

Academic Writing TASK 1

7 월 특강

Academic Writing TASK 1**담당강사: Allen****오늘 특강수업의 목표**

- 무엇을 써야하는 것인지 “문제 접근방법” 알아보기
- 어떻게 써야하는 것인지 “분석 방향” 알아보기
- ▶▶▶ 어떤 형태의 문제가 나와도 당황하지 않고 풀어내기

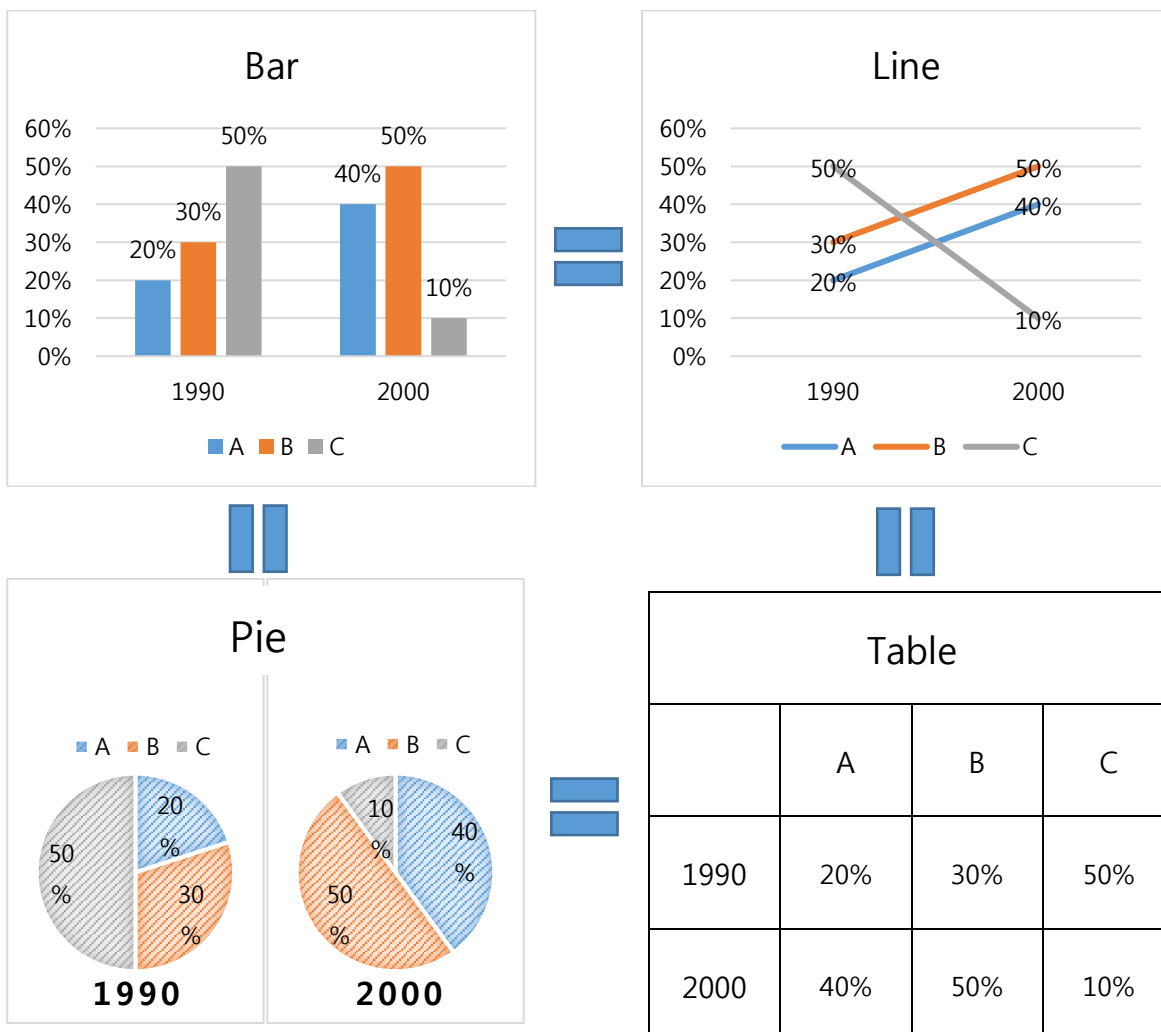
모든 그래프나 차트는 서로 상호간에 형태 변환이 가능하다.

모든 그래프나 차트는 _____하다.

차트나 그래프의 표면적인 형태를 구분 짓는 것은 _____.

따라서 우리는 그래프나 차트의 겉모습으로 문제유형을 분류해서는 안된다.

겉모습이 아닌 그래프(차트) 안에 있는 DATA(Figure)를 통해 문제를 접근해야 한다.



PART 1. 최초 5분을 잘 활용하자

<First 5-minute planning stage>

어떤 형태의 차트(그래프)가 나와도 접근방법은 동일하다.

어떤 형태의 차트(그래프)가 나와도 _____하다.

STEP 1. 식별(Identify)

- i. Time (시간의 흐름이 있는 DATA인지?)
- ii. Figure (숫자의 종류는 무엇인지?)

STEP 2. 정렬(Sort)

- i. Change (변화를 기준으로 Trend 파악) - 증/감을 분석
- ii. Compare (비교를 기준으로 Trend 파악) - 높낮이를 분석

STEP 3. 분류(Categorize) & 묶기(Group)

- i. Similarity (유사)
- ii. Contrast (대조)

STEP 4. 구축(Structure) - 뼈대 만들기

- i. Organize (구조화) 전체적인 흐름이나 중요성을 바탕으로 글의 뼈대를 구축

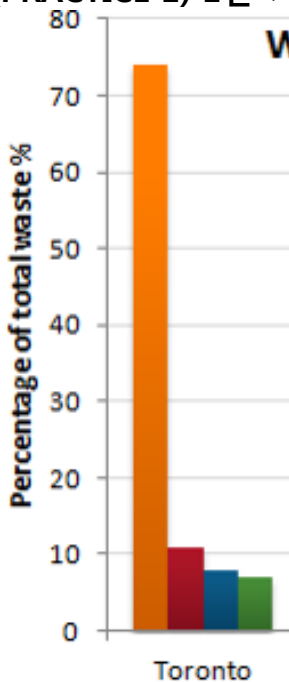
PART 2. 재미있는 분석이 곧 득점포인트

- (1) 정확한 숫자를 전달하는 것이 목적이 아니다.
→ 주어진 숫자를 다양한 방법으로 전달해야 한다.
- (2) 단순히 글자수를 채우는 것이 목적이 아니다.
→ 분석적으로 의미 있는 요소만 답안지에 작성한다. (꼭 필요한 것만 언급)

CHECK LIST

- ☐ 분수
- ☐ 배수
- ☐ 최상급 / 최상급 강조표현
- ☐ 비교급 (비교급 비교) / 비교급 강조표현
- ☐ 원급 비교 (as.....as)
- ☐ '구성하다' 의 의미를 가진 다양한 동사의 활용
- ☐ '~의 비율을 차지하다' / '달하다' 등 다양한 동사의 활용
- ☐ __out of__ 활용 (%백분율 문제이되, 셀 수 있는 대상일 경우)
- ☐ 다양한 부사 / 형용사 활용하기
- ☐ 각종 부분명사 활용하기 majority / minority
-
-
-
-

(PRACTICE 1) 1번 차트

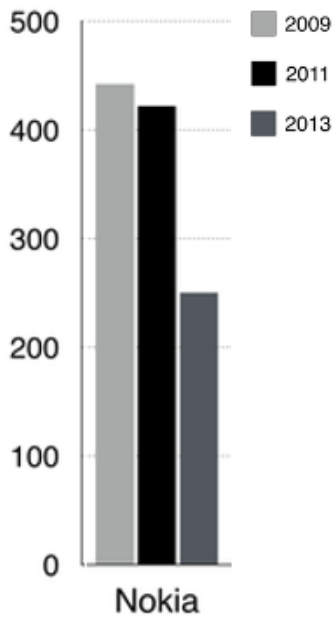


평범한 분석

In Toronto, landfill was the first in terms of waste disposal at about 75%, and incineration was the second with 10%. Recycling and composting were the third and fourth at around 8% and 7% respectively.

바꿔보자

(PRACTICE 2) 6번 차트

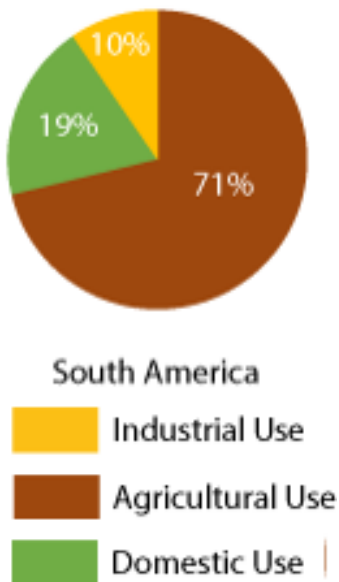


평범한 분석

The figure for Nokia dropped from about 450million dollars in 2009 to 430million dollars in 2011. Besides, it decreased much more to 250million dollars in 2013.

바꿔보자

(PRACTICE 3) 9번 차트



평범한 분석

In South America, agricultural use was the first with 71%, and domestic use made up 19%. However, Industrial use was the third at only 10%

바꿔보자

(PRACTICE 4) 12번 차트

Country	Number of tourists, 2012 (millions)	Number of tourists, 2013 (millions)
France	83.0	84.7
USA	66.7	69.8
Spain	57.5	60.7
China	57.7	55.7
Italy	46.4	47.7

평범한 분석 (China를 분석 했을 때)

The number of tourists in China decreased from 57.7million to 55.7million over the years.

바꿔보자

(PRACTICE 5) 15번 차트

Worldwide Mobile Phone Sales in 2005 & 2006 (% share of market)

Company	2005 % Market Share	2006 % Market Share
Nokia	32.5	35
Motorola	17.7	21.1
Samsung	12.7	11.8
Sony Ericsson	6.3	7.4
L.G.	6.7	6.3
BenQ Mobile	4.9	2.4
Others	19.2	16.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

평범한 분석

Nokia accounted for the biggest percentage with 35%, followed by Motorola with 21.1%. And Samsung was the third (11.8%)

바꿔보자

[ACADEMIC WRITING TASK 1 필수 어휘]

변화를 분석 할 때			
상승하다(verb)		하강하다(verb)	
Increase	Soar	Decrease	Plunge
Climb	Skyrocket	Drop	Plummet
Go up	Leap	Decline	Sink
Escalate	Jump	Diminish	Fall
Surge	Rise	Dip	Reduce
변화가 없을 때		변화가 변덕스러울 때	
Level (out / off)	Remain + 형용사	Oscillate (verb)	Erratic (adjective)
Plateau (noun)	Stabilize (verb)	Volatile (adjective)	Fitful (adjective)

leapfrog	overtake	falter	slump
Uplift (noun)	Upsurge (noun)	Tumble (noun / verb)	Nosedive (noun / verb)
Upward (adjective)	Ascending (adjective)	Downward (adjective)	Descending (adjective)

증감의 정도를 나타낼 때(adverb)			
Exponentially	Markedly	Rapidly	Noticeably
Dramatically	Remarkably	Swiftly	Fitfully
Substantially	Slightly	Quickly	Erratically
Significantly	Fractionally	Suddenly	Slowly
Considerably	Minimally	Gradually	Steadily

비교를 분석 할 때			
배수표현		분수표현	
Double (2배)	Twofold (2배)	A half (1/2)	Three quarters (3/4)
Triple / Treble (3배)	Threefold (3배)	A quarter (1/4)	Two thirds (2/3)
Quadruple (4배)	Fourfold (4배)	A third (1/3)	One out of ten people → 10명 중 1명
Quintuple (5배)	Fivefold (5배)	A fifth (1/5)	

그 외 표현들			
기간을 나타낼 때		화제를 전환 할 때	
Over a 20-year period	20년의 기간의 걸쳐	When it comes to~,	With regard to~,
For the former half of year	전반기 동안	Turning to~,	In regard to~,
Towards 2015	2015년 무렵에	To turn to~,	As regards~,
Across the period given	주어진 기간에 걸쳐	Considering~,	As far as ~ is concerned,
For the first 4 years	최초 4년 동안	Regarding~,	In terms of~,
For the subsequent years	그 다음 수년간	As to~,	As for~,

예제 문단

Turning to the consumption of fish, in 1990, it stood at only 300 grams per person per week, but **for the subsequent 7 years**, it **erratically increased** reaching a high of about 900 grams. However, from that time onwards, the average amount consumed **dropped remarkably** with several **dips** in 1999 and 2002; finally, only **a fifth** that of meat was consumed at approximately 120 grams in 2010. In addition, it is also noteworthy that it was **double** that of pork and **quadruple** that of chicken in terms of their average consumption.

STUDENTS' COMMON MISTAKES

1. The number of female workers was decreased considerably in 1997.
2. The rate of smoking was decreasing slightly for the first few months.
3. Baseball dropped significantly to 23% towards 1996.
4. The percentage of subway saw a marked rise among the British commuters in 1978.
5. There was a substantially increased in the rate of smoking in 1986.
6. Korea and France both witnessed a noticeable increase to respectively 56% and 62% in 2010.
7. Football accounted for the first place in the popularity among Americans in 1999.
8. Almost people were in agreement with the range of activities with 89% in 2001.
9. Considering the monthly income of Samsung skyrocketed to a peak of \$2 million in 2009.
10. In overall, all the countries given in the chart went through a great change over the period.
11. The amount of people declined steeply for the subsequent years to a low of 300 in 1993.
12. The consumption of chocolate in Brazil was as twice greater as that of Switzerland in 1992.
13. The figure for females dropped two times in the late 1980s to a bottom of 340 in 1990.
14. The market share of Apple accounted for a half percentage, compared to 40 percentage for Samsung