

Day 07. Partial Refutation

Lesson Outline

Point) 부분적 반박 유형 (≠ 의견-반박 유형)

- ⇒ 강의자가 (1) 지문의 내용을 일부 인정
(2) 어떤 사실에 동의하면서 자신의 의견을 주장

Learning Strategies

Point) 부분적 반박 유형

- ⇒ 지문의 내용 일부를 인정한 이후에
강의자의 주장을 밝히는 것이 핵심!

Template >> 지문의 주장을 먼저 쓰는 유형

Template 01

The reading states that 지문의 주장에 해당하는 Topic Sentence.
Although (= Even though) the lecturer admits (= agrees / acknowledges) that 지문의 주장에 해당하는 Topic Sentence 재진술, he claims (= argues / also feels) that 강의자의 주장에 해당하는 Topic Sentence.

Template 02

The reading states that 지문의 주장에 해당하는 Topic Sentence.
Although (= Even though) the lecturer admits to (= agrees with) this statement (= claim), he claims (= argues / also feels) that 강의자의 주장에 해당하는 Topic Sentence.

Practice 1

Reading Passage

Intro

Recycling is useful in that it reuses raw materials in the creation of new products without the need to gather as many new raw materials. Single-stream recycling is a process that allows recyclable materials to be thrown away in one bag without any sorting. Sorting is done at a single-stream recycling center by a machine that automatically separates the collected materials. However, this method has been shown to have many disadvantages.

Note-Taking

Body 1

Single-stream recycling is dangerous. The sorting machine at a single-stream recycling center is responsible for separating paper, glass, and plastic. Though the sorting machine at the recycling plant sorts materials automatically, it frequently breaks glass bottles. Employees at the plant have to manually remove these broken pieces of glass and are at risk of causing serious injury to their hands.

Note-Taking

Body 2

This method also leads to a waste of a valuable resource. This method of sorting various materials in one bag is far from perfect. Sometimes, broken glass will get mixed in with collected paper. This may contaminate paper. In this case, high-quality paper, before being collected for recycling, has to be used for making cheap boxes. This clearly shows precious materials can be wasted.

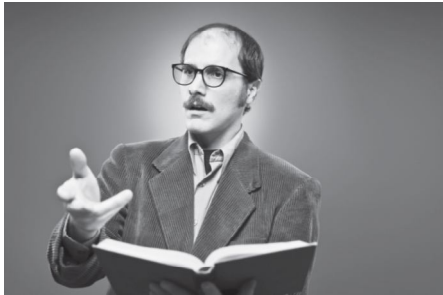
Note-Taking

Body 3

A third problem is single-stream recycling is too expensive. The cost of building a single-stream recycling center is up to three times higher than the cost of building a traditional recycling plant. Many cities have very limited budgets to use for such facilities. For cities that already have a working recycling system, it is unreasonable to switch to a single-stream recycling solution.

Note-Taking

Lecture



Note-Taking

Lecture script

So it would seem that single-stream recycling has a lot of disadvantages. But you know single stream recycling is the most realistic way to recycle. I want to talk about why it's actually the best method.

Some would have you think that it's hazardous. But it is not dangerous at all because there are many ways to avoid danger. For one thing, plants have provided 'safety training'. This safety training helps to reduce the potential dangers of using a single-stream recycling process. Another thing is to issue protective equipment, like thick gloves, to make sure that employees don't cut their hands on glass.

Another argument is that single-stream recycling wastes too much potential recyclable material. Well, the

Note-Taking

traditional method of recycling meant that families had to presort their waste. It was a hassle, so many families didn't participate. But in single stream, families can just throw everything away in one bag. It's very convenient. So more families are likely to participate right? Sure, even though a small amount may get contaminated, I think this is negligible because there's more trash to recycle since more families contribute.

And final point. Okay, I admit that building a single-stream recycling plant is more expensive than building a traditional plant, but remember a traditional plant needs separate trucks to pick up the trash from a single family. For example, a truck for recycling plastic. Another truck for bottle or paper. However, if single stream recycling is used, we need only one truck that picks up every trash at one time. Think about this. This will save money in terms of lower fuel and labor costs.

Listening Script (3)

And final point. Okay, I admit that building a single-stream recycling plant is more expensive than building a traditional plant, but remember a traditional plant needs separate trucks to pick up the trash from a single family. For example, a truck for recycling plastic. Another truck for bottle or paper. However, if single stream recycling is used, we need only one truck that picks up every trash at one time. Think about this. This will save money in terms of lower fuel and labor costs.

Practice 2

① 지문의 주장/내용: 이런 재활용 방식(system) 은 매우 비싸다.

⇒ This recycling system is very expensive.

② 강의자의 주장

- 인정: 단일 흐름 재활용 공장(a single-stream recycling plant)을 짓는 비용(the cost)은 일반 공장(an ordinary plant)을 짓는 비용보다 높다.

⇒ **The cost of building a single-stream recycling plant is higher than the cost of building an ordinary plant.**

② 강의자의 주장

- 반박: 이 방법은 많은 돈을 절약 시켜줄 수 있다. 왜냐하면, 이 방식에서는, 모든 쓰레기(every trash)를 치우기(pick up) 위해 단지 한 대의 트럭(only one truck)만이 필요(be needed to) 하기 때문이다, 그래서 연료비와 인건비(fuel and labor costs)가 점점 낮아지게 된다.

⇒ **This This method can save a lot of money. This is because in this system, only one truck is needed to pick up every trash, so fuel and labor costs become lower.**

Summary

Sample Answer

Intro

The reading and the lecture both talk about whether single stream recycling is good or bad. The article says that this method results in many disadvantages. However, the lecturer argues that the method is the best way to recycle.

Body 1

First, the reading says that this system is very dangerous. On the contrary, the lecturer disagrees with this argument. He claims that there are ways to avoid dangers. He takes safety training and protective equipment as examples. According to him, providing proper training and equipment can help employees reduce the chances of hurting themselves in the process of recycling.

Body 2

Second, in the reading, the author argues that this system is wasteful because some materials may get contaminated. In contrast, the lecturer makes an opposing point to this claim. The point is that this method can make people actively participate in recycling because it is convenient. This means that although some materials get contaminated, it is okay because recycling participation rate will be high.

Body 3

Third, the reading goes on to say that this system is very expensive. Although the lecturer admits that the cost of building a single-stream recycling plant is higher than the cost of building an ordinary plant, he claims that this method can save a lot of money. This is because in this system, only one truck is needed to pick up every trash, so fuel and labor costs become lower.

Common Mistakes

Student Response >> 틀린 부분 찾기

Second, in the reading, the author argues that professors who appear on TV can promote their university. Although the lecturer admits that famous professors who give lectures on TV can promote their university, ①but she claims that the professors can degrade the quality of university education ②because they have to spend too much time preparing the lectures. ③This means that professors might neglect their original duties, ④such as researching their fields or educating students.

⇒ ①: 양보를 의미하는 **although**가 있으므로 **but**은 삭제

Vocabulary Tips

Point) 말하기와 관련된 표현

⇒ speak, talk, tell, say, swear, yell

➤ Speak vs. Talk

1. Speak

1) <자동사> 말하다

e.g. Please **speak** slowly.

2) <타동사> (언어)를 말하다

e.g. Yunu can **speak** English and Korean fluently.

3) 연설하다 (= make a speech)

e.g. You should **speak** clearly.

2. Talk

1) ...에게(와) ~에 대해 이야기를 나누다

talk to(with) sb = speak to(with) sb

talk about = speak about

talk to(with) sb about sth = speak to(with) sb about sth

2) **talk down to sb**: ~을 깔보면서 말하다

3) **talk in a loud/quiet voice**: 큰/조용한 (목)소리로 말하다

➤ Tell vs. Say

3. Tell

1) ...에게 ~을 말하다: tell sb sth = tell sth to sb

e.g. I will **tell** you what I know now.

2) ...에게 ~에 대해 말하다: tell sb about sth

e.g. The lecturer **tells** us about an example of the destruction of the food chain.

3) ...에게 that 이하를 말하다: tell sb that절

Cf) tell that절 (X) / say me that절 (X)

e.g. Someone **told** me that the government would abolish the policy.

= I heard (= was told) that the government would abolish the policy.

4) ...에게 ~하라고 말하다: **tell sb to V**

e.g. All parents **tell** their children not to hang out with problem children.

참고 say 목적어(명사) to V (X)

5) 사실을 말하다 / 거짓말하다 / 이야기를 말하다 / 농담하다:

tell the truth / tell a lie / tell a story / tell a joke

e.g. When you write an essay, you may **tell** a lie.

참고 이런 경우에는 say를 쓰지 않는다.

4. Say

1) (that절) ~을 말하다: say that절

e.g. The lecturer **says** that hydroelectricity is harmless to the environment.

2) (어떤 단어) ~를 말하다: say a word

e.g. 1 He **said** idiot to me.

e.g. 2 He **said** bad words.

참고 tell a word (X)

3) (to부정사) ~하라고 말하다: say to V (= tell sb to V)

e.g. My mother **said to** clean the table.

= My mother told me to clean the table.

➤ Swear vs. Yell

5. Swear

~에게 욕하다: swear at sb

e.g. When he was completely drunk, he often **swore** at his children.

6. Yell

~에게 고함치다: yell at sb (=shout at; scream at)

e.g. He **yelled at** me to close the door.

Check-Up Drills

Sample

너는 너의 지도 교수(supervisor)에게 말하러 가야 한다.

Vocabulary go + 동사: ~하러 가다

⇒ **You should go talk to your supervisor.**

너는 거리에서 머리 두건(head scarves)을 쓴 이슬람 여인들(Muslim women)을 볼 때 불편할지 모른다(may). 그럼에도 불구하고(nonetheless) 너는 그들을 깔보면서 이야기해서는 안 된다.

Vocabulary feel uncomfortable: 불편해 하다

⇒ **You may feel uncomfortable when seeing Muslim women wearing head scarves on the streets. Nonetheless, you should not talk down to them.**

Practice 01

Reading Passage

재활용은 그것이 많은 새로운 원료를 모을 필요가 없이 새로운 제품을 만드는 데 원료를 재사용한다는 점에서 유용하다. 단일 흐름 재활용은 재활용 가능한 재료들로 하여금 분류 없이 한 주머니에 버리게 하는 것을 가능하게 하는 과정이다. 분류는 모은 재료들을 자동으로 나누는 기계에 의해 단일 흐름 재활용 센터에서 이루어진다. 하지만 이 방법은 많은 단점을 가진다는 것을 보여주고 있다.

단일 흐름 재활용은 위험하다. 단일 흐름 재활용 센터의 분류 기계는 종이, 유리, 플라스틱을 분류하는 일을 맡고 있다. 비록 재활용 공장의 분류 기계가 자동으로 재료들을 분류할지라도, 그것은 유리병을 자주 깨뜨린다. 공장 근로자들이 수동으로 이 부서진 유리 조각을 제거해야만 하기에 그들 손은 치명적인 부상의 위험에 놓여있다.

이 방법은 또한 귀중한 자원의 낭비로 이어진다. 다양한 재료를 한 주머니에 분류하는 이 방법은 완벽과는 거리가 멀다. 때때로, 부서진 유리가 모아진 종이와 함께 섞일 것이다. 이것은 종이를 더럽힐지 모른다. 이 경우에, 재활용을 위해 모아지기 전 좋은 질의 종이는 싸구려 상자를 만드는 데 사용되어야만 한다. 이것은 귀중한 재료가 낭비될 수 있다는 것을 명백히 보여준다.

세 번째 문제점은 단일 흐름 재활용은 너무 비싸다는 것이다. 단일 흐름 재활용 센터를 짓는데 드는 비용은 옛 방식의 재활용 공장을 짓는데 드는 비용보다 3배 이상까지 든다. 많은 도시들은 그러한 시설물 사용에 매우 제한된 예산만을 가지고 있다. 이미 가동 중인 재활용 시스템을 가진 도시들에게 있어서 단일 흐름 재활용 방식으로 바꾸는 것은 비합리적이다.

Recycling is useful in that it **reuses** raw materials in the creation of new products without the need to gather as many new **raw materials**. **Single-stream** recycling is a process that allows recyclable materials to be thrown away in one bag without any **sorting**. Sorting is done at a single-stream recycling center by a machine that **automatically separates** the collected materials. However, this method has been shown to have many disadvantages.

Single-stream recycling is dangerous. The sorting machine at a single-stream recycling center is responsible for separating paper, glass, and plastic. Though the sorting machine at the recycling plant **sorts** materials automatically, it frequently breaks glass bottles. Employees at the plant have to **manually** remove these broken pieces of glass and **are at risk of** causing serious **injury** to their hands.

This method also leads to a waste of a valuable resource. This method of sorting various materials in one bag is far from perfect. Sometimes, broken glass will get mixed in with collected paper. This may **contaminate** paper. In this case, high-quality paper, before being collected for recycling, has to be used for making cheap boxes. This clearly shows **precious** materials can **be wasted**.

A third problem is single-stream recycling is too expensive. The cost of building a single-stream recycling center is up to three times higher than the cost of building a **traditional** recycling plant. Many cities have very limited **budgets** to use for such facilities. For cities that already have a working recycling system, it is **unreasonable** to **switch** to a single-stream recycling solution.

어휘

recycling 재활용 | reuse 재사용하다 | raw material 원료, 원재료 | single-stream 단일 흐름,

일방향의

sorting 분류 | **automatically** 자동으로 | **separate** 나누다, 분리하다 | **sort** ~을 분류하다
manually 수동적으로, 손으로 | **be at risk of** ~의 위험에 놓여 있다 | **injury** 부상
contaminate 오염시키다, 더럽히다 | **precious** 귀중한 | **be wasted** 낭비되다 | **traditional** 전통적인, 기존의
budget 예산, 비용 | **unreasonable** 비합리적인 | **switch** 바꾸다, 전환하다

Lecture Script

그래서 단일 흐름 재활용은 많은 단점을 가진 것처럼 보일 것이다. 하지만 당신은 단일 흐름 재활용이 가장 현실적인 재활용 방법이라는 것을 알고 있다. 나는 왜 이것이 가장 좋은 방법인지 말해보고 싶다.

몇몇은 당신으로 하여금 이것이 위험하다고 생각하게 했을 것이다. 하지만 위험을 피할 방법은 많이 있기 때문에 이것은 전혀 위험하지 않다. 우선, 공장들은 안전 교육을 제공한다. 이 안전교육은 단일 흐름 재활용 공정 사용의 잠재적인 위험을 줄이는 데 도움을 준다. 또 다른 것은 근로자들이 유리에 손을 베지 않는 것을 확실히 하기 위한 두꺼운 장갑과 같은 보호 장비를 제공하는 것이다.

다른 주장은 단일 흐름 재활용이 잠재적으로 재활용 가능한 재료를 너무 많이 낭비한다는 것이다. 글쎄, 전통적인 재활용 방식은 가정에서 그들의 쓰레기를 미리 분류해야만 하는 것을 의미한다. 그것은 귀찮은 것이어서 많은 가정이 참여하지 않았다. 하지만 단일 흐름에선, 가정들은 그저 한 주머니에 모든 것을 버릴 수 있다. 이것은 매우 편리하다. 그러므로 더 많은 가정이 참여할 것이다, 안 그런가? 물론, 비록 적은 양이 오염될지는 몰라도, 더 많은 가정이 기여하는 까닭에 재활용할 쓰레기가 더 많이 있으므로 나는 이것이 무시할만한 것이라고 생각한다.

그리고 마지막 요점이다. 그래, 나는 단일 흐름 재활용 공장을 짓는 것이 전통 방식 공장을 짓는 것보다 더 비싸다는 점을 인정하지만, 전통 방식 공장은 한 가정에서 쓰레기를 치우기 위해 다른 트럭들이 필요하다는 점을 기억해라. 예를 들면, 한 트럭은 재활용 플라스틱을 위한 것이다. 다른

So it would seem that single-stream recycling has a lot of disadvantages. But you know single stream recycling is the most **realistic** way to recycle. I want to talk about why it's actually the best method.

Some would have you think that it's **hazardous**. But it is not dangerous at all because there are many ways to avoid danger. **For one thing**, plants have provided 'safety training'. This safety training helps to reduce the **potential** dangers of using a single-stream recycling process. Another thing is to issue **protective equipment**, like thick gloves, to make sure that employees don't cut their hands on glass.

Another argument is that single-stream recycling wastes too much potential recyclable material. Well, the traditional method of recycling meant that families had to **presort** their **waste**. It was a **hassle**, so many families didn't participate. But in single stream, families can just throw everything away in one bag. It's very convenient. So more families are likely to participate right? Sure, even though a small amount may get contaminated, I think this is **negligible** because there's more trash to recycle since more families contribute.

And final point. Okay, I admit that building a single-stream recycling plant is more expensive than building a traditional plant, but remember a traditional plant needs **separate** trucks to **pick up** the trash from a single family. For example, a truck for recycling plastic. Another truck for bottle or

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어휘 realistic 현실적인 hazardous 위험한, 유해한 for one thing 우선 potential 잠재적인, 일어날 가능성 있는 protective equipment 보호 장비 presort 미리 분류하다 waste 쓰레기 hassle 귀찮은 일, 성가신 상황 negligible 무시할 수 있는, 무시할만한 separate 분리된, 별개의 pick up 치우다 in terms of ~라는 점에서, ~의 측면에서	

Practice 03

Sample Answer

<p>지문과 강의는 모두 단일 흐름 재활용이 좋은지 나쁜지에 관해 말한다. 지문은 이 방법이 많은 단점을 가져온다고 말한다. 하지만, 강의자는 이 방법이 재활용하는 가장 좋은 방법이라고 주장한다.</p> <p>첫째로, 지문은 이 시스템이 매우 위험하다고 말한다. 반대로, 강의자는 이 주장에 동의하지 않는다. 그는 위험을 피할 방법들이 있다고 주장한다. 예로, 그는 안전교육과 보호 장비를 든다. 그에 따르면, 적절한 교육과 장비가 재활용 과정에서 근로자들이 다칠 위험을 낮추도록 도와줄 수 있다.</p> <p>두 번째로, 지문에서 저자는 몇몇 재료들이 오염될 수 있기 때문에 이 시스템이 낭비적이라고 주장한다. 반대로, 강의자는 이 주장에 반대 견해를 제시한다. 그 견해는 이 방법이 편리하기 때문에 사람들로 하여금 적극적으로 재활용에 참여하게 만들 수 있다는 것이다. 이것은 비록 약간의 재료들이 오염될 수 있을지라도, 참여율이 높을 것이기 때문에 괜찮다는 것을 의미한다.</p> <p>세 번째로, 지문은 계속해서 이 시스템이 매우 비싸다고 말한다. 비록 강의자가 단일 흐름 재활용 공장을 짓는 데 드는 비용이 일반적인</p>	<p>The reading and the lecture both talk about whether single stream recycling is good or bad. The article says that this method results in many disadvantages. However, the lecturer argues that the method is the best way to recycle.</p> <p>First, the reading says that this system is very dangerous. On the contrary, the lecturer disagrees with this argument. He claims that there are ways to avoid dangers. He takes safety training and protective equipment as examples. According to him, providing proper training and equipment can help employees reduce the chances of hurting themselves in the process of recycling.</p> <p>Second, in the reading, the author argues that this system is wasteful because some materials may get contaminated. In contrast, the lecturer makes an opposing point to this claim. The point is that this method can make people actively participate in recycling because it is convenient. This means that although some materials get contaminated, it is okay because recycling participation rate will be high.</p> <p>Third, the reading goes on to say that this system is very expensive. Although the lecturer admits that the cost of building a single-stream recycling plant</p>
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<p>공장을 짓는 데 드는 비용보다 높다는 것을 인정할지라도, 그는 이 방법이 많은 돈을 절약하게 할 수 있다고 주장한다. 왜냐하면, 이 시스템에서는 오로지 한 트럭이 모든 쓰레기를 치울 수 있기에 연료와 인건비가 낮아진다.</p>	<p>is higher than the cost of building an ordinary plant, he claims that this method can save a lot of money. This is because in this system, only one truck is needed to pick up every trash, so fuel and labor costs become lower.</p>
<p>어휘 disadvantage 단점 hurt oneself 다치다 wasteful 낭비하는, 낭비적인 participation rate 참여율</p>	