

Academic Essay Cheat Sheet

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What is an Academic Essay? 아카데믹 에세이란?

An academic essay is a formal piece of writing that presents a clear argument or analysis on a specific topic. 아카데믹 에세이는 특정 주제에 대해 명확한 주장이나 분석을 제시하는 공식적인 글입니다.

It uses evidence and logical reasoning to support the writer's position. 증거와 논리적 추론을 사용합니다.

Types of Academic Essays 에세이 종류

| Type | Description 설명 |
|--------------------|--|
| Informative | Explains a topic with facts. 정보를 전달하고 설명하는 글 |
| Persuasive | Convinces the reader to agree with your opinion. 독자를 설득하는 글 |
| Argumentative | Presents both sides, then argues for one. 양쪽 의견을 제시 후 한쪽을 주장 |
| Narrative | Tells a story with a message. 이야기를 통해 메시지 전달 |
| Expository | Explains how something works or why. 과정/원인을 설명 |
| Compare & Contrast | Shows similarities and differences. 유사점과 차이점 비교 |

5-Paragraph Structure 5문단 구조

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Introduction | Hook → Background Info → Thesis Statement |
| 2. Body ① | Topic Sentence → Evidence → Explanation → Transition |
| 3. Body ② | Topic Sentence → Evidence → Explanation → Transition |
| 4. Body ③ | Topic Sentence → Evidence → Explanation → Transition |
| 5. Conclusion | Restate Thesis → Summarize Points → Final Thought |

Introduction Hooks 서론 시작하는 법

첫 문장이 중요합니다! 난이도별로 정리했어요 — Level 1이 가장 쉽고, Level 4가 가장 어렵습니다.

| Level | Hook Type | Example 예시 |
|-------|---------------------|---|
| ★ | Question 질문으로 시작 | "Have you ever wondered why some students succeed while others struggle?" |
| ★★★ | Statistic | "According to research, 75% of students feel unprepared for college writing." |

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------|--|
| | 통계로 시작 | |
| ★★★ | Anecdote 짧은 이야기 | <i>"Last summer, I witnessed something that changed my perspective forever..."</i> |
| ★★★★★ | Quote 인용문으로 시작 | <i>"Education is the most powerful weapon," said Nelson Mandela.</i> |

Thesis Statement Formula 주제문 공식

Topic + Opinion + 3 Reasons = Strong Thesis

주제 + 나의 의견 + 3가지 이유 = 좋은 주제문

✓ Good Examples 좋은 예시:

- ① *"School uniforms should be required because they reduce bullying, save money, and create equality."*
- ② *"Social media negatively affects teenagers by causing anxiety, reducing sleep quality, and decreasing face-to-face communication."*

x Weak Examples 피해야 할 예시:

"Today I will tell you all about school uniforms."
"In this essay, I will explain why homework is important."

Why is this weak? 왜 안 좋은가요?

These phrases are too casual and don't show your argument. A strong thesis makes a clear claim — it doesn't just announce the topic. 이런 표현은 너무 캐주얼하고 주장이 드러나지 않아요. 좋은 주제문은 주제만 소개하는 게 아니라, 명확한 입장을 보여줘야 합니다.

Transition Words 전환어

| Category | Words to Use |
|---------------------------|---|
| Addition 추가 | Furthermore, Moreover, In addition, Additionally, Besides |
| Contrast 대조 | However, On the other hand, Nevertheless, In contrast, Although |
| Cause/Effect 원인/결과 | Therefore, As a result, Consequently, Thus, Due to this |
| Conclusion 결론 | Ultimately, In summary, To conclude, All in all, In essence |

Common Grammar Mistakes 자주 틀리는 문법

1. Articles: A, An, The 관사

관사는 한국어에 없는 개념이라 어렵지만, 규칙을 알면 쉬워져요!

📌 Basic Rules 기본 규칙:

| Article | When to Use | Example |
|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A | Consonant sound 자음 소리 앞 | <i>a book, a university</i> |
| An | Vowel sound 모음 소리 앞 | <i>an apple, an hour</i> |
| The | Specific / already mentioned 특정한 것 | <i>the book (I mentioned)</i> |

🚫 When NOT to Use Articles 관사를 쓰지 않는 경우:

| Category 카테고리 | x Wrong | ✓ Correct |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Abstract Nouns 추상명사 (love, happiness, freedom, education) | The education is important. | Education is important. |
| Most Country Names 대부분의 국가 (Korea, Japan, France, China) | I live in the Korea. | I live in Korea. |
| Languages 언어 (English, Korean, Spanish) | I speak the English. | I speak English. |
| Meals 식사 (breakfast, lunch, dinner) | I ate the breakfast. | I ate breakfast. |
| Academic Subjects 학과목 (math, history, science) | I study the math. | I study math. |
| Sports & Games 스포츠/게임 (soccer, basketball, chess) | She plays the soccer. | She plays soccer. |
| General Plural Nouns 일반적 복수 (dogs in general, students) | The dogs are loyal. | Dogs are loyal. |

⚠ 예외: Use "the" with USA, UK, Philippines, Netherlands (복수/연합국가 이름)

2. Subject-Verb Agreement 주어-동사 일치

주어가 단수면 동사도 단수, 주어가 복수면 동사도 복수! 영어에서 주어와 동사의 수가 일치해야 해요.

| ✗ Wrong | ✓ Correct |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| The students was tired. | The students were tired. |
| Everyone have their opinion. | Everyone has an opinion. |
| The news are interesting. | The news is interesting. |

💡 Always SINGULAR: everyone, someone, anybody, each, either, neither, news, mathematics

💡 Tip: 주어와 동사 사이에 전치사구(of, with, in 등)가 있으면 헷갈리기 쉬워요. 진짜 주어를 찾으세요!

예: "The box of chocolates **is** on the table." (box가 주어, chocolates가 아님)

3. Run-on Sentences 문장 연결 오류

두 개의 완전한 문장을 연결 없이 붙이면 안 돼요! 각 문장에는 주어와 동사가 있는데, 이걸 그냥 붙이면 Run-on이 됩니다.

| ✗ Wrong (Run-on) | ✓ Correct |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I like pizza it is delicious. | I like pizza because it is delicious. |
| She ran fast she won the race. | She ran fast, so she won the race. |

💡 **3 Ways to Fix Run-on Sentences:**

1. Add a period: "I like pizza. It is delicious."
2. Add a conjunction: "I like pizza because it is delicious."
3. Use a semicolon: "I like pizza; it is delicious."

4. Comma Splice 쉼표 오용

쉼표만으로 두 문장을 연결하면 안 돼요! 이건 Run-on과 비슷한 실수예요.

| ✗ Wrong (Comma Splice) | ✓ Correct |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| She studied hard, she passed. | She studied hard, so she passed. |
| It was raining, we stayed inside. | It was raining, so we stayed inside. |

💡 **FANBOYS를 기억하세요! For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So**

쉼표 뒤에 이 접속사 중 하나를 붙이면 OK! (comma + FANBOYS)

또는 쉼표 대신 세미콜론(;)을 사용해도 됩니다.

Words to Avoid 피해야 할 표현

1. Overused Transitions 남용되는 접속사

| Instead of... | Use these... |
|---------------|--|
| And / Also | Furthermore, Moreover, In addition, Additionally |
| But | However, Nevertheless, On the contrary, Yet |
| So | Therefore, Consequently, As a result, Thus |

2. Vague Words 모호한 단어

| Avoid 피하세요 | Use Instead 대신 사용 |
|---------------|--|
| good | beneficial, effective, valuable, excellent, remarkable |
| bad | harmful, detrimental, negative, problematic, flawed |
| thing / stuff | factor, element, aspect, issue, concept, phenomenon |
| many / a lot | numerous, significant, substantial, extensive, countless |

3. Personal Pronouns 인칭 대명사

| <p>⚠ Academic writing에서는 I, You, We 를 사용하지 않습니다! 이유: 객관적이고 공식적인 톤을 유지해야 하기 때문입니다.</p> | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| x Avoid | ✓ Use Instead |
| I think homework is important. | Homework is essential for learning. |
| You should eat healthy food. | Students should eat healthy food. |
| We need to protect the environment. | Society must protect the environment. |

Conclusion Do's and Don'ts 결론 작성 팁

| ✓ DO 이렇게 하세요 | x DON'T 이걸 피하세요 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Restate thesis in new words | Add new information |
| Summarize main points briefly | Start with "In conclusion" |
| End with thought-provoking statement | Use "and stuff" or vague phrases |

Example Conclusions 결론 예시:

x Weak:

"In conclusion, I think school uniforms are good. They help students and staff. That's why schools should have them."

✓ Strong:

"Ultimately, school uniforms create a more focused learning environment by reducing social pressure, promoting equality, and allowing students to concentrate on academics. As schools continue to seek ways to improve student success, uniform policies deserve serious consideration."