

Unit 4 서술 에세이

1. 서술 에세이의 특성

Drill 1

p.20~22

I. 배경

1. at home
2. on the morning of my birthday

II. 등장인물

3. 1) me (myself)
2) my twin brother Yunseok
3) our parents

III. 줄거리

4. As soon as I got a model airplane, I started assembling without reading the directions.
5. My twin brother started to assemble his much later than I after reading the instructions thoroughly.
6. My assembled model airplane did not work properly, so I had to re-do it after reading the directions.
7. He learned a lesson that when he does things too quickly, he is likely to end up with poor results.

Drill 2

p.24

1. 주제 : my first day of school
이야기의 핵심 : was a horrible experience
2. 주제 : my last winter vacation
이야기의 핵심 : was the most enjoyable moment of my life
3. 주제 : YMCA summer camp
이야기의 핵심 : was the most terrifying experience
4. 주제 : moving to a new school
이야기의 핵심 : was the most embarrassing thing

5. 주제 : the first time I tried to speak to a foreigner
이야기의 핵심 : was one of the most frustrating moments

Drill 3

p.25

1. 논제 문장 : The happiest day of my life was when I won a prize at an English speech contest.
2. 논제 문장 : I felt so proud of myself when I ran the half-marathon that was designed for young adults with cancer.
3. 논제 문장 : The most terrifying moment of my life occurred last week, when my apartment was on fire and I was trapped inside.
4. 논제 문장 : I had an experience that taught me what courage is all about when I was in the third year of middle school.
5. 논제 문장 : My best day at school was the day I took place in a drawing competition and won the first place.

Drill 4

p.27

1. A few days ago, I got hit on my bicycle. A car hit the side of my bicycle, but the car was going slowly. The car driver said, "Are you okay?" I said, "I am okay," but my shin hurt. The car driver said, "We are going to the hospital." My body was okay, but my bicycle was broken.
2. At the end of the film, the cinema owner came to my uncle, and said, "Did your son like the movie?" My uncle replied, "No." The cinema owner was surprised, and asked, "Why not?" My uncle replied, "Because he already read the book."

2. 서술 에세이의 전개

Drill 1

p.34~37

I. 서론

1. It was at Daehan Elementary School in Seoul when I found out what a “bully” was.
2. While I was getting used to the school, I had an unforgettable experience when I acted bravely to stand up for my friend who was being bullied.

II. 본론

3. 1) As soon as I was in the new school, Minsoo started bullying me.
2) A new student named Eunho was in my class.
4. I was glad not to be bothered, but that was until a new boy, Eunho, was in my class.
5. 1) Eunho became the new target of the bully instead of me.
2) I ended a friendship with Eunho to avoid being targeted again.
6. I felt guilty and helpless for not standing up to a bully on behalf of my friend.
7. 1) Minsoo and his friends snatched Eunho’s glasses from his face and teased him.
2) I punched Minsoo and made him say sorry to Eunho.
8. Everyone froze in shock for a second, knowing that this day marked a change for us all.

III. 결론

9. The victims of bullying should act confidently and the witnesses should refuse to join in if they see someone being bullied.
10. However, I can remember the day when I acted confidently and helped my bullied friend like yesterday.

My Writing #3

p.38~39

Sample Writing

You Can’t Judge a Book by Its Cover

Have you ever heard the saying “You can’t judge a book by its cover”? It means that you can’t know people just from the way they look on the outside. For me, this saying is true. I realized the importance of this saying when I moved to a new high school last year. There, while I was trying to fit in and meet new people, I learned a lesson that turned out to be very valuable.

The new school I moved to was located in a wealthier part of town, and I was feeling a little overwhelmed. Most of the students came from wealthy families and wore expensive clothes, which was different from where I came from. In the new school, I met a girl named Hyena, who seemed perfect. She was the most popular girl in class, and was very pretty. Her father was a dentist, and she had every material thing that someone could want. I was very flattered when she showed interest in me, and asked me to go to her birthday party she was having at her house. She wanted to be my friend!

As time went on, Hyena and I became closer and closer. I noticed that sometimes she was complaining to me about her other friends, saying things that were not very nice. Even though I didn’t really like that she did this, I thought that maybe it meant that I was her closest friend, and that she trusted me above everyone else. I liked going to her fancy house, and enjoyed all the attention that I got from being friends with her. From the outside, our friendship seemed perfect.

One day I got to the lunch table a little later than usual. Hyena was there with some other girls, and the girls started to laugh as I walked towards them with my lunch. My stomach did a

funny little jump, and my heart told me that something was not right. When I sat down to eat, the table got very quiet, and I had a feeling that they had been laughing about me though I didn't know why. Later that day, I spoke to one of the other girls, and she told me that Hyena had been making fun of me. I didn't even ask why because at that moment I knew that she probably talked about me all the time just like she did about all her other friends. The girl who seemed so perfect wasn't really that perfect at all. Her lovely looks hid the truth, which was that she was not a very nice person at all.

You can't judge a book by its cover, but that is exactly what most people do. From my experience, I learned the value of something is not always obvious from what we see on the surface, so we should save our judgement until we have more information. The old saying "You can't judge a book by its cover" is very appropriate in our lives today.

Unit 5 인과 에세이

1. 인과 에세이의 특성

Drill 1

p.46~47

1. I am a diligent person.

원인 : I get up early and exercise every morning.

결과 : My parents are proud of me.

2. I always get homework finished on time.

원인 : I think homework is an important part of school.

결과 : I am one of the top students in my class.

3. I dislike math in school.

원인 : Math is challenging and my math teacher is so boring.

결과 : I am not good at math.

4. Studying English is difficult.

원인 : English is different from my mother language Korean.

결과 : It takes lots of time to improve my English.

5. My parents respect my dreams and wishes.

원인 : They always understand me.

결과 : I also respect and follow my parents' advice.

Drill 2

p.47

1. 원인 : Most fast foods are high in calories, fat, salt, and sugar.

2. 원인 : Students should learn about other countries and cultures.

3. 결과 : A lot of tourists visit Sokcho every year.

4. 결과 : Many people are using home water filters.

Drill 3

p.48

1. 원인 1 : self-motivation

원인 2 : good study habits

원인 3 : good time management

2. 원인 1 : fast driving

원인 2 : drinking and driving

원인 3 : not following traffic regulations

3. 결과 1 : lose weight

결과 2 : reduce stress

결과 3 : get more restful sleep

4. 결과 1 : sleep difficulty

결과 2 : eating disorder

결과 3 : difficulty with concentration

Drill 4

p.51

1. 논제 문장 : There are three main reasons why doing homework is important to school success.

2. 논제 문장 : There are several factors that affect population growth.

3. 논제 문장 : Several factors might explain why on-line education is becoming increasingly popular.

4. 논제 문장 : There are several serious effects of global warming.

5. 논제 문장 : Nuclear power plants have both positive and negative environmental effects.

2. 인과 에세이의 전개

Drill 1

p.53~54

에세이 개요

주제 : The reasons why people work
 논제 문장 : *They also work because they want to be with other people, contribute something to society, and achieve a sense of accomplishment.*

원인 1 : to be with other people

뒷받침 내용 :

- 1) some like to interact with their coworkers
- 2) *others meet clients*
 → through work, being able to help each other and meet new people

원인 2 : to contribute something to society

뒷받침 내용 :

- 1) doctors and nurses heal sick people
- 2) *teachers educate our future generation*
- 3) *police officers make our society safer*
 → through work, being able to do something meaningful for our society

원인 3 : to feel a sense of accomplishment

뒷받침 내용 :

- 1) construction workers are proud of the bridges or buildings they build
- 2) *movie directors take pride in the movies they direct*
 → through work, being able to feel a sense of accomplishment

Drill 2

p.56

1. I am afraid of the water because I saw someone drown when I was a child.
2. My brother ate constantly. As a result, he became rather heavy.
3. Because Mr. Kim exceeded the speed limit,

he was charged a fine.

4. Many people watch television too much. For this reason, they do not enjoy reading anymore.
5. Fast food restaurants prepare so much food so quickly. Therefore, sometimes there are problems with the cleanliness of the food.

Drill 3

p.57

1. Using a cell phone while driving results in / causes the high possibility of traffic accidents.
2. Students' unbalanced health has resulted from / been caused by lack of sleep and irregular diet.
3. Achievements of medical science have resulted in / caused the growth of the world population.
4. Excessive consumption of sugar can result in / cause a high incidence of tooth decay.
5. Walking regularly can result in / cause improved health.
6. Rising sea levels can result from / be caused by climate change called global warming.

Drill 4

p.57

1. The reason is that I can get lots of information through the Internet.
2. The reason is that on-line education is convenient.
3. The reason is that they want to be seen as adults.
4. The reason is that recycling can reduce pollution.

Drill 5

p.59~60

1. 1) 주제문 1 : One of the causes of obesity is hereditary influence.
- 2) 주제문 2 : Another cause of obesity is a lack of exercise.
- 3) 주제문 3 : The most obvious cause of obesity is overeating.

2. 1) 주제문 1 : One reason is fast driving.
 - 2) 주제문 2 : Another reason is drinking and driving.
 - 3) 주제문 3 : The third reason is not following traffic regulations.
3. 1) 주제문 1 : One effect of stress is minor or serious physical disorders.
 - 2) 주제문 2 : Another effect of stress is mental pressure.
 - 3) 주제문 3 : Still another effect of stress is related to emotional problems.

My Writing #4

p.66~67

Sample Writing

Why On-line Education Is Popular

Since the late 1990s, on-line education (also known as distance learning or e-learning) has emerged as a potential rival to traditional classroom learning. On-line education differs from traditional education because students are not required to visit an actual classroom and listen to an instructor face-to-face. *With today's busy lifestyle, on-line education has become more popular because it is cheap, convenient, and flexible.* (논제 문장)

One reason for the popularity of on-line education is lower costs. *Once a course is prepared, it can be used by a large number of students. The savings made by not having to employ so many teachers should be reflected in cheaper course fees. Furthermore, students don't have to waste money commuting to learning institutions. A student living in a small town in Korea, for example, can now study a course at an American college without the worry of traveling, accommodation, or homesickness.*

Another reason is convenience. *Unlike traditional classroom learning, students can attend on-line classes from their home, their*

office or anywhere. In on-line education, the "classroom" is as near as their computer room. On-line education also provides learning that would otherwise be inaccessible to many people with physical handicaps or students living in a small town where there are not enough educational institutions.

Still another reason is flexibility. Students are able to set their own study time. Maybe they schedule study time at night after the rest of the family has gone to bed, or they may study in the early morning if they are an early bird. Also, instead of having to attend classes at fixed times and places, students are free to study when they choose and progress at their own pace. With 24-hour access to on-line classes, students repeat what they cannot understand until they can follow the next step.

Getting an on-line education has become a very popular technique these days. It allows people to save their money, attend classes from anywhere, and complete their classes at their own schedule and pace. In many ways, distance learning is similar to "classrooms without walls," and will continue to develop successfully.

Unit 6 비교/대조 에세이

1. 비교/대조 에세이의 특성

Drill 1

p.76

Elementary School	Middle School
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 grades (grades 1~6) • school starts in March • less than 30 students in a class • learn basic subjects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 grades (grades 7~9) • school starts in March • more than 40 students in a class • learn different specialized subjects

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 class hours a week • simple class schedule • learn from one teacher • no school uniforms • no limit on students' hairstyles • learn English from 3rd grade • free and easy environment • two terms a year • two major exams each term (a midterm and a final) • treated like a child • have lunch at cafeteria • have a sport day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more school work (homework, tests) • 40 class hours a week • different teacher for each subject • wear school uniforms • neat hairstyles • clothing inspection • more competitive environment • two terms a year • two major exams each term (a midterm and a final) • treated like an older, more responsible student • have lunch at cafeteria
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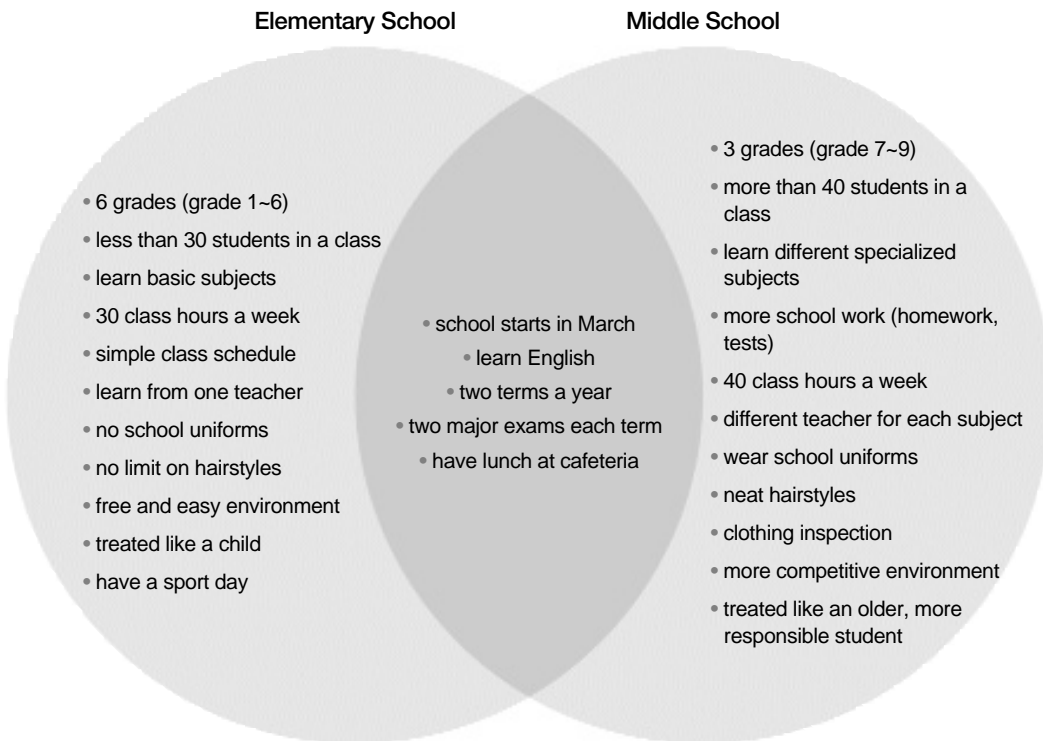
Drill 3

p.80

1. **문제 문장** : My grandfather and my father are very similar in appearance, personality, and attitude.
2. **문제 문장** : There are some differences between American English and British English: spelling, pronunciation, and grammar.
3. **문제 문장** : Boys are different from girls physically, emotionally, and mentally.
4. **문제 문장** : Korea and Japan share some similarities: geographical, historical, and cultural.
5. **문제 문장** : Elementary school and middle school are fundamentally different in several ways.

Drill 2

p.77



Drill 4

p.81

- 유사점 1 : wearing school uniforms
유사점 2 : different teachers for different subjects
유사점 3 : having to do lots of homework
- 논제 문장 : I am similar to my mother in many ways.
유사점 1 : We are both tall and thin.
유사점 2 : We like reading books.
유사점 3 : We are poor at sports.
- 차이점 1 : I have grown very strong physically.
차이점 2 : My grades in school have been better.
차이점 3 : My future goal has been changed.
- 차이점 1 : word order
차이점 2 : pronunciation
차이점 3 : usage of verbs
- 논제 문장 : My friend Jiseok and I are different from each other in several ways.
차이점 1 : We are different in appearance.
차이점 2 : We are different in personality.
차이점 3 : We have different future goals.

2. 비교/대조 에세이의 전개

Drill 1

p.84~85

- There are three main differences between high school and college: schedule, class time, and responsibility.
- 1) schedule
2) class hours
3) responsibility
- One difference between high school and college is the schedule.
- Another difference is class hours.
- The most important difference is responsibility.
- Realizing and understanding these differences is the first step in ensuring a smooth, successful transition to the university environment.
- 항목별 전개 (point-by-point method)

Drill 2

p.86~87

- Twin brothers are never totally alike. Even though they look alike, they have their own characteristics.
- When others meet my twin brothers for the first time, there is always a comment about how similar they look.
- Although my two brothers resemble each other, I see them as unique individuals because I know they are so different in their personality.
- They go to the same high school.
They are physically the same: the same height and weight.
Their voices are similar.
- Their social relationships with friends are different.
Their academic attitudes are different.
Their future goals are not the same.
- 블록 전개 (block method)

Drill 3

p.89~90

- In American schools, sometimes students eat in class, **but** in Korean schools, students do not eat in class.
In American schools, sometimes students eat in class. **However**, in Korean schools, students do not eat in class.
While in American schools sometimes students eat in class, in Korean schools, students do not eat in class.
- In American schools, there are many male teachers, **yet** in Korean schools, most of the teachers are women.
Even though in American schools there are many male teachers, in Korean schools, most of the teachers are women.
In American schools, there are many male teachers. **On the other hand**, in Korean schools, most of the teachers are women.
- American schools teach arts and physical education, **and** Korean schools teach arts and physical education, too.
Like American schools, Korean schools teach arts and physical education.

American schools teach arts and physical education. **Likewise**, Korean schools teach arts and physical education.

4. In America, high school students take standardized university entrance exams. For university entrance, Korean high school students **also** take university entrance exams.

In America, high school students take standardized university entrance exams. **Similarly**, for university entrance, Korean high school students take university entrance exams.

Like American high school students, Korean students take standardized university entrance exam for university entrance.

Drill 4

p.93~94

1. We can learn a lot of things from books, but the most important life lessons come from our own experience.
2. Books are a great source of knowledge.
3. On the other hand, learning through experience is a lot different from learning through books.
4. The writer thought that life lessons learnt from experience are more important because without knowledge from experience, it is impossible to get a real understanding of knowledge from books, and to apply this knowledge to real world.
5. 블록 전개 (block-method)
6. but, on the other hand, still, likewise

My Writing #5

p.95~96

Sample Writing

- A. 차이점 1 : school rules such as school uniforms
B. 차이점 2 : number of teachers
C. 차이점 3 : number of subjects

Elementary School and Middle School

In elementary school, you spend your first six years of real schooling. Middle schools are the next step before the move to high school. The key to a successful first year of middle school is understanding differences between elementary and middle school. These differences include more school rules, more teachers, and more challenging subjects. (논제 문장)

One of the differences between elementary and middle school is school rules such as wearing school uniforms. Some private elementary schools require students to wear school uniforms, but you usually don't have to wear school uniforms in elementary school. Teachers do not regulate your hairstyles either. However, almost all middle schools require their students to wear school uniforms daily, and there is a clothing inspection for cleanliness. Also you should keep hair well-groomed and neat. Extreme hairstyles and hair coloring are prohibited for the proper learning environment.

Another difference is the number of teachers who you get instruction from. In elementary school, you have one teacher, and they instruct one class of children in several subjects. They teach children numbers, languages, science, and social studies. On the other hand, in middle school you have many different teachers a day. They specialize in a specific subject, such as Korean, English, mathematics, history, or biology. They help students learn subjects introduced in elementary school in more depth to prepare for high school.

The biggest difference between elementary and middle school is number of subjects. Younger elementary children study basic academic subjects such as writing, reading, and counting. Older elementary children learn Korean, English, math, science, and sociology. However, middle schools are

designed similarly to high school courses of study. Therefore, middle school students learn more specialized subjects such as physics and biology instead of general science, and each subject gets harder. This means that you will have more homework, and tests will be more challenging.

In middle school, you will encounter new school rules, many more teachers, and more school subjects than elementary school. This may seem scary, but remember: all new experiences are frightening at first. If you understand the differences, you will be more successful in school in no time.

Unit 7 분류 에세이

1. 분류 에세이의 특성

Drill 1 p.105~106

1. 3) 2. 2) 3. 4) 4. 2) 5. 3)

Drill 2 p.106~107

1. 분류 1 : SF movie
분류 2 : action movie
분류 3 : romantic movie
2. 분류 1 : small cars
분류 2 : medium-sized cars
분류 3 : large cars
3. 분류 1 : those who are strict
분류 2 : those who are lenient
분류 3 : those who are indifferent
4. 분류 1 : those that inform news
분류 2 : those that educate
분류 3 : those that entertain
5. 분류 1 : elementary school students
분류 2 : middle school students
분류 3 : high school students

Drill 3

p.110~111

1. 주제 : Computers
분류 기준 : their functions
에세이 맵 : three basic types
2. 주제 : A paragraph
분류 기준 : 없음
에세이 맵 : three parts: introduction, body, and conclusion
3. 주제 : News articles
분류 기준 : 없음
에세이 맵 : three categories: local, national, and international
4. 주제 : Children's TV programs
분류 기준 : their purposes
에세이 맵 : three types
5. 주제 : Pollution
분류 기준 : 없음
에세이 맵 : three kinds: air pollution, water pollution, and land pollution
6. 주제 : Music
분류 기준 : 없음
에세이 맵 : three categories: classical music, popular music, and traditional music

Drill 4

p.111~112

1. 논제 문장 : We can classify movies into several types according to genres such as SF movie, action movie, and romantic movie.
2. 논제 문장 : Teachers can be divided into three types according to their characteristics: those who are strict, those who are lenient, and those who are indifferent.
3. 논제 문장 : TV programs can be classified according to their functions: those that inform current news, those that educate, and those that entertain.
4. 논제 문장 : Students can be sorted into several groups based on their grades: elementary school students, middle school students, and high school students.

2. 분류 에세이의 전개

Drill 1

p.114~115

1. Parents play a vital role in the lives of their children because they are usually the first people to teach their children rules and responsibilities.
2. However, we can divide parents into three basic types according to how they treat their children: authoritarian, democratic, and permissive.
3. The first type of parent is authoritarian.
4. The second type of parent is democratic.
5. The last group of parent is permissive.
6. Children with democratic parents will be more likely to become adults with respect for rules and responsibilities.

Drill 2

p.116~117

1. 주제문 1 (본론 단락 I) : The first kind of pollution is air pollution.
주제문 2 (본론 단락 II) : The second type of pollution is water pollution.
주제문 3 (본론 단락 III) : The last kind of pollution is land pollution.
2. 주제문 1 (본론 단락 I) : One group of students are those who are in the beginning level.
주제문 2 (본론 단락 II) : Another group of students are those who are in the intermediate level.
주제문 3 (본론 단락 III) : The last group of students are those who are in the advanced level of proficiency in English.
3. 주제문 1 (본론 단락 I) : The first group of my classmates are those who are active.
주제문 2 (본론 단락 II) : The second group of my classmates are those who are passive.
주제문 3 (본론 단락 III) : The third group of my classmates are those who are indifferent.

Drill 3

p.118~119

1. We can divide them into three basic types

according to their functions: the desktop, the laptop, and the server computer.

2. 1) 주제 : computers
2) 분류 기준 : function
3. 에세이 맵 : three types of computers
1) 소주제 1 : the desktop computer
2) 소주제 2 : the laptop computer
3) 소주제 3 : the server for the local network
4. 1) 주제문 1 : One basic type is the desktop computer.
2) 주제문 2 : Another basic type of computer is the laptop computer.
3) 주제문 3 : Still another basic type of computer is the server for the local network.

Drill 4

p.122~123

1. 1) 뒷받침 문장 1 : A daily newspaper is issued every day, often the exception of Sundays and some national holidays.
2) 뒷받침 문장 2 : Some examples of daily newspapers are *The Hankyoreh*, *Joong-Ang Ilbo*, and *Kyunghyang Daily News*.
2. 1) 뒷받침 문장 1 : Mammals are warm-blooded animals that breathe air through lungs, give birth to live young, and produce milk for their young.
2) 뒷받침 문장 2 : Human being is a typical of mammals.
3. 1) 뒷받침 문장 1 : Fiction is the type of writing that is not based in truth.
2) 뒷받침 문장 2 : *Harry Potter* and *The Wizard of Oz* are good examples of fiction.
4. 1) 뒷받침 문장 1 : A national holiday is any day officially adopted by government.
2) 뒷받침 문장 2 : It is usually the anniversary of the country's independence or other significant event like March First.
5. 1) 뒷받침 문장 1 : The nuclear family is generally defined as a family group made up of a father, a mother, and children.
2) 뒷받침 문장 2 : The nuclear family is a recent phenomenon, whereas the

traditional extended family is becoming rarer and rarer today.

My Writing #6

p.124~125

Sample Writing

The Kinds of Musical Instruments

Music is the only true universal language of all languages because it is shared and enjoyed by people all around the world. Each culture has its own ways of expressing music with their own instruments, but musical instruments are also universal components of human culture. Most musical instruments can be grouped in three major classes: string instruments, wind instruments, and percussion instruments. (논제 문장)

The first class of musical instrument is a string instrument. A string instrument is a musical instrument that makes a sound by vibrating strings. The most common string instruments are the violin, cello, and guitar. Among Korea's traditional musical instruments, the geomungo is a good example of a string instrument.

The second type of musical instrument is a wind instrument. A wind instrument is any musical instrument that uses air for making sound. The musician blows in one end, and the music comes out of the other end. The pipe organ is a good example of wind instrument. Other wind instruments are the flute, oboe, clarinet, and saxophone. An example of a Korean wind instrument is the tungso.

The last category of musical instrument is a percussion instrument. Percussion instruments are instruments that are sounded by striking, shaking, or plucking. All instruments such as drums and bells fall into this category. They also include xylophone, timpani, and cymbals. The janggu is a typical

of percussion instruments of Korea.

Even though musical instruments vary greatly in purpose and design, they can be divided according to the way in which they generate sounds: string, wind, and percussion instruments. If there is one thing you should learn in your lifetime, it is how to play an instrument. By learning to play a musical instrument, your life can be enriched.

Unit 8 설득 에세이

1. 설득 에세이의 특성

Drill 1

p.132~133

2, 3, 6, 7, 9

Drill 2

p.135

찬성 List	반대 List
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondhand smoke is dangerous particularly for children. • Restaurant workers are forced to breathe secondhand smoke. • Smell of cigarettes makes food less delicious. • Cigarette smoke makes eating-out a frustrating experience. • Smoking makes dishes and tables less sanitary. • Some knock the ash off in the dishes. • Others throw away cigarette butts on the tables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smokers also have their right. • The government cannot control everything. • Restaurant owners can decide what is best for their business. • A smoking ban will hurt restaurant business. • Customers have freedom to go to smoking or non-smoking restaurants. • Many restaurants have non-smoking section.

찬성 : Adults should not smoke if children are present.

반대 : Restaurant owners may decide what is best for their business.

Drill 3 p.136~137

1. 논제 문장 : Children should learn a foreign language to understand other cultures, to meet new people worldwide, and to improve their chances for a good career.
2. 논제 문장 : Cell phones should not be allowed in school because it is too much of distraction, students are safe in school, and a school has its own phones.
3. 논제 문장 : There are several important reasons why boys and girls should go to separate schools.
4. 논제 문장 : All students must wear school uniforms for several important reasons.
5. 논제 문장 : Smoking should be banned in all restaurants for three main reasons.

Drill 4 p.138~139

1. 1) The reason is that drivers over 75 are a hazard on the road.
2) Using facts and examples (사실이나 예 제 시)
2. 1) Because it increases students achievement.
2) Using the opinions of experts (전문가의 의견 제시)

2. 설득 에세이의 전개

Drill 1 p.141~143

- I. 서론
- A. 여는 글 : Do you think watching television is good or bad for children?
 - B. 배경 정보 : Some argue that by watching television, children can have a chance to see educational programs like *Sesame*

Street, learn about different cultures, and be entertained.

- C. 논제 문장 : However, children should not watch television too much for three main reasons.

II. 본론

- A. 주제문 1 (이유 1) : First, watching television is bad for children's health.
- B. 주제문 2 (이유 2) : Second, watching television causes children's lower grades in school.
- C. 주제문 3 (이유 3) : Third, it results in aggressive behavior.

III. 결론

- A. 논제 재언급 : Watching television can be a bad idea, especially for children.
- B. 중요 내용 요약 : If we do not watch TV properly, it can have negative influences, especially on children's physical health, academic ability, and mental development.
- C. 맺음말 : Parents must be concerned about television and take some responsibility for wisely managing its use.

Drill 2 p.148~150

I. 서론

1. 여는 글 : The use of corporal punishment in school has been widely debated.
2. 배경 정보 : Some believe it is a means of discipline, while others call it abuse.
3. 논제 문장 : Corporal punishment must be banned because it is harmful to children, an ineffective means of discipline, and there are better alternatives as methods of discipline.

II. 본론

1. 본론 단락 I (주제문 1) : The first reason to argue against corporal punishment is that it is physically and emotionally harmful to children.
2. 본론 단락 II (주제문 2) : The second reason to argue against corporal punishment is that it is an ineffective means of discipline.
3. 본론 단락 III (주제문 3) : The third reason is that there are much better alternatives to

physical penalty.

4. 본론 단락 IV

- 1) 반대편 의견 : Some proponents of corporal punishment argue that corporal punishment, properly administrated, can be the most effective form of discipline for unruly children and adolescents.
- 2) 반론 : However, many researches point out that the more children are physically punished, the more anger they report as adults, the more likely they are to spank their own children, the more likely they are to approve of hitting a spouse, and the more martial conflict they experience as adults. In other words, corporal punishment sets up a vicious cycle.

III. 결론

1. 논제 재언급 : Corporal punishment is a controversial but common form of discipline.
2. 중요 내용 요약 : However, it must be banned because it causes physical and emotional harm to children, and it is not an effective way to teach children right from wrong, and there are better alternatives to it.
3. 맺음말 : Therefore, parents, teachers, and students should urge the government to ban corporal punishment in all schools.

My Writing #7

p.152~153

Sample Writing

Stop Smoking in Restaurants

If I ruled the world, I would certainly outlaw cigarette smoking in all restaurants. Smoking is an individual choice, however that choice should not be forced on anyone else to be exposed to the side effects. Smoking in all restaurants must be banned for three main reasons.

Firstly, smoking in restaurants make eating-out a frustrating experience. When people smoke inside, the air get clouded with

smoke, making everything look hazy. This makes the atmosphere of the restaurant less pleasant. Further, the smell of the cigarettes infiltrates everything, making the food taste less delicious because everything has the faint taste of smoke. This smell also sticks to your clothes and hair, so you bring it home with you when you leave.

Secondly, cigarettes can reduce the cleanliness of the tables and dishes in the restaurants. Some people may knock the ashes of their cigarettes into the dishes, which may get used by other patrons of the restaurant. Still other smokers sometimes dispose of their cigarette butts on the table instead of asking for an ashtray. Both of those situations are not only unpleasant for non-smokers, but could also result in a possible health risk. Eliminating smoking in restaurants would stop the need to worry about these sanitation concerns.

The most important argument against smoking in restaurants is that secondhand smoke is harmful for everyone, particularly children. On several occasions, my family has had to leave restaurants because I have had allergies to smoke. Also, it becomes very uncomfortable when your lungs are burning and your eyes are stinging due to the cigarette smoke, and it is unfair to place people in this situation. In addition, restaurant workers are forced to breathe secondhand smoke for their entire 8 hour shift, which is a serious health risk. There have been cases of waiters and waitresses getting lung cancer though they have never smoked. The deadly implications of this for people who work in restaurants should not be taken lightly.

However, opponents of the smoking ban raise the issue of smokers' rights. Of course, smokers have the right to smoke in their own private space, but smoking should be banned in any place that is shared by other people. The idea of "smokers' rights" is nonsense because smoking near other people harms

them. Saying a smoker has a “right” to do so is like saying a drunk has a “right” to drive. (반론) Smokers have a right to injure themselves. However, they don’t have a right to disturb others and to create unsanitary conditions in restaurants. Also, passive smoking is harmful to nonsmokers. (요점 정리) The ban on smoking in all restaurants is a very positive step and a socially responsible decision, and we must support this move.