

AN OPINION ESSAY

A.- PLAN

PARAGRAPH 1	Introduce the topic and GIVE YOUR OPINION. Say whether you agree or disagree with the statement.	
PARAGRAPH	Give a reason to support your opinion. Add facts,	
2	examples	
PARAGRAPH	Give a second reason to support your opinion. Add	
3	3 facts, examples	
PARAGRAPH	Summarize your ideas and repeat your opinion using	
4	different words.	

BASIC DO'S IN WRITING AN OPINION ESSAY

Introduce each paragraph with a topic sentence, outlining the main ideas.

DO NOT WRITE ABOUT ADVANTAGES OR DISADVANTAGES OR POINTS FOR OR AGAINST.

Write in formal style, YOU CAN USE "I"

B.- VOCABULARY

EXPRESSING OPINIONS	
In myopinion,	En mi opinión
Personally, I think/ I believe	Personalmente, creo que
(that)	
I strongly believe that	Creo firmemente que
It is clear (to me) that	Me parece evidente que
I feel very strongly that	Siento firmemente que
I (completely) agree/disagree	Estoy (totalmente) de acuerdo/ en desacuerdo con
with	
It seems to me that	Me parece que
As I see it,	Como yo lo veo
To my mind	En mi opinión,
In my view,	Desde mi punto de vista,
From my point of view,	Desde mi punto de vista,
As far I am concerned,	En cuanto a lo que a mí respecta,
I am sure/ convinced that	Estoy seguro / convencido de que
I (dis)agree with the statement,	Estoy de acuerdo/ en desacuerdo con la
because	afirmación porque

GIVING REASONS	
My main reason is	Mi razón principal es
Another reason is	Otra razón es
One reason for is	Una razón para es
Many people say/ believe that	Mucha gente dice/ piensa que
Because	Porque
Since	Puesto que/ ya que
Because of/ due to	Debido a



FOR AND AGAINST ESSAY

A.- PLAN

PARAGRAPH	State the TOPIC (enuncia el tópico o tema).Be neutral, don't	
1	give your opinion	
PARAGRAPH	Enumerate the ADVANTAGES (pros). Add facts,	
2	examples	
PARAGRAPH	Enumerate the DISADVANTAGES (cons). Add facts,	
3	examples	
PARAGRAPH 4	Write a CONCLUSION . Summarize both paragraphs 2 and 3 and postulate which one might be stronger or the winner.	

BASIC DO'S		
Introduce each paragraph with a topic sentence, outlining the main ideas.		
DO NOT WRITE ABOUT YOUR OPINION.DON'T USE "I", be neutral.		
Write in formal style		

B. EXAMPLE:

1 st paragrap	ph .	
	Тне торіс	is a { <i>major/ important/ interesting</i> }
	{issue/fact/topic/subject} nowada	ys (forpeople). However, it has its
	advantages and disadvantages.	
2 nd and 3 rd pa	ıragraph	
	ON THE ONE HAND, most people think/a	rgue that <u>Fist of all because</u> ,
	Besides, In addition, Moreo	<u>ver</u> ,
	ON THE OTHER HAND, some people {thin	nk/ argue / believe} that In first place,
	Second Following this Las	st but not least
4th paragraph	ı	
	{To sum up / To conclude / On the wh	IOLE (or any concluding connector)},
	for some than others. While	would be more suitable (some) will be happy with would go for
	- As we have been able to see I think thatTHE TOPIC is in	is the best option because



COMMON ELEMENTS

BASIC DON'TS	
Don't use colloquial expressions.	Don't use emotive vocabulary.
Don't use short forms.	Don't give personal examples.

GENERAL VOCABULARY

ADDING IDEAS	
What is more,	Y lo que es más,
Moreover/ furthermore/ in addition (to)	Además,
Apart from (that)	Aparte de
Firstly,	En primer lugar,
First of all,	En primer lugar,
Secondly,	En segundo lugar,
Thirdly,	En tercer lugar,
Lastly,	Por último,
Finally,	Finalmente,

EXPRESSING CONTRAST (LINKERS OF CONTRAST)		
ALTHOUGH (aunque)	Although I was feeling depressed, I went to the party.	
DESPITE (a pesar de)	Despite the rain, I went to the party. Despite feeling depressed, I went to the party.	
IN SPITE OF (a pesar	In spite of the rain, I went to the party.	
de)	In spite of feeling depressed, I went to the party.	
EVEN IF (incluso si)	I will go to the party, even if I feel depressed.	
WHEREAS (mientras que)	Adults can choose, whereas teenagers can't choose.	
HOWEVER (sin	Mike is a good singer. However, he can't play the	
embargo)	guitar	
IN CONTRAST		
BUT (pero)	Their music is very good. But, their lyrics are boring.	

EXPRESSING PURPOSE (LINKERS OF PURPOSE)		
We use linkers of purpose to introduce reasons:		
SO (THAT) (para)	I have brought a microphone so that the audience will be able to hear us.	
IN ORDER TO (para)	We need to register with the council in order to vote.	
TO (para)	I am phoning to ask information about the event.	
SO AS TO(para)	We all need to vote so as to express our opinions.	

CONCLUDING THE ESSAY	
TO SUM UP,	Para resumir
TO CONCLUDE,	Para concluir
IN CONCLUSION,	En conclusión
IT IS CLEAR THAT	Está claro que
IN SHORT	En resumen
ON THE WHOLE	En general
ALL IN ALL,	En conjunto, en términos generales,