토플 적중 90 SPEAKING DAY 06.

Pre-Study

1. Vocabulary

1. exposure	부화
2. hatching	이끌다
3. frequency	노출
4. lead	주파수
5. on the way ~	~하는 길에
6. feel rushed	애매모호한
7. ambiguous	재촉 받는 느낌
8. dissent	반대
9. conform	순응하다

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 3

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

◆ Actual Test 3

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

Familiarity Principle

People tend to prefer things just because they are familiar to them, even if that familiarity is only slight. This phenomenon is referred to as the familiarity principle or exposure effect, and it can occur with any form of stimuli, although it is often associated with vision. If presented with two similar items, one of which they have been exposed to either consciously or unconsciously, most people will choose the more familiar item. What makes this tendency interesting is that it has no logical basis. Simply because we have seen a person a few times does not mean that they are any more reliable than a stranger, but we feel that way because we "know" them.

Now listen to a part of a lecture.

❖ ***Listening Script***

Professor:

Despite how illogical it seems, the familiarity principle is a genuine phenomenon that has been studied and proven by scientists. Gustav Fechner carried out the earliest research on it in 1876, and he documented the effect, which he described as the "glow of warmth" that we feel when exposed to something familiar. His work was largely discredited, but it inspired other scientists to explore the phenomenon. The most famous of these is Robert Zajonc, who conducted exhaustive experiments with both animals and humans. In an early experiment, he tested the exposure effect using fertilized chicken eggs.

Before the eggs hatched, they were divided into two groups. Each group was exposed to a different frequency tone while still in their eggs. After hatching, the two groups were exposed to both tones, and each group was more attracted to the tone they heard while in their shells. He also conducted an experiment where he showed people meaningless Chinese characters. Again, participants were divided into two groups and shown different characters. Remember, these characters had no actual meaning. However, in the next stage, he showed them sets of characters that included the previous ones and said that they were adjectives.

He then asked the participants to rate whether they thought each symbol adjective was more positive or negative. And guess what happened, the individuals consistently rated the familiar characters more positively.

❖ **Question**

The professor explains familiarity principle by giving some examples. Explain how the examples demonstrate it.

2. Task 4 Brainstorming

❖ **Note-Taking**

Topic	People tend to prefer things just because they are familiar to them, even if that familiarity is only slight.
Point 1 Details	chicken eggs two groups - exposed to tone in their eggs After hatching - posed to both tones more attracted - heard in shells
Point 2 Details	Chinese characters two groups and shown different characters positive or negative? = rated the familiar characters more positively

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**

Familiarity principle means that people tend to prefer things just because they are familiar to them, even if that familiarity is only slight. And, the professor further elaborates by presenting two experiments. First of all, the professor explains about an experiment conducted on chicken eggs. According to the professor, before the eggs hatched, they were exposed to a certain frequency tone. After hatching, they still preferred the sound they used to hear while in their shells. Secondly, the professor explains about an experiment using Chinese characters. To explain, two groups of participants were shown different Chinese characters, which actually had no meaning, and told them that the characters were adjectives. Later on, the researchers asked which symbol seemed to have more positive meaning and the participants rated the familiar characters positively. Therefore, the professor explains the concept of familiarity principle.

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***

W: Hello, Bryan. Are you ready to go hiking tomorrow?

M: Hi, Rachel. I thought I was, but now I don't know.

W: Um, ok. What happened?

M: I just got a phone call from my brother- in-law.

W: Oh, is something wrong? Is your sister okay?

M: What? Yes, she's fine. It's just that he is going to be in town for business this weekend and he wanted to meet me for dinner on Saturday.

W: Is that a problem? Do you dislike him?

M: No, we were friends long before he married my sister. Actually, that's part of the problem. I haven't seen him for a long time, so I would really like to meet him. Unfortunately, the hiking club trip is an over- night backpacking trip. And, I am supposed to be the leader for the hike.

W: Hmm, I can see why you're having trouble making your decision. Could you ask someone else to lead the hike for you?

M: I suppose so, but everyone else in the club has already led a hike. It's my turn.

W: Ok, how about meeting him on Sunday then?

M He has a flight at 9 P.M.

W: You could take him to the airport and eat at a restaurant nearby on the way there.

M: I could, but if I meet him, I don't want him to feel rushed. It might look like I don't want to spend time with him.

❖ ***Question***

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

2. Task 5 Brainstorming

❖ ***Note-Taking***

Problem	Brother in Law coming Lead a hiking trip
Solution 1 Solution 2	Ask someone else to lead Meet B in Law on Sunday
My Opinion Reason 1 Reason 2	Second 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 man's brother in law is coming to town and he wants to meet him. However, the problem is that he has to lead a hiking trip on the same day. And, he doesn't know what to do. So, the man and the woman discuss the possible solutions. The first option is to ask someone else to lead the trip. And, the second option is to meet his brother and law on Sunday. Well, personally, I would choose the second option. This is because I'm sure that his brother and law would understand the situation and will be more than happy to meet him on Sunday. On the other hand, asking someone else to lead the trip would not be beneficial because as the man mentioned, everyone else in the club has already led a hike, and it's his turn. Therefore, I highly recommend the second 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:

When people are members of a group, their emotions, opinions, and their behavior can be affected by those of the other group members, particularly when a majority of people are in agreement. Such social influence can be extremely powerful, and it typically takes one of three forms: compliance; when an individual privately disagrees, but publicly agrees with others, identification; when an individual is influenced by someone who is popular or respected, and internalization; when an individual is actually convinced that a belief or behavior is correct even though they previously disagreed. There are two main psychological imperatives that cause people to submit to social influence. The first is the desire to be correct, which is called informative influence.

This occurs in situations where reality is called into question and the individual is uncertain because the situation is ambiguous or there is disagreement among group members. Informative influence often leads to private acceptance of the group's opinion. The second is the desire to be liked, which is called normative influence. This stems from the individual's desire to receive the acceptance of the group, so they publicly agree even though privately they are not convinced. First, let's look at informational influence. Imagine you are traveling down a road with a group of people, but none of you have ever been there before. Then, you come to a fork in the road, but there are no signs to indicate which path you should take to reach your destination. Your first impulse is to continue to the left, but the other people all think that you should go right. We are predisposed to think that when more people agree on something that makes their opinion more valid.

So, you accept their choice. Of course, this is entirely illogical, but most people tend to conform to the majority's opinion when they are not sure about their own opinion. However, if there is a vocal dissenter, then you would be more likely to defy the group and trust your personal opinion. Now, for normative influence, imagine that you have just watched a movie at the theater with some friends. You were not terribly impressed by the movie, but your friends all enjoyed it thoroughly. Even though you personally did not like the movie, you give non-specific positive comments on the film. They have failed to convince you that the movie has any real merit, but you comply in order to avoid the negative feelings that your dissent would create. Again, if one of your friends strongly states a contrary opinion, then you would probably feel more assured in expressing your genuine opinion.

❖ ***Question***

In the lecture, the professor gives examples to explain two imperatives that cause people to submit to social influence. Explain how these examples describe the imperatives.

2. Task 6 Brainstorming

❖ ***Note-Taking***

Topic	two imperatives that cause people to submit to social influence
Point 1 Details	Informative influence EX: Traveling = decide L / Rest R Person conform – majority
Point 2 Details	Normative influence Desire to be accepted Ex: movie x impressed / still OK

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 imperatives that cause people to submit to social influence And, the professor further elaborates by presenting a few examples. First of all, the professor explains about informative influence. According to the professor, informative influence is the desire to be correct. For example, when deciding which way to go during a trip, if a person chooses left and the rest of the group chooses right, the person tends to conform to the rest of the group. Secondly, the professor explains about normative influence. To explain, normative influence is a person's desire to be accepted by the group. For example, if a person saw a movie with his friends but he was not really impressed by it, he wouldn't say negative things about it. This is because he wants to be accepted by the rest of his friends who enjoyed the movie. Therefore, the professor explains about two imperatives that cause people to submit to social influence.