

Day 17. Body Paragraphs

Lesson Outline

Point) 에세이 본론의 구조

Body = Topic sentence + Reasons/Examples + Body summary

Learning Strategies

1. Topic Sentence (주제문)

(1) 주제문: 질문에 대한 주장(Thesis Statement)의 이유

- 질문: The most effective way to learn about a foreign country is to read newspapers or magazines from that country.
- 주장: Disagree – Reading newspapers or magazines from a foreign country is **NOT** the most effective way to learn about that country.
- 이유: **because** it is difficult to understand them **due to** the language barrier

⇒ 주제문: ~~Reading newspapers or magazines from a foreign country is~~ **NOT** ~~the most effective way to learn about that country because~~ it is difficult to understand newspapers or magazines published in a different country due to the language barrier.

(2) 각 단락의 서두에 전환어(transition word)를 쓸 것

<Body 1>

- First of all, _____ Topic Sentence ① _____.
- To begin with, _____ Topic Sentence ① _____.

<Body 2>

- Further, _____ Topic Sentence ② _____.
- In addition to this, _____ Topic Sentence ② _____.

e.g. **To begin with**, it is difficult to understand newspapers or magazines published in a different country because of the language barrier.

(3) 본론 작성 요령

: 주장(Thesis) 재진술 + 주제문(Topic Sentence) + 또 다른 이유나 결과

⇒ 분량↑ / 논리성↑

- Topic Sentence. **This is because** 또 다른 이유를 보여주는 문장.
- Topic Sentence. **This means that** 결과를 보여주는 문장.

e.g. 1 To begin with, reading newspapers or magazines published in a different country is not helpful in learning about the country (~~because~~). (⇒ **Thesis**) It is difficult to understand newspapers or magazines published in a different country. (⇒ **Topic Sentence**) **This is because** we cannot understand the country's language. (⇒ **또 다른 이유**)

e.g. 2 To begin with, it is difficult to understand newspapers or magazines published in a different country because of the language barrier (~~because~~). (⇒ **Topic Sentence**) **This means that** we cannot have a clear understanding of the country we want to learn about. (⇒ **결과**)

참고

분량을 절대적으로 늘려야 한다면?

: 주장(Thesis) 재진술 + 주제문(Topic Sentence) + 또 다른 이유 + 결과

⇒ 앞에 나오는 because를 모두 지울 것

e.g. 1

- **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 (~~because~~). More people can benefit when state-sponsored Olympic teams are supported. (~~This is because~~) People of all ages like the Olympics and can enjoy them easily. This means that government support of Olympic teams can satisfy more people.

e.g. 2

- **질문:** It is more important for the government to spend money on supporting state-sponsored Olympic teams than on supporting art.
- **주장:** Disagree – The government should spend money on supporting art.

⇒ First of all, the government should spend more money on support of art than on support of state-sponsored Olympic teams (~~because~~). People can benefit from support of art for longer periods of time. (~~This is because~~) Art works last for generations. This means that government support of the arts can always entertain people.

(4) 주제문이 당연한 사실임을 강조하는 표현

: it is true that, it is clear that 등

e.g. To begin with, **it is true that** understanding newspapers or magazines published in a different country is difficult because of the language barrier.

2. Examples (예시)

- (1) 구체적인 예시(detailed examples)를 제시할 것
- (2) 개인적 경험(personal experience)을 활용할 것

- As an example, I will refer to my experience.
- _____ 명사 _____ can be / be a good example of this.

e.g. **As an example, I will refer to my experience.** When my Japanese friend, Kazuya, came to my university as an exchange student, he was not familiar with the Korean culture.

e.g. Ms. Kim, who is a really famous musician in Korea, **is a good example of this.**

3. Body Summary (본론 요약)

- **Therefore / Thus / Consequently / In this respect(= regard),**
본론을 요약한 문장 .

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

<요약문에 쓰이는 표현>

- **Therefore/Thus/Consequently, it is wrong/hard to say that**
자신의 주장에 반대되는 문장 .
= **Therefore/Thus/Consequently, it does not make sense to say that** 자신의 주장에 반대되는 문장)
- **Therefore/Thus/Consequently, it is safe to say that**
자신의 주장을 재진술한 문장 .
= **Therefore/Thus/Consequently, it is fair to say that**
자신의 주장을 재진술한 문장 .
= **Therefore/Thus/Consequently, it makes sense 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.

<요약문에 쓰이는 표현>

- **This example clearly shows/demonstrates that**
자신의 주장을 재진술한 문장 .
- **As this example shows,** 자신의 주장을 재진술한 문장 .

e.g. **This example clearly shows that** schools and companies should set a certain dress code so that others will trust them more.

As this example shows, schools and companies should set a certain dress code so that others will trust them more.

Practice

Question 1

The most important characteristic for business or political leaders is accepting responsibility for mistakes.

Student Response: 더 구체적인 예시 제시하기

Further, people trust leaders who acknowledge mistakes that they have made. If **a company** makes **a defective product**, the chairman should admit the mistake and find solutions to the problem. However, if he or she does not admit the mistake and does not correct it, people will not trust the leader or the company. If the leader loses the trust of a company's customers, the company will likely be ruined. Thus, I think accepting a mistake is the most important characteristic for leaders.

Sample Answer

Further, people trust leaders who acknowledge mistakes that they have made. For example, when a car-manufacturing company in my country recently released a new car model, it had **a major fault in the brake system**. They recognized the mistake and issued a statement that they would recall all the cars that had been sold and took responsibility for the mistake. Initially, people complained about the mistake, but later they came to trust the company more. According to a news article related to this recall, large numbers of people said they would continue to buy new models made by that company because they believed that the company would not deceive its consumers. This has been reflected by a dramatic increase in the company's sales.

Common Mistakes

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.

Student Response: 진술문에 대한 찬반(Agree/Disagree) 확인하기

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.

Sample Answer A

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. **This example clearly shows that modern people pay too much attention to personal appearance and fashion.**

Sample Answer B

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. **In this respect, it is safe to say that modern people pay too much attention to personal appearance and fashion.**

⇒ 글의 주장을 좀 더 명확하게 하려면 단락 마지막에 요약 문장을 쓰자!

Grammar Tips

Point) 독립형 답안에서 구체적 예시를
제시할 때 자주 쓰이는 시간 표현

1. 시간을 나타내는 전치사

- in + 연도(year) / 월(month)
- on + 일(day)
- on + 특정 요일, 아침, 점심, 저녁 표현
- at + 새벽(dawn) / 아침(breakfast) / 점심(lunch) / 저녁(dinner) / 밤(night)
- in + 아침(the morning) / 낮(the daytime) / 오후(the afternoon)

e.g. The Korean War broke out **in** 1950.

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

I am leaving **in** early/mid/late June.

I saw him **on** Sunday morning/afternoon/night.

Parents should not let their children hang around outside late **at** night.

The bus is due to arrive **at** 6:30 P.M.

The class starts early **in** the morning.

2. 미래를 나타내는 표현 – be going to, be V-ing

- **be going to**: (이미 결정된 사항 또는 의도(intention)를 가진 의미로) ~하려고 한다
(어떤 증거가 있어) 앞으로 ~하겠다
- **be V-ing**: (약속된 무언가(arrangements or plans)를 한다는 의미에서) ~할 것이다

e.g. I **am going to** study abroad.

The roads **are going to** freeze very soon.

A: What **are you doing** on Sunday?

B: I **am having** dinner with my friend.

5. 나이, 학년과 관련된 표현

e.g. She is **35 years old**.

I have a **two-year-old** son.

She is **in her early 30s / mid 30s / late 30s**.

When I was **in 10th grade**, I had to take a year off to take care of my health.

6. 미국의 학년제

- 초등학교(elementary school): first / second / third / 4th / 5th
- 중학교(middle school): 6th / 7th / 8th
- 고등학교(high school): 9th (= freshman) / 10th (= sophomore)
11th (= junior) / 12th (= senior)
- 대학교(university, college): freshman (1학년) / sophomore (2학년)
junior (3학년) / senior (4학년)

e.g. When I was a **sophomore** in college, I did an internship at a computer company.

The person I admire the most in my life is my **10th grade** English teacher.

8. 시간을 나타내는 부사

- 부사: **early** 일찍 / **late** 늦게 / **ago** 전에 / **later** 후에
- 전치사: **in** (가까운 미래)

e.g. They partied until very **late**.

My new boy was born three months **ago**.

My new boy will be born **in** three months.

Check-Up Drills

Sample (1)

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

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

Sample (2)

내 제일 친한 친구 중의 한 명이 이번 주에 결혼할거야.

⇒ One of my best friends is getting married this week.

그는 다음 학기(semester)에 경제사(Economic History)를 가르칠 거야.

⇒ He is teaching Economic History next semester.

Practice

Question 1

Student Response: 더 구체적인 예시 제시하기

더욱이, 사람들은 자신이 저지른 실수를 인정하는 지도자들을 신뢰한다. 만약 어떤 회사에서 불량인 있는 제품을 만들었다면, 회사의 사장은 그 실수를 인정하고 문제 해결 방안을 찾아야 한다. 그러나 만약 그 혹은 그녀가 실수를 인정하지 않고 그 실수를 바로잡지 않는다면 사람들은 그 회사의 지도자를 믿지 않을 것이다. 만약 지도자가 고객의 신뢰를 잃는다면 그 회사는 아마 무너질 것이다. 그렇기에 나는 실수를 받아들이는 것이 지도자들에게 있어 가장 중요한 특징이라고 생각한다.

Further, people trust leaders who acknowledge mistakes that they have made. If a company makes a defective product, the chairman should admit the mistake and find solutions to the problem. However, if he or she does not admit the mistake and does not correct it, people will not trust the leader or the company. If the leader loses the trust of a company's customers, the company will likely be ruined. Thus, I think accepting a mistake is the most important characteristic for leaders.

Sample Answer

더욱이, 사람들은 자신이 저지른 실수를 인정하는 지도자들을 신뢰한다. 예를 들어, 우리 나라의 한 자동차 제조 회사에서 최근 신형 모델을 발표했는데, 그 차는 브레이크에 심각한 결함이 있었다. 회사에서는 실수를 인정했고 지금까지 판매한 모든 차량을 리콜할 것이며 실수에 대해 책임을 지겠다는 발표를 했다. 처음에 사람들은 이 실수에 대해 불평했으나 나중에는 이 회사를 더 신뢰하게 되었다. 이 회사의 리콜에 대한 신문 기사에 따르면 다수의 사람들이 이 회사에서 생산하는 새로운 모델들을 계속 구입할 것이라고 말했는데, 그 이유는 이 회사가 고객을 속이지 않을 것이라고 사람들이 믿었기 때문이었다. 이는 그 회사의 자동차 판매가 현저히 증가함으로써 보여졌다.

Further, people trust leaders who acknowledge mistakes that they have made. For example, when a car-manufacturing company in my country recently released a new car model, it had a major fault in the brake system. They recognized the mistake and issued a statement that they would recall all the cars that had been sold and took responsibility for the mistake. Initially, people complained about the mistake, but later they came to trust the company more. According to a news article related to this recall, large numbers of people said they would continue to buy new models made by that company because they believed that the company would not deceive its consumers. This has been reflected by a dramatic increase in the company's sales.

Common Mistakes

Student Response: 진술문에 대한 찬반(Agree/Disagree) 확인하기

먼저, 많은 사람들이 다른 이들을 외모로 평가한다. 우리는 누군가를 볼 때 먼저 그의 얼굴, 머리, 그리고 옷을 보기에 사람들의 외모를 강조하는 사람들을 탓할 수는 없다. 예를 들어, 나에게는 직장을 구하려던 친구가 있었는데, 이 친구는 매우 똑똑했지만 매력적이지는 않았다. 그녀는 한국에서 일류 대학교를 졸업했다. 이 친구는 몇 군데의 회사에 지원서를 넣었고 면접을 보러 오라는 연락을 받았다. 내 친구에 따르면, 그녀가 면접이 있는 방에 들어갔을 때 그녀를 직접 본 뒤 누구도 그녀에게 깊게 주의를 기울이지 않았다. 그녀가 매력적이지 않았기 때문에 방 안의 어느 누구도 질문을 하려 하지 않았다.

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.

Sample Answer A

먼저, 많은 사람들이 다른 이들을 외모로 평가한다. 우리는 누군가를 볼 때 먼저 그의 얼굴, 머리, 그리고 옷을 보기에 사람들의 외모를 강조하는 사람들을 탓할 수는 없다. 예를 들어, 나에게는 직장을 구하려던 친구가 있었는데, 이 친구는 매우 똑똑했지만 매력적이지는 않았다. 그녀는 한국에서 일류 대학교를 졸업했다. 이 친구는 몇 군데의 회사에 지원서를 넣었고 면접을 보러 오라는 연락을 받았다. 내 친구에 따르면, 그녀가 면접이 있는 방에 들어갔을 때 그녀를 직접 본 뒤 누구도 그녀에게 깊게 주의를 기울이지 않았다. 그녀가 매력적이지 않았기 때문에 방 안의 어느 누구도 질문을 하려 하지 않았다. 이 예시는 오늘날의 사람들이 외모와 패션에 너무 많은 관심을 기울인다는 것을 명확히 보여준다.

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. This example clearly shows that modern people pay too much attention to personal appearance and fashion.

Sample Answer B

먼저, 많은 사람들이 다른 이들을 외모로 평가한다. 우리는 누군가를 볼 때 먼저 그의 얼굴, 머리, 그리고 옷을 보기에 사람들의 외모를 강조하는 사람들을 탓할 수는 없다. 예를 들어, 나에게는 직장을 구하려던 친구가 있었는데, 이 친구는 매우 똑똑했지만 매력적이지는 않았다. 그녀는 한국에서 일류 대학교를 졸업했다. 이 친구는 몇 군데의 회사에 지원서를 넣었고 면접을 보러 오라는 연락을 받았다. 내 친구에 따르면, 그녀가 면접이 있는 방에 들어갔을 때 그녀를 직접 본 뒤 누구도 그녀에게 깊게 주의를 기울이지 않았다. 그녀가 매력적이지 않았기 때문에 방 안의 어느 누구도 질문을 하려 하지 않았다. 이 점에 있어 오늘날의 사람들이 외모와 패션에 너무 많은 관심을 기울인다고 말해도 무방하다.

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