

1. Clauses and Phrases of Reason

- When you want to explain why something happens, you can use a **clause of reason** introduced by

حينما تريد أن توضح السبب من الجملة تستخدم الروابط التالية

because / as/ since/ due to the fact that

Examples:

Since it was raining, we decided not to go for a swim.

Because it was raining, we decided not to go for a swim.

Jack didn't get the job due to the fact that he had no previous experience.

• لاحظ موقع الرابط واستخدام الفاصلة:

We decided not to go for a swim since it was raining

Due to the fact that Jack had no previous experience, he didn't get the job.

As

As the watch you have returned is not genuine, we are unable to repair it.

We are unable to repair the watch you have returned as it is not genuine.

- When you want to explain why something happens, you can use a **phrase of reason** introduced by

• حينما تريد أن توضح السبب من الجملة تستخدم العبارات التالية:

because of/ due to

Examples:

The pollution in this city is because of the heavy traffic.

The pollution in this city is due to the heavy traffic.

Because it was raining, we decided not to go for a swim.

Because of the rain, we decided not to go for a swim.

The pollution in this city is **because** there is a heavy traffic.

The pollution in this city is **due to the fact that** there is a heavy traffic.

The pollution in this city is **due to** the heavy traffic.



2. Clauses and Phrases of Concession

We use clauses of **Concession** to express contrast or opposition to the main idea.

يستخدم الروابط التالية لاستدراك الفكرة الرئيسية وتقرير عكسها.

although / even though/ despite the fact that subject + verb

Although he was hungry, he didn't take the last piece of cake.

Even though he was hungry, he didn't take the last piece of cake.

Despite the fact that he was afraid, he fought the thief to get the lady her bag.

in spite of / despite verb+ing/ noun/what

Despite the heavy rain, it was very hot.

In spite of feeling afraid, Jim went on the roller coaster.

Despite what you may think, that's not the case.

Although he was hungry, he didn't take the last piece of cake.

Despite being hungry, he didn't take the last piece of cake.

Despite the fact that he was afraid, he fought the thief to get the lady her bag.

In spite of being afraid, he fought the thief to get the lady her bag.



3. Clauses of Result

We can use **so** with an adjective or adverb to make it stronger.

It's so hot today!

It's such a hot day today!

She looks so young in that photo.

He walks so slowly. It's so annoying!

- We use Clauses of Result to express the result of an action or a conclusion. للتعبير عن النتيجة

so + adjective/adverb + (that)

It was **so** cold **that** the water in the lake froze.

He was **so** bored **(that)** he left before the end of the film.

such + (a/an +) (adjective +) noun + (that)

It was **such** a hot day **that** we all went swimming.

He was **such** a good teacher **that** we all enjoyed his class.

4. Clauses and Phrases of Purpose

We use Clauses of Purpose to show the purpose of an action. لأظهار الغرض من الفعل

so that + can / may / will (not) (present / future time reference)

You should work hard now **so that** you **can** take some time off in the summer.

I've reorganized my files **so that** I **can** easily find what I'm looking for.

لاحظ الاستخدام في حالة الماضي **so that + could / might / would (not)** (past time reference)

Henry took his car to the garage **so that** the mechanic **could** take a look at it.

I made an early **start so** that I **wouldn't** get stuck in the traffic.

to / so as (not) to / in order (not) to + base form

The burglar wore gloves **so as not to** leave any fingerprints.

Clause: You should work hard now **so that** you **can** take some time off in the summer.

Phrase: You should work hard now **in order to** take some time off in the summer.

Clause: I've reorganized my files **so that** I **can** easily find what I'm looking for.

Phrase: I've reorganized my files **to** find what I'm looking for.

Exercises:

A. Choose a, b, c or d.

1. Jack was..... when he got home that he fell asleep immediately.

- a. so tired that
- b. so tired as
- c. so tired
- d. tired

2. The destruction of the bridge wasthe earthquake.

- a. because
- b. despite
- c. due to
- d. since

3. Concentrate on your exercise..... make any mistakes

- a. to
- b. so that
- c. so as to
- d. so as not to

4.you are not listening to me, I'll just stop talking.

- a. Since
- b. Because of
- c. Although
- d. so as to

5.being angry at Melanie, I called her after work.

- a. In spite
- b. Despite
- c. Since
- d. Although

6. Everybody enjoyed the picnic..... the cold weather.

- a. although
- b. in spite of
- c. due to
- d. even though

7. My tiredness isthe fact that my neighbours were making a lot of noise last night.

- a. even though
- b. because
- c. despite
- d. due to

B. Circle the correct words.

I got tired of living in the city **1 as / because of** all the smog, the pollution and the noise. I had lived there my whole life, until one day I decided that I had had . **2 Although / Despite** it seemed like a big change, I moved to a small rural town. Now, I enjoy life much more, **3 since / due to** the air is cleaner and life is much more peaceful.

C. Rewrite the following sentence:

The price of oil has gone down because there was an increase in production.

_____ (due to)

You need to find a more user-friendly name so that people can use it more quickly.

_____ (in order to)

Since you are not listening to me, I'll just stop talking.

_____ (because)

D. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. Despite having a cold, Richard went to school. **EVEN**

Richard went to school_____ a cold.

2. Nobody told me about the meeting, so I didn't attend it. **BECAUSE**

I didn't attend the meeting_____ about it.

3. John works long hours, but he doesn't make a lot of money. **spite**

John doesn't make a lot of money_____ long hours.

Writing Module 4

In your English class you have been talking about deforestation. Now your English teacher has asked you to **write an essay in which you discuss the possible causes and effects of this environmental problem.**

Deforestation is undeniably one of the most serious environmental problems the world faces today. The destruction of forests to make land available for other purposes is not something new. However, today, the consequences of deforestation are becoming more and more serious for the environment. In order to face an environmental problem such as deforestation effectively, it is necessary that we first understand what is causing it and what consequences it has on the world we live in.

Deforestation can be caused by natural factors, such as forest fires, but it is mainly caused by human activity. There is a wide range of human activities that contribute to the cutting down of forests worldwide. For example, many trees are removed from forests for use as fuel, or to create paper, furniture or build houses. Trees are also cut down to make more land available for farming or mining. Growing cities are also a threat to forests, which are cleared to make space for the larger and larger populations in many cities around the world.

All of these factors have very harmful consequences for the environment. Today, deforestation is the second leading cause of global warming. Trees absorb and store carbon dioxide, but, when they are cut down, this carbon dioxide is released back into the atmosphere contributing significantly to the greenhouse effect. Deforestation is also a major threat to biodiversity, as the loss of animal and plant habitats leads to the extinction of these species. Native people living in forests are also affected, losing their homes and their way of life.

On account of deforestation, huge areas of forests are lost every year. If we want to protect our planet and our way of life, it is evident that something needs to be done to stop deforestation. We must all make an effort to raise people's awareness of how serious the problem is and to support replanting efforts.