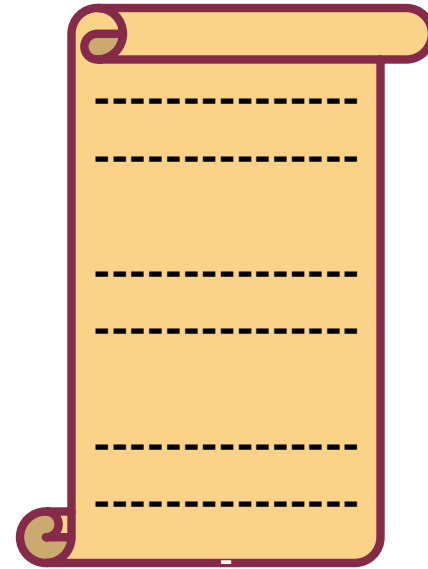


# TEXTOS DE OPINIÓN

# CÓMO HACER UN TEXTO DE OPINIÓN

Como cualquier redacción tiene tres párrafos:

- ⦿ **Introducción** (introduction)
- ⦿ **Desarrollo** (body)
- ⦿ **Conclusión** (conclusion)



Vamos a dar una serie de **consejos** para cada parte y además los vamos a ir aplicando a un **texto de opinión sobre la televisión actual.**

# INTRODUCCIÓN (INTRODUCTION)

- Presenta el tema con una o dos frases objetivas, reales, que se refieran al tema, a su situación actual. También puedes incluir una pregunta retórica o general sobre el tema para interesar al lector. Por ejemplo:

Could we imagine our lives without television? **Nowadays**, television is one of the most important mass media together with the internet. **In fact**, everybody has at least one or two TV sets at home. **However**, most people complain about television and the programmes that are on it. I am one of them since **in my opinion**, current television is not very good.

- A continuación, y sin poner punto y aparte, damos nuestra opinión general, sin dar detalles ni más explicaciones. Aunque el tema tenga pros y contras, hay que decidirse sólo por uno de ellos.

**IMPORTANTE:** la introducción es un solo párrafo. Sólo lleva puntos y seguido.

# DESARROLLO (BODY)

⦿ Ahora hay que **explicar, justificar y razonar** el porqué de nuestra opinión. Por eso debes pensar en las **RAZONES** que tienes para pensar así. Por ejemplo:

1. Pocos programas interesantes y muchos programas malos.
2. Muchos anuncios.
3. Muchos canales que se copian y hacen lo mismo.

➤ Ahora hay que explicar esas razones y **REDACTARLAS**. Cada razón se presenta con una expresión y dentro de la explicación debemos poner conectores de:

➤ **Causa, consecuencia, ideas contrarias, de añadir información y de dar ejemplos.** (consultar archivo)

# DESARROLLO (BODY)

◉ Puedes empezar el desarrollo usando cualquiera de estas expresiones:

1. I think this way for different reasons. One of them is that... (Opino de esta manera por distintos motivos. Uno de ellos es que...)
  2. One of the reasons why I am in favour of/ against/I (don't) like...is... (Una de las razones por la que estoy a favor/en contra de/(no) me gusta ...es...)
  3. One of the bad/good/worst/best/things about ... is... (Una de las cosas malas/buenas/ peores/ mejores de... es...)
- Elige una y da la primera razón (Pocos programas interesantes y muchos programas malos) Por ejemplo:

# DESARROLLO (BODY)

○ One of the reasons why I don't like present television is that although there are a few good programmes like "Pasapalabra" or some films where we can have fun and entertainment while we are learning good things, most of them, such as "Big Brother" or "Sálvame", are just rubbish. Advertisements are also another problem. There are a lot, so you change channel and you forget what you were watching before. That's why you hardly ever can watch a whole programme from beginning to end.

➤ Ahora hay que añadir la segunda razón (Muchos anuncios). Puedes unirla a la anterior con:

1. Another reason is that...
2. Also

# DESARROLLO (BODY)

- ◉ Ahora añadimos la tercera razón (Muchos canales que se copian y hacen lo mismo). Puedes empezar por una de estas expresiones:
  1. Apart from all these things,... = además de todas estas cosas, aparte de todo esto
  2. Besides,... = además
  3. (And) last but not least, = ( y ) por último pero no por ello menos importante

**Last but not least**, the large number of channels makes that there is a lot of competence. **Therefore** , if one of them broadcasts a programme with high ratings, the other channels make a similar one. **Furthermore**, they even broadcast it at the same time to get a higher audience.

# CONCLUSION

- ◉ En otro párrafo se termina la redacción. Se empieza con una de estas expresiones:

In conclusion, = **en conclusión**

To sum up, = **Para resumir**

For all the reasons said above it is clear that... = **por todo lo dicho anteriormente está claro que...**

¿Y qué decimos? Como hay que defender nuestra opinión y tratar de convencer al lector, hay que insistir en la opinión que dimos en la introducción (current TV is not good), pero dicha de otra manera y sin volver a repetir lo que se ha dicho en el desarrollo. Tras punto y seguido lo último que digamos puede ser un consejo o algo que digamos que le de que pensar al lector. Esto es lo que en inglés se dice “ Food for feed”. Por ejemplo:



# CONCLUSION

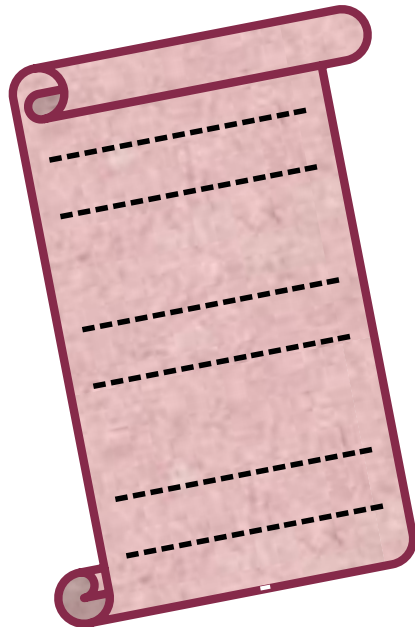
- ⦿ For all the reasons said above, it is clear that current television does not offer much quality and it is easy to be against it. For all this, the next time that you watch those stupid programmes think if it is worth being sitting in front of the television set instead of doing other more interesting things.

Ya has visto la importancia que tiene el tener las ideas claras y escribir en sucio:

- La situación real del tema.
- La opinión general.
- Las 3 distintas razones que tenemos.

# TEXTO MODELO DE OPINIÓN

- A continuación vas a ver escrita toda la redacción. Observa que si el desarrollo queda un poco largo, en vez de hacerlo en un solo párrafo puedes hacer un párrafo para cada razón diferente que des.



# TEXTO MODELO DE OPINIÓN

## INTRODUCCIÓN

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT CURRENT TV?

- ◉ Could we imagine our lives without television?  
**Nowadays**, television is one of the most important mass media together with the internet. **In fact**, everybody has at least one or two TV sets at home. **However**, most people complain about television and the programmes that are on it. I am one of them since **in my opinion**, current television is not very good.

# BODY EN 1 PÁRRAFO

- One of the reasons why I don't like present television is that although there are a few good programmes like "Pasapalabra" or some films where we can have fun and entertainment while we are learning good things, most of them, such as "Big Brother" or "Sálvame", are just rubbish. Advertisements are also another problem. There are a lot, so you change channel and you forget what you were watching before. That's why you hardly ever can watch a whole programme from beginning to end. Last but not least, the large number of channels makes that there is a lot of competence. Therefore, if one of them broadcasts a programme with high ratings, the other channels make a similar one. Furthermore, they even broadcast it at the same time to get a higher audience.

# BODY EN 3 PÁRRAFOS

- ◉ **One of the reasons why I don't like** present television is that **although** there are a few good programmes like "Pasapalabra" or some films where we can have fun and entertainment while we are learning good things, most of them, **such as** "Big Brother" or "Sálvame", are just rubbish.
- ◉ Advertisements are **also** another problem. There are a lot, so you change channel and you forget what you were watching before. **That's why** you hardly ever can watch a whole programme from beginning to end.
- ◉ **Last but not least**, the large number of channels makes that there is a lot of competence. **Therefore**, if one of them broadcasts a programme with high ratings, the other channels make a similar one. **Furthermore**, they even broadcast it at the same time to get a higher audience.

# CONCLUSIÓN

- ⦿ For all the reasons said above, it is clear that current television does not offer much quality and it is easy to be against it. For all this, the next time that you watch those stupid programmes think if it is worth wasting your time sitting in front of the television set instead of doing other more interesting things.