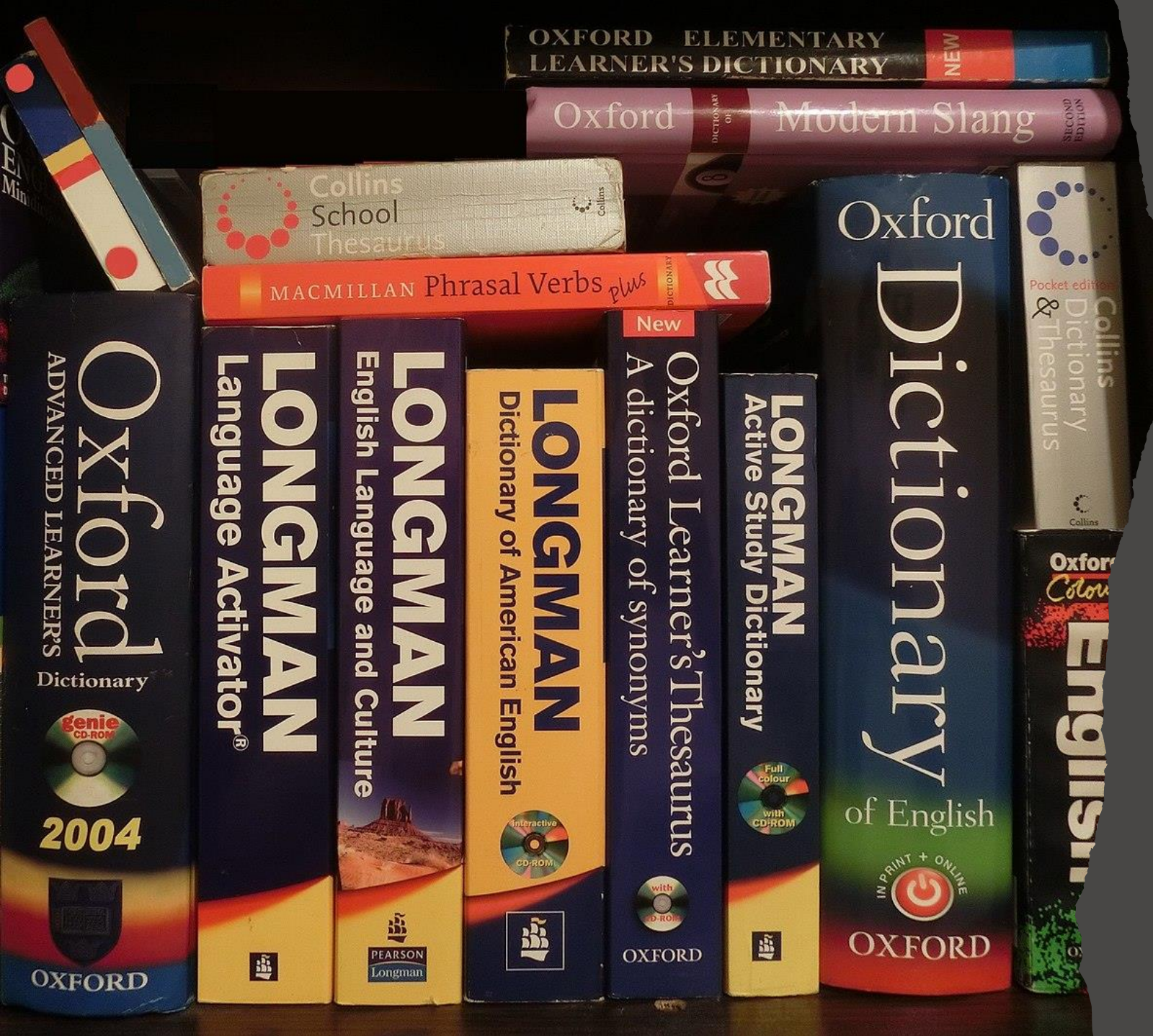




# English VIII

Linking phrases  
Reason and results

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# Syllabus

- **Reading**
  - Dealing with longer texts
  - (1): *survey; question; read*
  - (2): *recall; review*
- **LANGUAGE FOR writing**
  - Indicating reason or result
  - Rules: *reason or result*
  - Adding information
- **Writing**
  - Checking your writing (4):  
*looking at purpose, content, and organization of an essay*
- **vocabulary development**
  - Collocations (2): *Words that go together – verb + adverb; adverb + Adjective*





# Reading

## **STUDY SKILL** Dealing with longer texts (1)

To read longer texts effectively, make sure you have enough time for the task and do the following:

### **Survey**

- See Study Skill p4

### **Question**

Ask yourself: What do I already know? What do I want to know? Make questions:

*What ...? Where ...? When ...? Why ...?*

### **Read**

- First, skim the text (see Study Skill p4). Is the information you need there?
- Secondly, scan the text. Answer as many of your questions as possible.
- Then read the text intensively (see Study Skill p6), and highlight useful information. Underline any key vocabulary.
- Read the highlighted parts of the text again and make notes to answer your questions.



# Reading (cont.)

## Ancient China's Terracotta Army

**A** One of the greatest archaeological finds of all time is the Terracotta Army of ancient China. Discovered accidentally in 1974, in Qin province, in China, when local farmers were digging for water, over 8,000 baked clay, or terracotta, figures have since been found (fig. 1).

### Qin's army

**B** It is now known that Emperor Qin Shi Huang ordered this clay army to be built at the beginning of the third century BCE. Emperor Qin was one of the most important rulers in Chinese history. After becoming emperor of the state of Qin at the age of 13, he conquered six other states over the next 25 years, and became the first emperor of a united China. One of his greatest achievements was the building of the first Great Wall of China to protect China from its enemies. Not all of his achievements were military, however, as he also introduced a common form of writing throughout the country. Nevertheless, outside China he is most famous for his terracotta army.

**C** In Qin's time, the ancient Chinese believed that their 'afterlife' was very similar to their life on earth. Consequently, when they died and were buried, objects which would be useful to them in the next life were buried with them. Emperor Qin was no different; he started the building of his own mausoleum, or burial place, in about 246 BCE. More than 700,000 workers and craftsmen took 38 years to complete the huge imperial palace, offices, and halls, all surrounded by a wall. In addition, the emperor ordered an army to be built so that his palace would be protected.

### Building an army

**D** Elsewhere in the ancient world, craftsmen concentrated on one piece of work at a time. In ancient China, however, they used a completely different method. A huge production line was established to make the tens of thousands of individual human and animal statues which Emperor Qin demanded. All the different parts of the body such as legs, arms, and heads were made separately and then assembled. The same process was also used for other pieces such as ears, beards, and armour. When the whole figure was completed, it was baked in a kiln, or oven.

**E** The terracotta figures are life-like and life-sized. Each one has a different facial expression and hairstyle, as well as uniforms which indicate their job and rank. Amongst the figures there are ordinary soldiers (fig. 2), archers, and officers, together with chariots and horses (fig. 3). They were discovered arranged in military formation ready to protect the emperor in the afterlife.



# Reading (cont.)



## Destruction and preservation

**F** Excavations have shown that there was a serious fire, which is thought to have lasted for three months, shortly after Emperor Qin's death. It is believed that an invading army robbed the emperor's tomb and then set fire to it. The roofs of the buildings collapsed and fell onto the soldiers and horses. As a result, not one of the statues remained complete or undamaged. Many, in fact, were damaged extensively and some were destroyed completely.

**G** Repairing and preserving these figures has become the highest priority (fig. 4). Skilled workers search methodically through hundreds of thousands of fragments to find the right piece to complete each figure. They are lucky if they find one matching piece a day. Because of this, each statue takes several months to be repaired. Furthermore, when the first statues were exposed to the air for the first time in over two thousand years, the paint on them started peeling off or turning black. After extensive research to try and find ways to prevent this problem, scientists now use a chemical solution to protect the paintwork.

## The Terracotta Army today

**H** In 1987, the tomb and army of Emperor Qin were declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). Only places which have outstanding importance to all people around the world are given this title. The Terracotta Army clearly deserves this honour, as nearly two million people from all over the world visit it each year (fig. 5).

(680 words)



# Reading (cont.)

1 What is the title of the text?

Ancient China's Terracotta Army

2 How many parts are there?

5

3 What do the photographs show?

Figure 1: terracotta figures

Figure 2: a soldier

Figure 3: a horse and chariot with charioteer

Figure 4: renovation/mending

Figure 5: someone visiting the Terracotta Army



## Reading (cont.)

Which word in each pair would you expect to find in the text *Ancient China's Terracotta Army*?

Emperor/President

archer/pilot

plastic/terracotta

Brazilian/Chinese

chariot/helicopter



# Reading (cont.)

1 When/find?

2 Where/ find?

3 When/ build?

4 Who/ build?

5 How many/ find?

6 How many/visit?

- When was the army found?
- Where was the army found?
- When was the army built?
- Who built the army?
- How many terracotta figures did they find?
- How many people visit the site?





# Reading (cont.)

- When was the army found?
  - Where was the army found?
  - When was the army built?
  - Who built the army?
  - How many terracotta figures did they find?
  - How many people visit the site?
- Paragraph A
  - Paragraph A
  - Paragraph B
  - Paragraph B
  - Paragraph A
  - Paragraph H



# Reading (cont.)

- When was the army found?
- Where was the army found?
- When was the army built?
- Who built the army?
- How many terracotta figures did they find?
- How many people visit the site?
- In 1974
- In Qin province, China
- At the biggening of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE
- The emperor Qin Shi Huang
- Over 8000
- Nearly two million a year



# Language for Writing

## **RULES** Reason or result

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Look at the words and phrases used to show *reason or result*, and the structures which follow them.

***so, so that, because, since, as*** + subject + verb

***because of*** + noun clause

***in order to*** + infinitive

***As a result, Consequently, and Therefore*** are often used at the beginning of a second sentence.





# Language for Writing (cont.)

- 1 In Qin's time, the ancient Chinese believed that their 'afterlife' was very similar to their life on earth. Consequently, when they died and were buried, objects which would be useful to them in the next life were buried with them.
- 2 In addition, the emperor ordered an army to be built so that his palace would be protected.
- 3 The roofs of the buildings collapsed and fell onto the soldiers and horses. As a result, not one of the statues remained complete or undamaged.



# Language for Writing (cont.)

- 1 Venice is sinking because of the rising level of the sea.
- 2 Archaeologists study ancient objects in order to learn about ancient cultures.
- 3 The fire in the museum resulted in extensive damage.
- 4 Visitors to the art exhibition are not permitted to use flash photography since this can cause damage to the pictures.
- 5 Historic monuments are expensive to maintain, so it is often necessary to charge an entry fee.
- 6 A new museum is being built as the collections are too large for the present museum.
- 7 The construction of the Aswan dam and lake would have destroyed the ancient temple of Abu Simbel. Therefore, it was decided to move the temple to a new site.



# Language for Writing (cont.)

- 1 Large numbers of people from all over the world visit Petra, in Jordan,
- 2 Children are encouraged to visit museums
- 3 Historians are often required to learn languages such as Latin
- 4 Some cities, like Rome, have been inhabited for thousands of years
- 5 In 79 CE Pompeii was covered by a thick layer of volcanic ash from Mount Vesuvius.

because

because of

so

As a result,

in order to

- a it is important for them to learn about the history of their country.
- b the ancient buildings are hidden below modern buildings.
- c its beauty.
- d the city was particularly well preserved.
- e read ancient manuscripts and inscriptions.





# Language for Writing (cont.)

1 One of his greatest achievements was the building of the first Great Wall of China to protect China from its enemies. Not all of his achievements were military, however, as he also introduced a common form of writing throughout the country.

2 More than 700,000 workers and craftsmen took 38 years to complete the huge imperial palace, offices, and halls, all surrounded by a wall. In addition, the emperor ordered an army to be built so that his palace would be protected.



# Language for Writing (cont.)

1 Museums are important centres for research. Moreover, many have laboratories for preserving ancient objects.

2 Petra is of major historic significance as well as being a place of great beauty.

3 Studying history helps us to understand the past. Furthermore, it can help our understanding of the present.

4 Archaeological excavations often take a long time to complete. What is more, they can be very expensive.

# Writing



## STUDY SKILL Checking your writing (4)

After completing the first draft of your essay, put it aside for a while. It is easier to check the content with 'fresh' eyes. Check for:

### **Purpose**

Is the purpose of the essay to *describe*, *explain*, *persuade*, *analyse*, *discuss*, *compare*, or *evaluate*?

### **Content**

Does the essay:

- introduce the topic clearly?
- include all the main points?
- exclude irrelevant or inappropriate information?
- give examples and explanations?
- conclude appropriately?

### **Organization**

- Are the ideas in a logical order?
- Is the writing divided into paragraphs?
- Are ideas linked appropriately?



# Writing (cont.)

## The role of museums

- A** This essay will describe and evaluate the purpose of museums, namely to educate, research, and conserve. Furthermore, it will argue that museums are an essential part of any society or culture.
- B** The primary function of any museum is to educate the general public by exhibiting historical objects which have been found. Museums provide clear descriptions of these objects. They explain where they are from, when they were made, how they were made, and what they were used for. Museums help us to understand our history. What is more, people can learn about the history and culture of other countries. The exhibition of Tutankhamen's tomb is a good example of this. The number of gold objects found in the tomb was extremely impressive. This exhibition travelled the world and taught people about ancient Egypt.
- C** However, exhibitions are only useful if objects are correctly described and explained. There should be a text describing each object and its origins. In order to do this, historians and archaeologists in the museum have to do extensive research. Unless it is understood how an object relates to other objects from the same period, and from earlier and later periods, it is not possible to understand the development of that object. For example, ancient glass bottles have been found all over the world. It was only through research, however, that archaeologists realized that glass blowing probably started sometime towards the end of the first century BCE. Syrian craftsmen were probably the first to use this new technology, which subsequently spread throughout Europe, and eventually to China.





## Writing (cont.)

1 What is the purpose of the essay?

To describe / evaluate museums.

2 Is the purpose clearly expressed?

Yes.



# Vocabulary Development



## STUDY SKILL Collocations (2)

Collocations (see Study Skill p26) can also be formed by:

- verb + adverb, e.g. *damage extensively*
- adverb + adjective, e.g. *completely different*





# Vocabulary Development (cont.)

As a result, not one of the statues remained complete or undamaged. Many, in fact, were damaged extensively and some were destroyed completely.

Skilled workers search methodically through hundreds of thousands of fragments to find the right piece to complete each figure.



# Vocabulary Development (cont.)

1 The students listened attentively to Dr Potter's lecture on the excavations at Leptis Magna.

2 Our knowledge of how ancient people lived has improved enormously with the use of new technology such as Global Positioning Systems (GPS).

3 The fire in the museum spread rapidly and caused extensive damage.

4 This essay will concentrate mainly on the events of August 1705.

5 The scientific methods used in archaeology today contrast sharply with the methods used in the 19th century.



# Vocabulary Development (cont.)

- 1 The committee felt *strongly*/~~powerfully~~ that visitors should not be charged an entrance fee to the museum.
- 2 If I remember *perfectly*/~~correctly~~, it was the Nabataeans who built Petra.
- 3 The city of Leptis Magna expanded *significantly*/~~importantly~~ in the second century CE.
- 4 Many ancient objects are discovered *by luck*/~~by chance~~.
- 5 The economy can benefit *largely*/~~enormously~~ from the revenue produced by visitors to historic sites and museums.
- 6 It is impossible to describe *precisely*/~~truly~~ how an ancient people lived, but archaeologists endeavor to give as accurate a picture as possible.



## Vocabulary Development (cont.)

Excavations are often carried out by **highly-qualified** teams of archaeologists helped by local volunteers or workers. Although the work is often **painstakingly slow**, it can produce fascinating results.





# Vocabulary Development (cont.)

- 1 The curator is \_\_\_\_\_ that the exhibition will be ready on time.
- 2 The museum guide book is \_\_\_\_\_ with photographs and drawings.
- 3 Most modern museums have \_\_\_\_\_ research laboratories.
- 4 These days school children are \_\_\_\_\_ to visit museums, which put on special displays to educate and inform them.
- 5 The professor's new book is \_\_\_\_\_ in school and university libraries.
- 6 The controversial research was \_\_\_\_\_ by the resignation of the chief scientist.



# Vocabulary Development (cont.)

- 1 The curator is **cautiously optimistic** that the exhibition will be ready on time.
- 2 The museum guide book is \_\_\_\_\_ with photographs and drawings.
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- 4 These days school children are \_\_\_\_\_ to visit museums, which put on special displays to educate and inform them.
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# Vocabulary Development (cont.)

- 1 The curator is **cautiously optimistic** that the exhibition will be ready on time.
- 2 The museum guide book is **clearly illustrated** with photographs and drawings.
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- 5 The professor's new book is \_\_\_\_\_ in school and university libraries.
- 6 The controversial research was \_\_\_\_\_ by the resignation of the chief scientist.



# Vocabulary Development (cont.)

- 1 The curator is **cautiously optimistic** that the exhibition will be ready on time.
- 2 The museum guide book is **clearly illustrated** with photographs and drawings.
- 3 Most modern museums have **fully-equipped** research laboratories.
- 4 These days school children are \_\_\_\_\_ to visit museums, which put on special displays to educate and inform them.
- 5 The professor's new book is \_\_\_\_\_ in school and university libraries.
- 6 The controversial research was \_\_\_\_\_ by the resignation of the chief scientist.





# Vocabulary Development (cont.)

- 1 The curator is **cautiously optimistic** that the exhibition will be ready on time.
- 2 The museum guide book is **clearly illustrated** with photographs and drawings.
- 3 Most modern museums have **fully-equipped** research laboratories.
- 4 These days school children are **actively encouraged** to visit museums, which put on special displays to educate and inform them.
- 5 The professor's new book is \_\_\_\_\_ in school and university libraries.
- 6 The controversial research was \_\_\_\_\_ by the resignation of the chief scientist.



# Vocabulary Development (cont.)

- 1 The curator is **cautiously optimistic** that the exhibition will be ready on time.
- 2 The museum guide book is **clearly illustrated** with photographs and drawings.
- 3 Most modern museums have **fully-equipped** research laboratories.
- 4 These days school children are **actively encouraged** to visit museums, which put on special displays to educate and inform them.
- 5 The professor's new book is **widely available** in school and university libraries.
- 6 The controversial research was \_\_\_\_\_ by the resignation of the chief scientist.



# Vocabulary Development (cont.)

- 1 The curator is **cautiously optimistic** that the exhibition will be ready on time.
- 2 The museum guide book is **clearly illustrated** with photographs and drawings.
- 3 Most modern museums have **fully-equipped** research laboratories.
- 4 These days school children are **actively encouraged** to visit museums, which put on special displays to educate and inform them.
- 5 The professor's new book is **widely available** in school and university libraries.
- 6 The controversial research was **further complicated** by the resignation of the chief scientist.

## RESULTS

The linking words and phrases we can use here are:

- therefore
- so
- consequently
- this means that
- as a result

Examples:

I am sorry to tell you I am sick today and **THEREFORE** I will not be in work today.

Hi darling, just leaving a message to say that I am late in work today **SO** I won't be able to pick you up at the usual time. Can you get the bus home?

The cost of iron and steel has increased dramatically **CONSEQUENTLY** we will need to increase the price to our customers immediately.

The plumber cannot come today to fix the toilet, **THIS MEANS THAT** we will have to use the bathroom in the basement, sorry!!

My team lost the last game of the season, **AS A RESULT** they didn't win the title this year.





## REASONS

Linking words here can include:

- due to the fact that
- owing to
- because
- since
- as

Examples:

**DUE TO THE FACT THAT** it is 1st May today we will not have any work. Everyone is off work.

**OWING TO** the death of my grandmother I will have to leave the office early and travel to her funeral.

I decided to go to the cinema with my friend Cathy so **BECAUSE** of this I won't be home until later tonight.

**SINCE** it is my birthday tomorrow I would like to invite you all to the pub for a drink after work.

We unfortunately had to leave early **AS** our child was ill and we had to rush home.





## Example Sentences

- *His wife left him. **As a result**, he became very depressed.*
- *She has lived in France, and **as a consequence** she speaks French fluently.*
- *We do not have enough money. **Therefore** we cannot afford to buy the new car.*
- *We do not own the building. **Thus**, it would be impossible for us to make any major changes to it.*
- *There has been a great deal of rain and **consequently** the reservoirs are full.*
- *The customer was displeased with her meal, **hence** the chef prepared a replacement.*
- ***For this reason**, they are not a good choice for exterior use.*
- ***Due to** a broken wing, this **bird** can't fly.*



**THANK YOU VERY MUCH**