



السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته .

موضوعنا اليوم : دروس تتعلق باللغة الإنجليزية

In recent decades, cities have grown so large that now about 50% of the Earth's population lives in urban areas. Explain the causes of this phenomenon.

Be sure to give specific details and reasons in your explanation.

Cause/effect paragraphs generally follow basic paragraph format. That is, they begin with a **topic sentence** and this sentence is followed by **specific supporting details**. For example, if the topic sentence introduces an **effect**, the supporting sentences all describe causes. Here is an example:

In recent decades, cities have grown so large that now about 50% of the Earth's population lives in urban areas. There are several **reasons** for this occurrence. **First**, the increasing **industrialization** of the nineteenth century resulted in the creation of many factory jobs, which tended to be located in cities. These jobs, with their promise of a better material life, attracted many people from rural areas. **Second**, there were many **schools** established to educate the children of the new factory labourers. The promise of a better education persuaded many families to leave farming communities and move to the cities. **Finally**, as the cities grew, people established places of **leisure, entertainment, and culture**, such as sports stadiums, theatres, and museums. For many people, these facilities made city life appear more interesting than life on the farm, and therefore drew them away from rural communities.

Notice how each supporting sentence is a cause that explains the effect mentioned in the topic sentence. In the chart below are the main ideas of the above paragraph, to help you understand the relationships better:

EFFECT (Topic Sentence)	CAUSES (Supporting Sentences)
Cities have grown very large. [There are several reasons for this.]	Factory jobs attracted people.
(Cities have grown very large.)	Better schools attracted families to move to the city.
(Cities have grown very large.)	Places of leisure, entertainment, and culture made city life appear more interesting.

Notice also how the topic sentence is followed by the "focusing" or "prediction" sentence, *There are several reasons for this*. Such sentences help the reader anticipate the organization of the paragraph or essay.

Cause and Effect Conjunctions

Here are some common conjunctions that can be used to express cause and effect:

- Since** **as a result** **because of** + noun phrase
- Because** **therefore** **due to** + noun phrase
- consequently** **for this reason** **So**

Adverbials Used for Cause & Effect (Result)

ADVERBS	SENTENCE TRANSITIONS	CONNECTORS	PREPOSITIONS
because since now that, as, as long as inasmuch so-that such-that	Therefore, Consequently, Thus, Hence, For this reason, As a result,	so for	because of due to

Exercises:

due to because therefore consequently so since because of as a result

Alvin missed the bus. _____ He woke up late.

My brother does not sleep very well. _____ The neighbourhood is noisy.

January 1st is a holiday, _____ we don't have to go to school

Yousef went back to Saudi Arabia ____ he needed to take care of some business in his company.

Learning how to write is important _____ most professional jobs require writing skills.

Select the correct connector to fill in the blank. More than one answer may be correct. * Indicates an incorrect answer.



1. my computer froze, I had to restart it.

2. I couldn't get it to start again, the battery was dead.

so for because of because

3. I had left it on all day; , it was dead.

consequently because so that therefore

4. I needed to work, I had to go find the power cord.

For Since Due to Therefore

5. I had a "splitting headache" today. It got bad that I had to take a tablet.

such therefore so much so

6. technology is advancing, we will have to spend more time keeping up.

Now that Since Because Inasmuch as

7. People choose Apple computers their ease of use.

because due to due to the fact that because of

8. Other people prefer to use PCs they are more universally used.

because due to due to the fact that because of

9. Why did Jack buy an iMac? He bought one he could easily access the Internet.

so so that due to for

The management and staff were pleased to announce the results.

compound subject

- A simple sentence can also have a **compound** verb construction.

Example

They worked hard and produced an excellent display.

compound verb

Simple sentences can only have only **one subject-verb combination** and commas are not used. Below are some examples of the different combinations that you might find in simple sentences.

Examples

1. The company was very successful.
2. The company is profitable and leads the market.
3. This company and its rival both offer competitive prices.
4. The manager and staff negotiated and compromised successfully.

Compound sentences

The second type of sentence is the compound sentence. This sentence is composed of two simple sentences joined together by a comma and a joining word (**coordinating conjunction**). We could also describe a compound sentence as two independent clauses joined by a conjunction. There are seven coordinating conjunctions:

- and
- but
- so
- or
- for
- nor
- yet.

Example

The computer crashed, **so** I lost all of my work.

The computer crashed. 1st simple sentence

I lost all of my work. 2nd simple sentence

so Joining word (coordinating conjunction)

Complex sentences

Clauses are groups of words that form sentences. A clause must contain a **subject** and a **verb**.

There are two types of clauses:

- independent - expresses a complete idea, ie a sentence, and makes sense all by itself
- dependent - does not express a complete idea, it is a part sentence, and does not make sense by itself).

Dependent clauses begin with a subordinating conjunction, eg who, when, while, that, because, since, although.

Example

The company grew quickly while the economy was good.

The company grew quickly Independent clause (complete sentence)

while the economy was good. Dependent clause with subordinating conjunction (part sentence)

Compound & Complex Sentences

Use the connectives in the box below to make one compound sentence from two simple sentences.

Here's an example:

My dog is not popular with the neighbours. My dog scares the postman away.
My dog is not popular with the neighbours **because** s/he scares the postman away.

because

but

when

therefore

and

1. The teacher was late for work. The teacher's dog had hidden her car keys.
2. I haven't got any bread. I cannot have a sandwich.
3. It rained all day. The wedding went ahead anyway.
4. I saw his smiling face. His smiling face cheered me up.

Now try making complex sentences from two simple sentences.

Here's another example:

My brother is not popular with the neighbours. My brother scares the postman away.
My brother, **who scares the postman away**, is not popular with the neighbours.

1. My sister has green and purple hair. My sister is older than me.
2. The weather in Brussels has been terrible lately. The weather is starting to get worse.
3. The table is only small. The table cannot support the weight of 25 children.
4. In my opinion the sandwich I am having for lunch will be delicious. I am having a jam, tuna and garlic sandwich.

Now have a go at re-writing this passage, making it more interesting (and shorter) by using compound and complex sentences.

Bob the Dinosaur was a cheery chap. Bob lived by himself on an island in the Pacific. Bob was the last remaining dinosaur. Every morning Bob scanned the horizon. Bob was looking for a ship. Bob wanted a ship to rescue him. Bob did this every morning for 13 million years. No ship ever came near Bob's island. One day Bob saw a ship creeping over the horizon. Bob leapt for joy. This caused a coconut to fall out of the tree. The coconut fell on Bob's head. Bob was knocked unconscious by the coconut. Bob regained consciousness several hours later. The ship was nowhere to be seen. Bob has missed the first ship in 13 million years. Bob was quite disappointed for a while. Bob's spirits soon lifted. Bob decided to give up ship-hunting. Bob decided to build a ship from coconuts. Bob succeeded in building a ship. Bob left the island. Bob now lives in Hawaii. The moral of this story: Don't jump under a palm tree, you never know what might fall out.

Sentence Type Basics for English Learners

There are four sentence types in English. The first sentence type is the most common:

Declarative

A declarative sentence "declares" or states a fact, arrangement or opinion. Declarative sentences can be either positive or negative. A declarative sentence ends with a period (.).

Examples

I'll meet you at the train station.
The sun rises in the East.
He doesn't get up early.

Imperative

The imperative commands (or sometimes requests). The imperative takes no subject as 'you' is the implied subject. The imperative form ends with either a period (.) or an exclamation point (!).

Examples

Open the door.
Finish your homework
Pick up that mess.

Interrogative

The interrogative asks a question. In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb precedes the subject which is then followed by the main verb (i.e., Are you coming?). The interrogative form ends with a question mark (?).

Examples

How long have you lived in France?
When does the bus leave?
Do you enjoy listening to classical music?

Exclamatory

The exclamatory form emphasizes a statement (either declarative or imperative) with an exclamation point (!).

Examples

Hurry up!
That sounds fantastic!
I can't believe you said that!

Sentence Types

All of these sentence types further fall into four basic sentence type categories in English.

- Simple
- Compound
- Complex
- Compound - Complex

Simple Sentences

Simple sentences contain no conjunction (i.e., and, but, or, etc.).

Examples

Frank ate his dinner quickly.
Peter and Sue visited the museum last Saturday.
Are you coming to the party?

Compound Sentences

Compound sentences contain two statements that are connected by a conjunction (i.e., and, but, or, etc.).

Examples

I wanted to come, but it was late.
The company had an excellent year, so they gave everyone a bonus.
I went shopping, and my wife went to her classes.

Complex Sentences

Complex sentences contain a dependent clause and at least one independent clause. The two clauses are connected by a subordinator (i.e., which, who, although, despite, if, since, etc.).

Examples

My daughter, who was late for class, arrived shortly after the bell rang.
That's the man who bought our house
Although it was difficult, the class passed the test with excellent marks.

Compound - Complex Sentences

Compound - complex sentences contain at least one dependent clause and more than one independent clause. The clauses are connected by both conjunctions (i.e., but, so, and, etc.) and subordinators (i.e., who, because, although, etc.)

Examples

John, who briefly visited last month, won the prize, and he took a short vacation.
Jack forgot his friend's birthday, so he sent him a card when he finally remembered.
The report which Tom compiled was presented to the board, but it was rejected because it was too complex.

Building a sentence

A sentence is a group of words which starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!). A sentence contains or implies a predicate and a subject.

Sentences contain clauses.

Simple sentences have one clause.

Compound sentences and complex sentences have two or more clauses.

Sentences can contain subjects and objects.

The subject in a sentence is generally the person or thing carrying out an action. The object in a sentence is involved in an action but does not carry it out, the object comes after the verb.

For example:

The boy climbed a tree.

If you want to say more about the subject (the boy) or the object (the tree), you can add an adjective.

For example:

The young boy climbed a tall tree.

If you want to say more about how he climbed the tree you can use an adverb.

For example:

The young boy quickly climbed a tall tree.

The sentence becomes more interesting as it gives the reader or listener more information.

There are more things you can add to enrich your sentence.

Parts of a sentence

Description

Adjective	Describes things or people.
Adverb	Alters the meaning of the verb slightly
Article	a, an - indefinite articles the - definite articles
Conjunction	Joins words or sentences together
Interjection	A short word showing emotion or feeling
Noun	Names things
Preposition	Relates one thing to another
Pronoun	used instead of a noun to avoid repetition
Proper noun (subject)	The actual names of people or places etc.
Verb	Action or doing word

وهكذا انتهى الموضوع بحمد الله
تفاني لكم جميعا

تأليف : عماد بعزیز

Freedom4imad@Hotmail.Fr
B3h@Hotmail.Fr
+ (212) 6 67 16 37 31
Www.Facebook.Com/imad.baaziz