

# Day 11. Diagnostic Test

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## 독립형에서 중요한 것

### ➤ 오해

1. 많이 쓰면 좋다던데?
2. 개인적 예를 써도 되나요?
3. 정관사 the 를 안 붙였는데 점수가 많이 감점되나요?
4. 유학생인데 점수가 왜 안 나오죠?

Direction: Read the question below. You have 30 minutes to plan, write, and revise your essay. Typically, an effective response will contain a minimum of 300 words.

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Question:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

**People should buy domestic products even though the products are more expensive than foreign products.**

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

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**Outline**

**Essay**

## **Agree >> Intro**

Some people might say that buying domestic products is not rational behavior if those domestic products are more expensive than foreign products. However, I am convinced that people should buy domestic goods even if the products are more expensive than products made in foreign countries. The reason for this is that domestic products are not only convenient to use, but also safer and better.

## **Agree >> Body1**

First of all, domestic products are convenient to use. For example, when I graduated from high school, my parents bought me a Japanese laptop. Although my parents recommended that I buy a laptop made by one of the domestic companies in Korea, I decided to buy a Japanese laptop that was cheaper than a domestic one. But, I had a lot of problems whenever the laptop broke down. One of them was after-sales service. Repair shops were located in only two places in Seoul, and those shops were too far away from my place. Second, the cost of repairing my laptop was too high. The staff at the repair shop told me that every laptop component had to be imported from Japan. If I had bought a laptop made by a domestic company, I could have received better after-sales service.

## **Agree >> Body2**

Moreover, domestic products are safer and better than overseas products. For example, bananas imported from overseas countries take a long time to arrive in my country, so chemicals are often added to bananas transported by ship in order to slow down the rate at which the bananas spoil. Of course, these bananas can be very harmful to consumers' health. On the other hand, bananas cultivated domestically do not contain those harmful chemicals because the bananas can be transported to the market within a short period time. Furthermore, as the banana keeps its freshness, it tastes better. Thus, it makes sense to say that people should purchase domestic products even though the products are more expensive than overseas products.

## **Agree >> Conclusion**

In conclusion, I strongly agree with the given statement for the reasons mentioned above. It seems like a rational decision to buy products based on their prices. However, sometimes prices alone cannot satisfy consumers' needs. You get what you pay for! People should buy domestic products even though they are more expensive than foreign products.

## **Disagree >> Intro**

Some people might say that we are under an obligation to buy domestic products in order to boost the national economy regardless of the prices of the products. However, I am convinced that people should not buy domestic goods if the products are more expensive than products made in foreign countries. The reason for this is that buying expensive domestic products may affect the national economy and producers in a negative way.

## **Disagree >> Body1**

To begin with, the effort to use expensive domestic products may damage the national economy. In the 1960s, for example, the Korean government encouraged its people to buy cars manufactured by domestic car companies. They believed that this helped Korean companies accumulate capital to spend on R&D and facility investment. Contrary to their expectation, Korean car companies did not develop their products. They did not have any incentive to make their cars better simply because Korean consumers were willing to buy their cars that were much more expensive than American cars. As the companies did not invest in car engines, car design, and new product development, their products increasingly lost popularity in the world market and could not compete with other superior foreign car manufacturers. This loss of competitiveness had negative effects on the national economy.

## **Disagree >> Body2**

In addition to this, buying expensive domestic products will end up ruining those who make the products. Oranges that used to be grown on Jeju Island in Korea are a good example of this. In the past, many farmer's on Jeju Island used to raise oranges. Since the government put a ban on the import of oranges to protect local farmers who grew them, Korean people had to buy Jeju oranges although the prices were much higher than those produced in California. The problem with this policy was that consumers gradually stopped eating Jeju oranges because the prices were too high. As soon as consumers stopped eating the oranges, the farmers could not find places to sell their produce. They ultimately went bankrupt. The farmers should have stopped growing oranges that would never win in a price competition with California oranges. However, they constantly made the reckless investment. This made it harder for them to quit the business, thus exacerbating the problem.

### **Disagree >> Body3**

In conclusion, I strongly disagree with the given statement for the reasons mentioned above. Some may argue that the use of domestic products allows many Korean companies to earn money to enhance their competitiveness in the world market. But, they are very naive. In reality, no one will attempt to make their goods better if people continue to buy them.

## Independent Task

### Diagnostic Test

**Question** : People should buy domestic products even though the products are more expensive than foreign products.

**Agree**

몇몇 사람들은 만약 국산품이 외제품보다 비싸다면 그 국산품을 사는 것이 합리적인 행동이 아니라고 말할지 모른다. 하지만, 나는 국산품들이 외국에서 만들어진 제품들보다 비쌀지라도 사람들이 국산품을 사야만 한다고 확신한다. 그 이유는 국산품이 사용하기 편리할 뿐만 아니라 더 안전하고 좋기 때문이다.

무엇보다도, 국산품은 사용하기 편리하다. 예를 들면, 내가 고등학교를 졸업했을 때, 부모님은 나에게 일본산 노트북을 사주셨다. 비록 부모님은 한국의 국내기업들 중 하나가 만든 노트북을 살 것을 제안했지만, 나는 국산 것보다 저렴했던 그 일본 노트북을 사기로 결정했다. 하지만 노트북이 고장 날 때마다 나는 많은 문제를 갖게 되었다. 그 문제들 중 하나는 보상수리 서비스였다. 수리점이 단지 서울에 2곳에 위치해 있었고 그 지점들은 나의 집에서 너무 멀었다. 두 번째로, 노트북을 수리하는 비용이 너무 비쌌다. 수리점 직원은 나에게 모든 노트북 부품이 일본으로부터 수입되어야 한다고 말해줬다. 만약 내가 국내 기업이 만든 노트북을 샀더라면, 더 나은 보상수리 서비스를 받을 수 있었을 것이다.

게다가, 국산품은 외국 제품들보다 더 안전하고 좋다. 예를 들면, 외국에서 수입된 바나나는 우리나라에 도착하는 데 오랜 시간이 걸려서, 바나나가 상하는 속도를 늦추기 위해 배로 운송되는 바나나에 화학약품이 첨가되어야만 한다. 물론, 이러한 바나나는 소비자들의 건강에 매우 해로울 수 있다. 반면에, 국내에서 재배된 바나나는 짧은 시간 내에 시장으로 운송이 될 수

Some people might say that buying **domestic products** is not **rational** behavior if those domestic products are more expensive than **foreign products**. However, I am convinced that people should buy domestic goods even if the products are more expensive than products made in foreign countries. The reason for this is that domestic products are not only convenient to use, but also safer and better.

First of all, domestic products are convenient to use. For example, when I **graduated from** high school, my parents bought me a Japanese laptop. Although my parents **recommended** that I buy a laptop made by one of the domestic companies in Korea, I decided to buy a Japanese **laptop** that was cheaper than a domestic one. But, I had a lot of problems whenever the laptop **broke down**. One of them was **after-sales service**. Repair shops were located in only two places in Seoul, and those shops were too far away from my place. Second, the cost of repairing my laptop was too high. The staff at the repair shop told me that every laptop **component** had to be **imported** from Japan. If I had bought a laptop made by a domestic company, I could have received better after-sales service.

Moreover, domestic products are safer and better than **overseas** products. For example, bananas imported from overseas countries take a long time to arrive in my country, so chemicals are often added to bananas transported by ship in order to slow down the rate at which the bananas **spoil**. Of course, these bananas can be very harmful to consumers' health. On the other hand, bananas

<p>있기 때문에 그러한 해로운 화학약품을 함유하지 않는다. 더 나아가, 그 바나나는 신선도를 유지함에 따라, 맛이 더 좋다. 그러므로 사람들은 비록 국산품이 외제품보다 비쌀지라도 국산품을 사야 한다고 말하는 것은 타당하다.</p> <p>결론적으로, 나는 위에 언급된 이유들 때문에 주어진 문장에 강하게 동의한다. 가격에 따라 상품을 구매하는 것이 합리적인 결정처럼 보인다. 하지만, 때때로 가격만으로 소비자의 욕구를 충족시킬 수는 없다. 당신은 지불한 만큼 얻을 수 있다! 사람들은 비록 국산품이 외제품보다 비쌀지라도 국산품을 사야만 한다.</p>	<p><b>cultivated</b> domestically do not <b>contain</b> those harmful <b>chemicals</b> because the bananas can be <b>transported</b> to the market within a short period time. Furthermore, as the banana keeps its freshness, it tastes better. Thus, it makes sense to say that people should purchase domestic products even though the products are more expensive than overseas products.</p> <p>In conclusion, I strongly agree with the given statement for the reasons mentioned above. It seems like a rational decision to buy products based on their prices. However, sometimes prices alone cannot <b>satisfy</b> consumers' needs. <b>You get what you pay for!</b> People should buy domestic products even though they are more expensive than foreign products.</p>
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#### 어휘

**domestic product** 국산품 | **rational** 합리적인 | **foreign product** 외제품 | **graduate from** ~을 졸업하다  
**recommend someone to do** 누구에게 ~할 것을 제안하다 | **laptop** 노트북  
**break down** (기계 등이) 고장 나다 | **after-sales service** 애프터서비스, 사후 보상(보상 수리) 서비스  
**component** 구성 요소, 부품 | **import** 수입하다 | **overseas** 외국의, 해외의 | **spoil** 상하다  
**cultivate** 재배하다 | **contain** 포함하다, 함유하다, 억누르다 | **chemical** 화학 약품 | **transport** 운송하다  
**satisfy** ~을 만족시키다 | **You get what you pay for!** 지불한 만큼 받을 수 있다, 지불한 만큼 얻을 자격이 있다

#### Disagree

<p>몇몇 사람들은 가격이 얼마든 관계없이 국가 경제를 향상시키기 위해 우리는 국산품을 사야 할 의무를 가지고 있다고 말할지 모른다. 하지만, 나는, 만약 국산품이 외국에서 만든 제품들보다 비싸다면 사람들은 국산품을 사지 말아야 한다고 확신한다. 그 이유는 비싼 국산품을 사는 것이 국내 경제와 생산자들에게 부정적으로 영향을 미칠지도 모르기 때문이다.</p> <p>먼저, 비싼 국산품을 사용하려는 노력은 국내 경제에 피해를 줄 수도 있다. 예를 들어, 1960년대 한국정부는 사람들로 하여금 국산 자동차 회사가 만든 차를 사라고 부추겼다. 그들은 이것이 한국회사가 연구개발과 시설투자에 쓰일는 자본을</p>	<p>Some people might say that we <b>are under an obligation to</b> buy domestic products in order to <b>boost</b> the national economy regardless of the prices of the products. However, I am convinced that people should not buy domestic goods if the products are more expensive than products made in foreign countries. The reason for this is that buying expensive domestic products may affect the national economy and producers in a negative way.</p> <p>To begin with, the effort to use expensive domestic products may damage the national economy. In the 1960s, for example, the Korean government encouraged its people to buy cars manufactured by domestic car companies. They</p>
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축적하는 것을 돕는다고 믿었다. 그들의 기대와는 달리, 한국 자동차 회사들은 그들의 제품을 개발하지 않았다. 그들은 단순히 한국의 소비자들이 미국 자동차보다 훨씬 비싼 그들의 자동차를 기꺼이 사줬기 때문에 그들의 자동차를 더 좋게 만들 어떠한 동기요소도 가지고 있지 않았다. 그 회사들이 자동차 엔진, 디자인, 신제품 개발에 투자하지 않았기 때문에 그들의 제품들은 점점 세계 시장에서 인기를 잃었고, 다른 우수한 외국 차들과 경쟁할 수 없었다. 이러한 경쟁력의 상실은 국내 경제에 부정적인 영향을 미쳤다.

이것 이외에, 비싼 국산품을 사는 것은 그 제품들을 만든 사람들을 결국 망하게 할 것이다. 한국 제주도에서 과거에 재배된 적이 있던 오렌지가 좋은 예다. 제주도의 많은 농부들은 오렌지를 재배한 적이 있다. 정부가 그것들을 기르는 지역 농민들을 보호하기 위해 오렌지 수입을 금지했기 때문에, 그 가격이 캘리포니아 산 오렌지보다 더 높았음에도 불구하고 한국 사람들은 제주도 오렌지를 사야만 했다. 이 정책의 문제점은 가격이 너무 높아서 소비자들이 오렌지를 먹는 것을 점차적으로 중단했다는 것이었다. 소비자들이 오렌지 먹는 것을 멈추자마자, 농부들은 그들의 생산물(농산물)을 팔 곳을 찾을 수 없었다. 그들은 결국 파산했다. 농부들은 캘리포니아 오렌지와 가격경쟁에서 절대 이길 수 없는 오렌지를 기르는 것을 중단해야 했다. 하지만 그들은 계속해서 무모한 투자를 했다. 이것은 그들로 하여금 그 사업을 그만두는 것을 더 어렵게 만들었고, 그 결과 그 문제를 악화시켰다.

결론적으로, 나는 위에 언급된 이유들 때문에 주어진 진술에 강하게 반대한다. 몇몇은 국산품 사용이 많은 한국기업들로 하여금 세계시장에서 그들의 경쟁력을 높이기 위해 돈을 벌도록 해준다고 주장한다. 하지만, 그들은 너무 순진하다. 현실에서는, 만약 사람들이 계속해서 그것들을

believed that this helped Korean companies **accumulate capital** to spend on **R&D** and facility investment. Contrary to their expectation, Korean car companies did not develop their products. They did not have any **incentive** to make their cars better simply because Korean consumers **were willing to** buy their cars that were much more expensive than American cars. As the companies did not invest in car engines, car design, and new product development, their products **increasingly lost popularity** in the world market and could not compete with other **superior** foreign car manufacturers. This loss of **competitiveness** had negative effects on the national economy.

In addition to this, buying expensive domestic products will **end up ruining** those who make the products. Oranges that used to be grown on Jeju Island in Korea are a good example of this. In the past, many farmer's on Jeju Island **used to** raise oranges. Since the government **put a ban on** the import of oranges to protect local farmers who **grew** them, Korean people had to buy Jeju oranges although the prices were much higher than those produced in California. The problem with this policy was that consumers gradually stopped eating Jeju oranges because the prices were too high. **As soon as** consumers stopped eating the oranges, the farmers could not find places to sell their **produce**. They ultimately **went bankrupt**. The farmers should have stopped growing oranges that would never win in a **price competition** with California oranges. However, they constantly made the **reckless** investment. This made it harder for them to quit the business, thus **exacerbating** the problem.

In conclusion, I strongly disagree with the given statement for the reasons mentioned above. Some may argue that the use of domestic products allows many Korean companies to earn money to **enhance** their competitiveness in the world market. But, they are very naive. In reality, no one

<p>사준다면, 아무도 그들의 상품을 더 낫게 만들려고 시도하지 않을 것이다.</p>	<p>will attempt to make their goods better if people continue to buy them.</p>
<p><b>어휘</b></p> <p><b>be under an obligation to do</b> ~해야 할 의무가 있다(= have an obligation to do)   <b>boost</b> 향상시키다  <b>accumulate capital</b> 자본을 축적하다   <b>R&amp;D (research and development)</b> 연구 개발  <b>incentive</b> 동기 요소, 인센티브   <b>be willing to do</b> 기꺼이 ~하다   <b>increasingly</b> 점점 더  <b>lose popularity</b> 인기를 잃다 ↔ <b>gain popularity</b> 인기를 얻다   <b>superior</b> 우수한, 우월한  <b>competitiveness</b> 경쟁력, 경쟁적인 것   <b>end up ~ing</b> 결국 ~로 끝나다, ~의 결과를 가져오다  <b>ruin</b> ~을 망하게 하다(<b>be ruined</b>: 망하다)   <b>used to</b> 1) ~하곤 했다 2) ~한 적이 있다  <b>put a ban on</b> ~를 금지하다, ~에 금지를 가하다   <b>grow</b> 자라다, 재배하다   <b>as soon as</b> ~하자마자  <b>produce</b> 생산물, 농산물   <b>go bankrupt</b> 파산하다 (=be ruined)   <b>price competition</b> 가격 경쟁  <b>reckless</b> 무모한   <b>exacerbate</b> (문제 등)을 악화시키다   <b>enhance</b> 높이다 (향상시키다)</p>	