in England. These cards served as an advertisement for one's business, and they often included a map to the establishment as well as products or services that were being offered. When they reached the United States, the two types of cards became strictly separate. Visiting cards were solely the realm of the upper classes, whereas business cards continued to be used as advertisements. If someone offered a business card at someone's home, it could be considered quite impolite as the recipient might think that their caller had come to collect a debt.

❖ **Question**

The professor discusses the development of business cards in different countries. Explain today's business cards and how business cards were used back in the past.

2. Task 4 Brainstorming

❖ **Note-Taking**

Topic	Business cards essentially serve two purposes: they advertise the person and the business they work for, and they help to form people's first impression of you.
Point 1 Details	visiting cards inform- intention to visit given at the doors = proprietor could decide to meet
Point 2 Details	trade cards served as an advertisement - showed map, products, or services U.S- two types = separate.

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**

Business cards essentially serve two purposes: they advertise the person and the business they work for, and they help to form people's first impression of you. And, the professor further elaborates by presenting a few examples. First of all, the professor explains about visiting cards. According to the professor they were used to inform someone of your intention to visit them. They were given at the doors so the host could decide whether or not to meet the visitor. Secondly, the professor explains about trade cards. To explain, these cards served as an advertisement for one's business. They included a map as well as products or services that were being offered. In the United States, the two types of cards are strictly separate.

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: Good morning, Lisa. Or is it? You look upset.

W: Hello, Greg. I have a problem that I don't know how to solve.

M: Maybe I can be of assistance. What's your problem?

W: Well, You know that I'm majoring in Spanish, right?

M: Yes, that makes sense considering how close we are to Mexico.

W: Yeah. And this semester I'm taking a special course on Mexican Spanish. Textbook Spanish is usually like what they speak in Spain, but Mexican Spanish is different. They pronounce some letters differently, and many native words have been incorporated from Aztec and other local languages.

M: That sounds fascinating.

W: It's great, but we're going on a trip to Mexico next month.

M: That's good, so you can try out what you've learned.

W: Exactly, except, I don't have a passport.

M: You don't? How long have you known about the trip?

W: Since my professor told my class about this course last semester. He told us to get our passports ready, but it slipped my mind.

M: Have you spoken to your professor about this?

W: Yes, and he said I could write a paper to make up the missing credit, but it has to be twenty pages long!

M: That is a lot to write. Did he give you any other options?

W: He also said that the immigration office will expedite passport processing, so it makes it take only a few weeks instead of a few months, but it costs three times as much.

M: Hmm, and you don't have much money, correct?

W: Not since I quit my job. I would have to ask my parents for extra money on top of the allowance they give me. I don't really want to do that.

M: Still, I think you'll really regret it if you don't go on the trip.

❖ ***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	Going on a trip to Mexico next month Doesn't have a passport
Solution 1 Solution 2	write a paper to make up the missing credit expedite passport processing
My Opinion Reason 1 Reason 2	First Experience Template People 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 is going on a trip to Mexico next month. However, the problem is that she doesn't have a passport. And, he doesn't know what to do. So, the man and the woman discuss the possible solutions. The first option is to write a paper to make up the missing credit. And, the second option is to expedite passport processing. Well, personally, I would choose the first option. This is because these days, having extensive language skills can be a valuable asset for the future because we are often evaluated by the level of language skill. Also, by going on a trip to Mexico, she can have an opportunity to socialize with various foreign people, which can improve her Spanish skills and broaden her perspectives. 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:

Let's say that you work in the marketing department of a major conglomerate. Your company has developed some new products and your team needs to develop an advertising campaign for said products. Clearly, you want to be able to attract potential customers and convince them that they should purchase your product and not the competitors'. After all, your product is better. But how do you prove that to customers without letting them try out the product themselves? Well, one of the best ways is by demonstrating that product. Demonstrations usually take on one of two formats depending on the type of product.

To show the quality and durability of an item, advertisers will often use a stress test. For example, luggage is often subjected to extreme conditions and treatment, so advertisers will often make commercials that show their bags being tested along with one that looks like a competitor's brand. They then abuse the bags-drop them from a great height, show them being rained on or frozen, thrown around by baggage handlers, and so on. Then, they will open up the bags and reveal that although the outside is beaten and scarred, the contents of their bag are perfectly intact. The other bag's are, however, just as broken and mangled as the bag.

Alternatively, you may be selling a product that is designed to repair damage or solve a problem. For this kind of product, a before-and-after type advertisement is usually quite effective. These show a common problem that their product could be used to remedy, followed by the actual result of their products usage. This type of advertisement is very popular to use with household cleansing products. For example, a commercial may begin with a company spokesperson visiting a home unannounced during the day in order to be sure the housewife has not had time to clean house. They will then proceed to the bathroom together, where the woman will be mortified by the state she has let it reach. The cheerful spokesperson will then strategically spray his cleanser through dirty areas and wash it away with water, revealing a streak of pristine glass or tile framed by grime. This clearly shows how effective the product is.

❖ ***Question***

In the lecture, the professor describes two methods of demonstrating a product. Explain the two methods by providing examples.

2. Task 6 Brainstorming

❖ ***Note-Taking***

Topic	two methods of demonstrating a product
Point 1 Details	a stress test show the quality and durability of an item tested w/competitor's brand abuse the bags- dropped, rained, frozen, thrown
Point 2 Details	a before-and-after type advertisement spokesperson visits a home housewife x time to clean spokesperson sprays his cleaning product = shows effectiveness of the product

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 two methods of demonstrating a product. And, the professor further elaborates by presenting a few examples. First of all, the professor explains about a stress test. According to the professor, it shows the quality and durability of an item. For example, advertisers will test their product alongside with a competitor's brand. They will abuse the product by dropping, freeing and throwing it. Secondly, the professor explains about a before-and-after type advertisement. In this advertisement, a company spokesperson visits a house where the housewife had no time to clean. Then, the spokesperson will spray the cleaning product onto dirty areas and wash it with water to show how clean the area has become. Therefore, the professor explains the two methods of demonstrating a product.