

Day 17. Body Paragraphs

Lesson Outline

- ✓ 본문은 어떻게?

Learning Strategies

1. 본문 구성

- Topic Sentence
- Example
- Body Summary

참고

전환어(transition word)?

- Topic Sentence

질문: It is more important for the government to spend money on supporting state-sponsored Olympic teams than on supporting art.

주장: Agree - The government should spend money on supporting state-sponsored Olympic teams.

First of all, the government should spend more money on support of state-sponsored Olympic teams than on support of art () More people can benefit when state-sponsored Olympic teams are supported. () People of all ages like the Olympics and can enjoy them easily. () Government support of Olympic teams can satisfy more people.

- Example

For example

N is a good example of this.

➤ **Body Summary**

- Therefore/Thus/Consequently/In this respect(=regard), 자신의 주장을 재진술한 문장.

e.g. In this respect, schools and companies should set a certain dress code so that others will trust them more.

- Therefore/Thus/Consequently, it is safe/fair to say that 자신의 주장을 재진술한 문장.

e.g. Thus, it is (pretty) safe to say that schools and companies should set a certain dress code so that others will trust them more.

- This example clearly shows / demonstrates that 자신의 주장을 재진술한 문장

Practice

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

People today put too much emphasis on personal appearance and fashion.

Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

First of all, many people judge others by their appearance. When we see someone, the first thing we see is their face, hair and clothing, so we cannot blame anyone for putting emphasis on people's looks. For example, I had a very smart but not very attractive friend who was trying to get a job. She graduated from a top-tier university in Korea. She sent her resume to several companies, and she was asked to have interviews with them. According to my friend, when she went to an interview room, no one paid careful attention to her after seeing her in person. None of the people in the room wanted to ask her questions because she was not attractive.

[영작]

이러한 예는 명백하게 현대인들(modern people)이 외모와 패션에 너무 많은 관심을 갖는다(pay attention)는 것을 보여준다.

Grammar Tips

1. 시간표현

- in
- on
- at

e.g. On a bitter January day, I arrived in New York.

On October 29, 1929, the stock market bubble burst.

2. be going to do VS be Ving

e.g. A: What are you doing on Sunday?

B: I am having dinner with my friend.

3. already, yet, just

I did not finish writing the paper for the Biology class yet.

6. 미국의 학년제

- 초등학교(elementary school)
- 중학교(middle school)
- 고등학교(high school)
- 대학교(university, college)

e.g. When I was a sophomore in high school, I worked part-time at a family restaurant.

Check-Up Drills

Sample (1)

2. 아버지는 나에게 아침(the morning)에 늦게 일어나는 내 습관(my habit)을 바꾸라고(change)라고 말씀하셨다.(tell).

⇒ **My father told me to change my habit of getting up late in the morning.**

Sample (2)

6. 나는 한국 문화(Korean culture)와 일본 문화(Japanese culture)를 비교하는 과제(the assignment)를 아직(yet) 하지 않았다.

Vocabulary compare A to B A와 B를 비교하다

⇒ **I haven't done the assignment comparing Korean culture to Japanese culture yet.**

(= I haven't yet done the assignment comparing Korean culture to Japanese culture.)

(= I did not do the assignment comparing Korean culture to Japanese culture yet.)