

11. 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 것은? [11 년 고 3 6 월 모의수능]

When induced to give spoken or written witness to something they doubt, people will often feel bad about their deceit. Nevertheless, they begin to believe (A) **[what / that]** they are saying. When there is no compelling external explanation for one's words, saying becomes believing. Tory Higgins and his colleagues had university students read a personality description of someone and then (B) **[summarize / summarized]** it for someone else who was believed either to like or to dislike this person. The students wrote a more positive description when the recipient liked the person. Having said positive things, they also then liked the person more themselves. (C) **[Asked / Asking]** to recall what they had read, they remembered the description as being more positive than it was. In short, it seems that we are prone to adjust our messages to our listeners, and, having done so, to believe the altered message.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	what	summarize	Asked
②	what	summarize	Asking
③	what	summarized	Asked
④	that	summarized	Asking
⑤	that	summarized	Asked