



WRITING PACK

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2020-2021
Fall Term

SENTENCE TYPES

There are three basic sentence types: simple, compound, and complex.

1. Simple Sentences

Examples:

- It is not too difficult to be successful.
- Studying regularly results in success.
- We can carry netbook computers easily.

2. Compound Sentences

A *compound sentence* usually has a comma and a coordinating conjunction between the clauses. Common coordinating conjunctions include *and*, *so*, *but* and *or*.

Examples:

- Follow a regular study schedule, **and** success will open its doors to you.
- Many university students stay in the dormitory, **so** they do not have to wake up very early.
- People join competitions to become famous, **or** to win a prize.
- Exercising regularly can sometimes be tiring, **but** it helps people to lose weight.



Activity: Fill in the blanks below to make compound sentences.

1. Environmental pollution is getting worse day by day, **so** _____
2. The cost of living is high in big cities, **and** _____
3. People can listen to classical music to relax, **or** _____
4. Fast food is extremely unhealthy, **but** _____

Remember that simple sentences are fine, but your paragraph might sound boring if all of your sentences are simple sentences. To solve this problem, you can join two simple sentences together to make a *compound sentence* using *and*, *so*, *but* and *or*. Here is one example;

- Most of the students in this school study regularly. + They pass the class easily.
simple sentence *simple sentence*
- Most of the students in this school study regularly, **so** they pass the class easily.

3. Complex Sentences

A *complex sentence* contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

- Children may show aggressive behaviour if they play violent video games too much.

Independent Clause

Dependent Clause

A dependent clause cannot stand alone as a sentence because it does not express a complete thought.

If they play violent video games too much. \Rightarrow NOT A SENTENCE

Examples:

- Many students prefer to study abroad because they can learn new languages.
- Italy is a wonderful place for visitors since it has many things to offer such as art museums, beautiful nature, and delicious foods and wines.
- Millions of people prefer online shopping so that they can save time.
- People have to do the housework themselves when they live on their own.

If the dependent clause comes first, you need to separate it from the independent clause with a comma.

Because cell phones have several negative effects on people's health, people should avoid using them often.



Activity 1: Complete the following sentences in a meaningful way.

1. People should eat more vegetables and less meat **since** _____.
2. Reading English books is very beneficial for students who learn English **because** _____.
3. **When** students feel stressed, _____.
4. Languages are easy to learn **if** _____.
5. Some people take up yoga classes **so that** _____.

COMBINING SENTENCES

Coordinators and Sentence Connectors

My sentences are short. They are simple. Each contains only one idea. They cannot express complex thoughts. Short sentences get boring. They are all alike. They make me sound like a small child.

(from Meyers, *Gateways to Academic Writing*, Pearson Longman 2005, p. 308)

When writing a paragraph or an essay, you need to have some variety in your sentences; otherwise, they will sound like the short paragraph above. One way of making sentences more interesting is to connect short sentences to make longer ones. You can do this by using **coordinators**.

The most useful coordinators are:

and – connects two ideas

but – connects two opposite ideas, shows contrast

or – shows an alternative or choice

so – shows a result

Exercise 1. Complete the following sentences with the correct coordinator.

1. I like pizza, _____ I don't like lahmacun.
2. I passed the final proficiency exam, _____ next year I can begin my undergraduate degree.
3. This weekend we can go to the park, _____ we can go to the cinema.
4. My brother is tall, _____ he is also very skinny.

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences in a meaningful way.

1. I watch TV a lot, but _____.
2. I eat in fast-food restaurants because _____.
3. I love playing video games and _____.
4. I do sports because _____.

5. I take photos of people all the time, but _____.
6. I listen to different kinds of music, but _____.
7. I don't have classes on Saturdays because _____.
8. On Fridays I go out late with my friends and _____.
9. Every morning I leave for work at 8 am and _____.
10. I don't like my mobile phone because _____.

Instead of coordinators, you can also use other words called **sentence connectors**. Sentence connectors and coordinators have similar meanings, but are used in different ways. Coordinators come in the middle of a sentence, while sentence connectors are used at the beginning of a new sentence, or after a semicolon.

For example:

I like pizza, *but* I don't like lahmacun. -----> I like pizza. *However*, I don't like lahmacun.

Or

I like pizza; *however*, I don't like lahmacun.

Exercise 3. Match the sentence connectors to the coordinators with a similar meaning.

SENTENCE CONNECTORS

however otherwise hence therefore nevertheless consequently
furthermore thus also nonetheless accordingly besides moreover

COORDINATORS

and - _____ **but - _____** **or - _____**

so - _____

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences.

1. I failed the exam. Consequently, _____.
2. Istanbul is famous for its historical buildings. Furthermore, _____
_____.
3. Einstein was not a very good student at school. However, _____
_____.
4. My mother is a fantastic cook. Besides, _____.
5. Galatasaray beat Fenerbahçe in the Turkish Super Cup. Therefore, _____
_____.
6. English grammar can be very difficult. Moreover, _____
_____.
7. I have to get up very early tomorrow. Otherwise, _____
_____.
8. I have had my dog for eight years. Hence, _____
_____.
9. My little brother can be very annoying. Nevertheless, _____
_____.
10. There is a lot of traffic in Istanbul. Thus, _____
_____.



★ **HOMEWORK**

- **Most of the sentences in the paragraph below are simple sentences. Rewrite the paragraph by making compound or complex sentences where possible.**

Saturday

Saturday is many students' favourite day for three reasons. First of all, they do not go to school. They get up late in the morning. They can sleep until 10 o'clock. They can begin the day fully relaxed. Secondly, students can meet their friends on Saturdays. Their friends do not have school on Saturday either. They can spend the whole day together. They can go to cafes. They talk to each other. They can watch films. The last reason why many students like Saturdays is that they do not have to go to bed early. They do not have to wake up early on Sundays either. They can spend the night reading books. They can surf on the Internet. They can chat with friends until late hours. In short, most students wait for Saturday to come during the week for various reasons.



Saturday

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

You already know that every English sentence must have a subject and a verb. In order to make a grammatically correct sentence, the subject and verb must agree with each other. This means that if the subject is singular, the verb must be singular. If the subject is plural, the verb must be plural.

Examples:

Crime rate **is** rising in some cities.

Cities where crime rate is rising **are** dangerous.

KEEP THE FOLLOWING RULES IN MIND:

- **Subjects that are joined by “and” usually take a plural verb:**

The cause and effect **are** unknown.

- **A subject must agree with the verb even when other words come between them:**

This new book of poems **is** by Daniel Lewis.

The poems in this book **are** by Daniel Lewis.

The subject of the first sentence is “book”, which is singular. The subject of the second sentence is “poems”, which is plural.

- **The following words are singular and take singular verbs:**

one	nobody	nothing
anyone	anybody	anything
someone	somebody	something
everyone	everybody	everything

Everybody **wants** to watch the movie now.

- **The following words are plural and take plural verbs:**

both others few several many

Several of the students **are** required to write a five-paragraph essay.

Others **want** to watch the movie later.

QUANTIFIERS: ONE OF

The pronoun *one* is a **singular** subject. *One of* always means one of a group. *One of* is usually followed by a plural noun and a singular verb.

- **One of** the reason why people join gym clubs is that they want to be healthy.
(*incorrect*)

One of the reasons why people join gym clubs is that they want to be healthy. ✓

- **One of** the effects of global warming are rising sea levels.
(*incorrect*)

One of the effects of global warming is rising sea levels. ✓



Activity 1: Circle the correct verb for each of the following sentences.

1. One of the reasons for heart diseases (are / is) lack of exercise.
2. Everyone who works hard (do / does) well.
3. Many patients (make / makes) a full recovery.
4. The instructors in this school (do not / does not) give a lot of homework.
5. One reason why people choose to go into medicine (is / are) that they like to work with people.
6. Both smoking and alcohol (have / has) a role in developing cancerous cells.



Activity 2: Fill in the blanks with the words given in parenthesis. Use the correct form and decide if it is going to be plural or singular.

1. Istanbul is one of the oldest _____ in the world and has been the capital of three empires. (**city**)
2. One negative effect of playing computer games _____ low academic performance at school. (**be**)
3. One of the most stressful _____ in life is moving into another apartment. (**event**)
4. One of the most common effects of _____ is that people generally become ill easily. (**stress**)
5. One of the _____ why students fail their exams is that they do not have effective study skills. (**reason**)

SENTENCE STRETCHING

You should avoid using short, simple sentences repeatedly in your writing because this makes it quite boring. Have a look at the examples below.

1. *Tourists visit Marmaris.*

Which tourists?	Thousands of tourists from all over the world visit Marmaris.
When?	Thousands of tourists from all over the world visit Marmaris every summer .
Why?	Thousands of tourists from all over the world visit Marmaris every summer because of its wonderful beaches and busy nightlife .

2. *People immigrate.*

Which people?	People who have limited opportunities in their countries immigrate.
Where?	People who have limited opportunities in their countries immigrate to other countries .
Why?	People who have limited opportunities in their countries immigrate to other countries in order to live in better conditions. OR because they want to live in better conditions.

You can stretch your sentence further by defining the nouns in the sentence in detail. In order to do that, you can make use of adjectives and relative clauses. Please look at the example below to see how far you can go.

- People who have limited opportunities in their countries immigrate to other countries, where they can find well-paid jobs in order to live in better conditions

3. *Air pollution increases.*

Where?	Air pollution increases in big cities .
How?	Air pollution increases in big cities dramatically .

When? **When the winter comes**, air pollution increases in big cities dramatically.

Why? When the winter comes, air pollution increases in big cities dramatically **because people start using heating systems**.

☆ **Activity:** Improve the following sentences by answering the questions. You may choose to ask your own questions too.

1. *Children play computer games.*

Which children?

Why?

2. *Drivers are likely to have accidents.*

Which drivers?

When?

Why?

3. *Students succeed.*

4. *Women go on a diet.*



INTRODUCTION TO PARAGRAPH WRITING

A paragraph is a group of sentences that develops **one topic or idea**.

A paragraph has three main parts.

- The first part is the **topic sentence**. It is called a topic sentence because it states the topic, or the subject, of the paragraph.
- The second part is a group of **supporting sentences**. The supporting sentences develop the topic. That means they explain the topic sentence in detail.
- The last part is the concluding sentence. The **concluding sentence** summarises the paragraph and/or adds a final comment. A clear academic paragraph requires all of these parts.

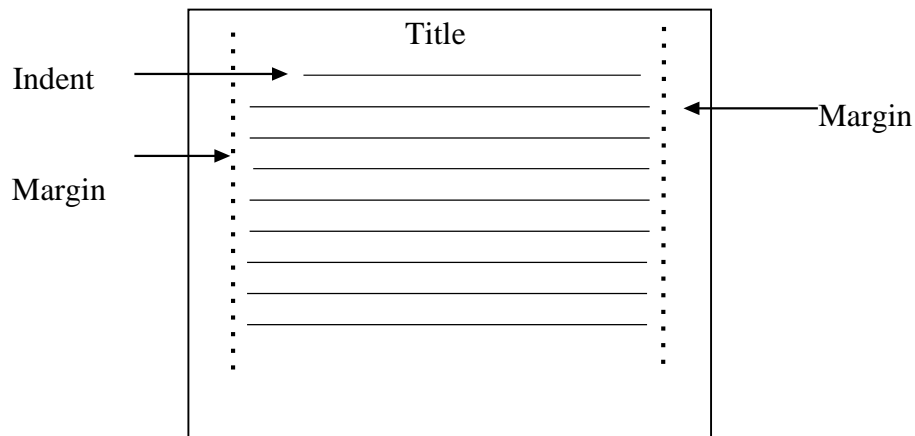
A typical paragraph is organized like this:

I. Topic Sentence

II. Body / Supporting Sentences

- A. Supporting Idea #1
Details and/or examples
- B. Supporting Idea #2
Details and/or examples
- C. Supporting Idea #3
Details and/or examples

III. Concluding Sentence



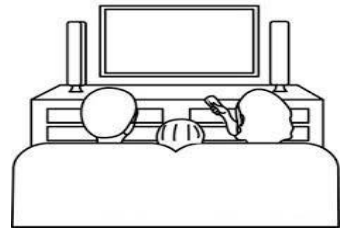
A Sample Paragraph (cause)

Indentation

Title

Watching TV

Three main reasons can explain why people love watching TV. The first reason why people watch TV is that they want to relax. It is true that people who work all day long might get bored in the evening and want to get rid of stress. Since TV is a great source of entertainment, it can make them laugh and forget about their personal problems. For instance, watching sitcoms or comedy movies on TV is a great way to relax. Another factor that causes people to watch TV is that it is educational. In other words, TV is a great tool to teach people new things as it offers a variety of educational programmes such as travel programmes, documentaries and quiz shows. Therefore, when people watch such programmes, they can improve their general knowledge and gain a new perspective on life. Finally, people watch TV for economic reasons. To explain, people who do not have a lot of money find watching TV very economical as it is a great pastime activity which does not require money. Since they can have a good time without spending any money, people think that watching TV is a great leisure activity. **In summary, it is obvious that people like watching TV because it is relaxing, educational and economical.**



The topic sentence

Supporting sentences

The concluding sentence

TOPIC SENTENCE

The **topic sentence** is the most important sentence in the paragraph. It is found at the beginning of the paragraph and tells the reader what the paragraph is going to discuss. A **topic sentence** must do several things:

1. Inform the reader of the topic.
2. Control (limit) the topic by giving its purpose.
3. Be interesting.

► Always remember that **a topic sentence**

* **CANNOT be** a statement or a fact which cannot be developed.

e.g. - **Football is very popular in the world.**
(The popularity of football is a fact all around the world and this is too general to develop in one paragraph.)

* **CANNOT be** a question.

e.g. - **Why is it important to watch football matches?**

* **CANNOT be** one word or phrase.

e.g. - **Reasons for the popularity of football**

► The topic sentence has two main parts:

- *TOPIC*
- *CONTROLLING IDEA*

The topic tells us the subject (what the paragraph is about) and the controlling idea makes a specific comment about the topic (what the paragraph is going to tell about the topic). In other words, the controlling idea limits the topic to a specific area to be discussed in a single paragraph.

EXAMPLE:

There are three main causes of violence at football matches.

Controlling idea

Topic

The topic is violence at football matches. This means that the paragraph is going to talk about “violence at football matches”. However, this subject is too broad, so we need to limit it. This is where the controlling idea comes in. The controlling idea states the main causes of violence. Therefore, we will write not about violence at football matches in general, but about the causes of such violence.

The topic sentence **CANNOT**

**be too general,
be too narrow,
lack a controlling idea.**

Read the following topic sentences about *microwave ovens* that show these mistakes:

1. Microwave ovens are very popular.

This statement is too broad to be developed into one paragraph. Popular why? Where? Among whom? There are too many questions to answer.

2. Microwave ovens are useful because they cook fast.

This statement is too narrow to be developed into one paragraph. There is not much left to say. It explains only one reason why microwave ovens are useful.

3. The subject of this paragraph is microwave ovens.

This statement simply announces the topic but does not identify a controlling idea or express the writer's attitude.

If you can avoid making these mistakes, the rest of the paragraph will be easier to write.

Here is an example of an effective topic sentence about *microwave ovens*.

Microwave ovens are used in many homes for three reasons.

The following sentence patterns may be useful in writing a topic sentence for cause paragraphs.

- 1) There are three main reasons why _____.
several
various
a number of
etc.

Example: **There are three main reasons why microwave ovens are popular all over the world.**

- 2) Three main reasons can explain why _____.

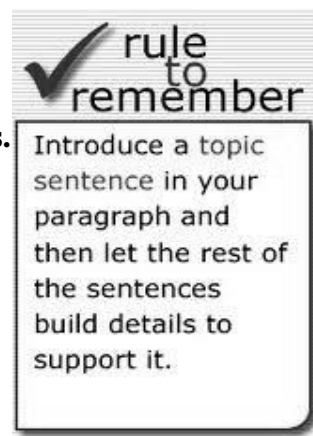
Example: **Three main reasons can explain why many people prefer to use microwave ovens.**

- 3) People _____ for some reasons.
many
a number of
etc.

Example: **People all over the world use microwave ovens for a number of reasons.**

- 4) _____ is/are used for a number of reasons.

Example: **Microwave ovens are widely used all over the world for a number of reasons.**





Activity: Using the prompts below, write topic sentences. You may add necessary words such as prepositions and articles.

1. Several factor / lead / culture shock
2. Teenagers / prefer / study / abroad / a number of / reason
3. There / various / reasons / cell phones / popular
4. computers / become / essential part / our lives / many / reason
5. Failure / school / cause / by / various factors
6. People / prefer / buy / new product / online / several reason
7. Three / reason / explain / why / driver / have / accident
8. lack / education / cause / by / three / significant / reason
9. vegetarians / not / consume / animal products / a number of / reason
10. Basically / three / major / reason / lead / teenagers / run away / home
11. Some / working mothers / decide / quit / jobs / many / reason
12. Sleeplessness / which / affect / many people / all / world / cause / by / three / main / factor.

SUPPORTING SENTENCES

Supporting sentences come after the topic sentence, making up the body of a paragraph. In other words, they give more information about the topic and develop and support the main idea of the paragraph.

Study the linking words below to learn how to use them.

- **First / Firstly / First of all / To begin with / The first reason**

First, people watch TV because they want to relax.
The first reason why people watch TV is to relax.

- **Second / Secondly / The second reason**
Secondly, people watch TV since it is educational.

- **Third / Thirdly / The third reason**
Thirdly, people watch TV for economic reasons.

- **Also / In addition (to this) / Moreover / Furthermore / Next**
In addition, TV is beneficial for people since it relaxes them.

- **An additional reason / Another reason**
An additional reason why TV is beneficial for people is that it relaxes them.
Another reason is that TV helps people relax.

- **One (+ noun)**
One reason why TV is beneficial for children is that TV is a good teacher.

- **Finally / Lastly / The final reason / The last reason**
Finally, many people love watching TV since it is educational.



EXAMPLE:

Topic: The reasons why young people like living in Istanbul

The first reason why young people like living in Istanbul is the exciting life that it offers. To illustrate, young people can spend an unforgettable night in one of the many discos or bars in Istanbul. For example, Beyoğlu and Ortaköy are certainly the best places to find popular bars and clubs such as House Café and Reina. Also, hundreds of modern movie theatres and shopping malls make the city attractive to the young generation. For instance, they can watch a film and do shopping at Kanyon, one of Europe's most unique shopping malls.

THE SUPPORTING SENTENCE

DETAILS

When you give examples to clarify your point, that is when you are giving details, you can use the following linking words:

- **For example / For instance / such as / like** (to give an example of the type of thing you mean)
- **To explain** (to make something clear by describing or giving information about it)
- **To illustrate** (to show the meaning of something more clearly, by giving examples)
- **In other words** (to introduce an explanation that is simpler than the one given earlier)

Example:

One reason why TV is beneficial for children is that TV is a good teacher. **To explain**, small children can learn many things **such as** the alphabet and numbers on children's programs. In addition, nature programs and documentaries teach them about our world and how to protect it.

★ **Activity 1:** Complete the paragraph using the transition signals below.

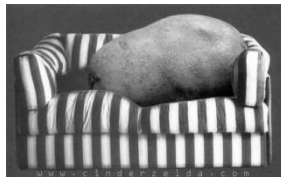
**for example
in other words**

**such as (x2)
first**

**another
final**

Obesity in the USA

Obesity, which is a serious health problem in the USA, is caused by a number of factors. The ¹_____ factor is people's genetic inheritance. Research shows that obesity is genetically inherited. ²_____, if a person's parents are obese, his risk of obesity is higher because genes determine one's body shape and weight. ³_____ factor that causes obesity is people's life-styles. Because of high standards of living, many Americans rarely do any physical work. ⁴_____, they spend most of their free time on a sofa watching TV and they go everywhere by car. This, in turn, makes it easy for them to put on weight. The ⁵_____ and most important factor that causes obesity is people's eating habits. To illustrate, fast food ⁶_____ hot dogs, Big Macs, and potato chips, is very cheap and accessible in the USA. Therefore, the vast majority of the population consume fast food every day. Since there is too much fat and cholesterol in fast food, many Americans suffer from obesity. Some people are also in the habit of eating too much as a result of negative emotions ⁷_____ boredom, sadness and anger. In summary, due to people's genetic inheritance, life-styles, and eating habits, the number of people suffering from obesity in the USA is very high.



★ **Activity 2:** Write supporting sentences by using the ideas below.

A)

Topic Sentence: Three main reasons can explain why people cannot quit smoking easily.

❖ **Supporting Idea 1: addiction**

Firstly, _____

❖ **Supporting Idea 2: weak personality**

The second reason why _____

❖ **Supporting Idea 3: not caring about their health**

The final reason is that _____



B)

Topic Sentence: Three major factors cause some students to drop out of school.

❖ **Supporting Idea 1: suffering from financial difficulties**

The first and the most important reason is that _____

❖ **Supporting Idea 2: not having a positive role model**

The second reason is related to _____

❖ **Supporting Idea 3: lacking determination**

The final reason for dropping out of school is _____

HOMEWORK

Practising How to Write Supporting Details



Activity 1: Read each supporting sentence, and then put the supporting details in the correct order.

Reasons for Teen Smoking

Young people all over the world start to smoke because of three main reasons.

The first reason is that they want to imitate the adults around them.

- ___ As a result of this, they will start to smoke and become addicted to it.
- ___ To illustrate, usually parents who smoke might set a bad example for their children.
- ___ If teenagers see their parents and other adults smoking, they will think that smoking is a harmless thing.

Secondly, teenagers start to smoke due to peer pressure.

- ___ As a result of having such friends, teenagers may try smoking since they do not want to lose their friends and they want to look cool like them.
- ___ To explain, during adolescence, teens face a lot of pressure from other teenagers to do things and one of these things is smoking.
- ___ Many teenagers may have friends who smoke or who have tried smoking.

The final reason why teenagers start to smoke is smoking advertisements.

- ___ For instance, teenagers may see their favourite actors and actresses smoking in an advertisement and may start to smoke because they want to be like these famous people.
- ___ In other words, such advertisements lead young people to imitate the celebrities that they admire.
- ___ Advertisements affect teenagers greatly and teenagers may think that smoking cigarettes is something good as it is advertised.





Activity 2: Write three sentences to illustrate each of the supporting ideas below.

Topic Sentence: A smart phone is an important part of people's lives for three reasons.

Supporting Idea 1: It lets people communicate easily anywhere and anytime.

Example 1: People can send text messages to their friends.

Example 2:

Example 3 (Optional):

Supporting Idea 2: People can use a smart phone when they need information.

Example 1:

Example 2:

Example 3 (Optional):

Supporting Idea 3: People can also use smart phones for entertainment.

Example 1:

Example 2:

Example 3 (Optional):



Activity 3: Read the paragraph below. Find supporting details for the ideas.



Causes of Stress in Big Cities

There are several reasons why people who live in big cities suffer from a lot of stress.

The first reason why living in big cities is very stressful is the high cost of living. In other words, _____

_____. The second reason is that traffic jams in big cities result in a lot of stress. _____

Finally, increasing crime rates in big cities may cause people to become stressed out.

In conclusion, it is obvious that the inhabitants of big cities feel stressed because of three major reasons, which are the high cost of living, traffic congestion, and increasing crime rates.

CONCLUDING SENTENCES

Paragraphs should have a concluding sentence, which will close the paragraph so that the reader knows that there is nothing more to discuss in the paragraph. Here are some phrases, which could be used at the beginning of a concluding sentence:

*** In conclusion / To conclude**

*** To sum up / In summary / In short / All in all**

In the following paragraph, the concluding sentence is missing. Without a conclusion, the reader wonders “And so...?” Read the following common conclusions and examples that would work well for the paragraph below.

Benefits of College Education

Young people want to receive a college education for three main reasons. First of all, a college education helps young people have a better future by increasing the number of job opportunities for them. To explain, college graduates can find a job more easily than young people who have only a high school diploma. People who attend college can also make more money. Therefore, they enjoy better standards of living as most of them can get a well-paid job. Another reason is that a college education helps people qualify in a field that they are interested in. It is clear that university students can gain the necessary knowledge and skills that are necessary to work in a particular field. Finally, attending college helps people improve their communication skills. Since students meet people with different backgrounds in a college, they must learn to communicate with them. Communicating with people of diverse cultures can help increase many young people’s self-confidence.

Types of conclusions:

1. A restatement of the main idea

In conclusion, three reasons can explain why young people want to graduate from a college.

2. A summary of the main points

In conclusion, receiving a college education is beneficial because of three major reasons, which are having more job opportunities, qualifying in a field and improving one’s communication skills.

3. A related thought that grows out of the body / A comment

In conclusion, living in our modern world makes a college degree a requirement for everyone.



LANGUAGE FOCUS: PARALLELISM PROBLEMS

If you choose to summarize the main points in your concluding sentence, you need to be careful about parallel structure. Parallelism is keeping the same grammatical form in a list. In other words, all the items in a series should have the same structure. If one element is an adjective, then all the other elements should also be adjectives; if one element is a noun, then all the elements should be nouns, and so on.

- Being punctual and working hard are the qualities we want in an employee.
gerund gerund
- If you want to become a good writer, you need to practise and to ask for feedback.
infinitive infinitive

OR

If you want to become a good writer, you need to practise and ask for feedback.

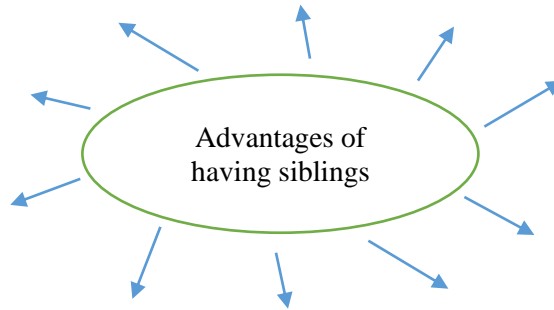
- Successful students are ambitious, hardworking and patient.
adjective adjective adjective
- The major reasons for overpopulation are medical improvements and lack of education.
noun phrase noun phrase
- Overpopulation has become a serious problem because there are improvements in medicine
clause
and people do not know much about family planning.
clause



Activity 1: Rewrite the following sentences correcting the parallelism mistakes. You may need to add or delete some words. If a sentence is already correct, write C.

1. Many people dream about winning the lottery, to quit their job and then travelling around the world.
2. Successful students generally have clear goals, effective studying skills and strong determined.
3. Many people seem to look for three things in life: peaceful, happiness, and good health.
4. University students are intelligent, imaginative and can create things.
5. Most women enjoy shopping, talking about their private lives and having dinner with their friends.
6. At college, students learn how to think, studying, and analyse what they learn.
7. If you attend classes regularly, revising your notes, and read a lot, you can achieve success.

IN-CLASS WRITING



Brainstorm about the topic above and write a well-organized paragraph about it – including a topic sentence, supporting sentences and a concluding sentence. Don't forget to use sentence connectors.

[illegible]

CAUSE PARAGRAPH

Cause paragraphs discuss the causes of something. For example, if the paragraph is about the causes of air pollution, then the causes are listed and explained in this paragraph. Paragraphs on causes have a basic paragraph structure. That is:

- There is a topic sentence - the first sentence of the paragraph which lists or states the causes of something.
 - The controlling idea always focuses on the causes of something, in other words, factors that lead to something.
- There are at least three supporting sentences- each listing one cause.
 - Each supporting sentence is followed by details, examples or an explanation
- The last sentence always concludes the paragraph:
 - you can either summarize the main points (in this case the causes of something) or
 - make a general statement in relation to the main idea of the paragraph.

WRITING A CAUSE PARAGRAPH:

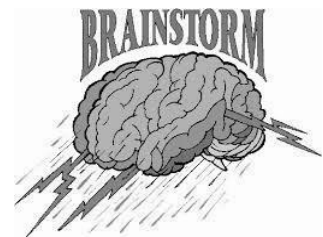
STEP ONE: BRAINSTORMING

Brainstorming is a method of getting ideas. When you brainstorm, you quickly make a list of every word, phrase, and idea that comes into your mind about the topic.

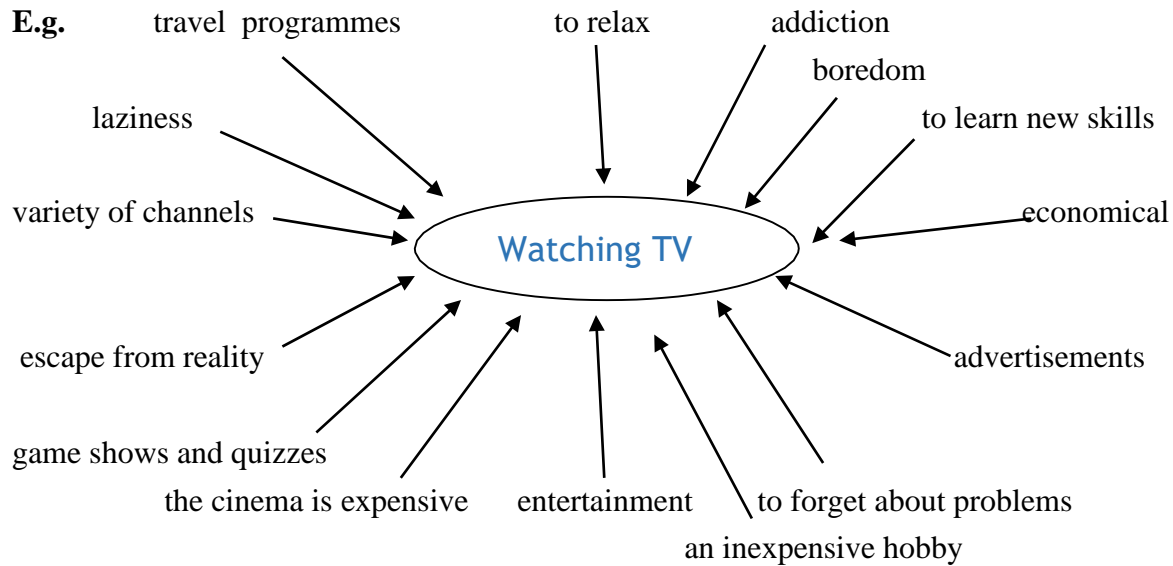
Topic: Reasons for watching TV

1: Write the **topic** in the middle of your paper and **circle** it.
E.g.

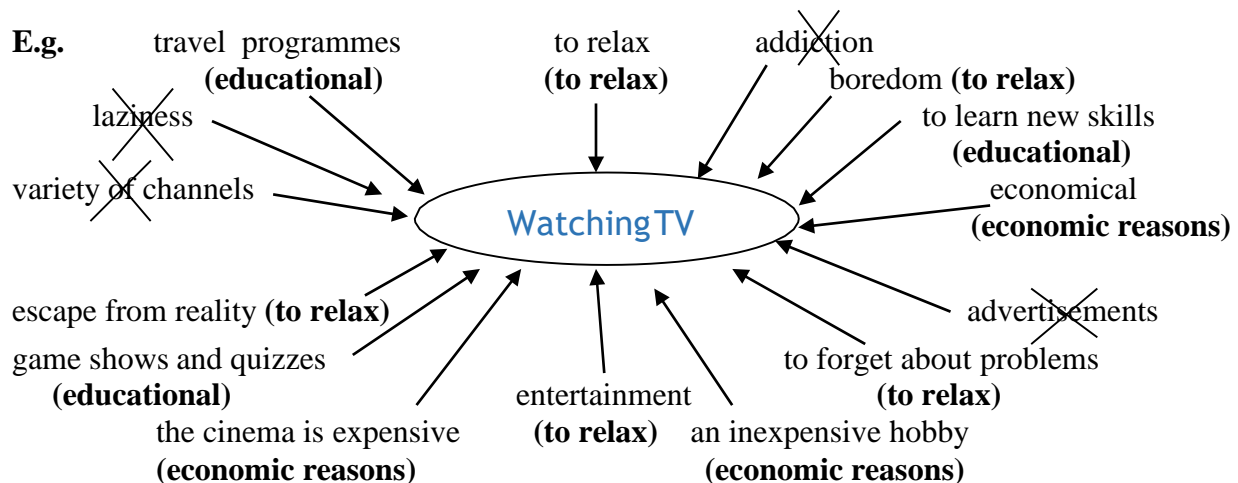
Watching TV



2: Ask the question “Why do people watch TV?”, and write all the **reasons** that come to your mind.



3: Because you have a lot of reasons, it is better to classify them. In this case, you can classify the reasons as economic reasons, a way of relaxation and its being educational. While doing so, you can eliminate the irrelevant and/or unnecessary ideas.



4: Number the **reasons** according to *your* order of importance.

STEP TWO: OUTLINING

Put related ideas together and make an outline.

The Topic Sentence: There are three main reasons why people watch TV.

1. to relax (**supporting point**)
 - a. to get rid of boredom (**detail**)
 - b. to forget about their problems such as problems at work or school (**detail**)
 - c. to escape from the reality (**detail**)
 - d. a great source of entertainment (**detail**)
2. it is educational (**supporting point**)
 - a. travel programmes (**detail**)
 - b. game shows and quizzes (**detail**)
 - c. to learn new skills (**detail**)
3. economic reasons (**supporting point**)
 - a. watching TV is economical (**detail**)
 - b. an inexpensive hobby (**detail**)
 - c. going to the cinema is expensive (**detail**)

The Concluding Sentence: In summary, people like watching TV since it is relaxing, educational and economical.

STEP THREE: WRITING THE FIRST DRAFT

Below you will find the first draft of the paragraph written by a student.

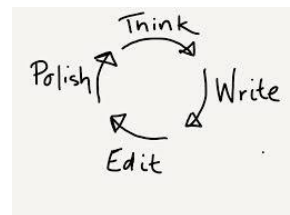
Reasons to Watch TV

There are three main reasons why people watch TV. The first reason is to relax. If you work all day long, you might get bored in the evening. TV is a great source of entertainment, people can enjoy themselves and forget about their problems. For example, sitcoms and comedy films. These will help them to forget about their problems. Because they are fun and entertaining. Second factor causes this is educational. There are various TV programmes on TV such as travel programmes, quizzes. When people watch these, they can learn new information and develop themselves. Finally, people watch TV because of economic reasons. They do not have money. But they want to have hobbies which are inexpensive. Going to the cinema also requires some amount of money. People watch TV because it is free. They can have great time and do not need money to do this. In summary, there are many reasons for people to watch TV. **(174 words)**

STEPS FOUR AND FIVE: REVISING AND EDITING

It is said that there is no good writing, only good rewriting. Now that you have practised the first three steps in the writing process, it is time to turn to the important rewriting steps of revising and editing. That is, you look at your writing again to see how you can improve it. When you revise your writing, you can:

- b) add new ideas or more specific support,
- c) remove irrelevant sentences,
- d) arrange your ideas again to improve the organization.



The final step of the writing process is editing. When you edit a paragraph, you check to make sure that the grammar, spelling, capitalisation, and punctuation are correct.

CAUSE & EFFECT PHRASES & LINKING WORDS

Anything that happens has two parts: the **cause** and the **effect**.

The **Cause** is **WHY** it happens. The **Effect** is **WHAT** happens.



A) Verbs and Verbal Phrases that Show a Cause / Effect Relationship:

I: CAUSE \implies EFFECT

1- CAUSE SOMETHING / CAUSE SOMEBODY TO DO SOMETHING

- Drunk driving and speed **cause** car accidents.
Drunk driving and speed **cause people to** have car accidents.
- Smoking **causes people to** suffer from several health problems such as heart disease and cancer.

2- LEAD TO SOMETHING / LEAD SOMEBODY TO DO SOMETHING

- Financial problems sometimes **lead to** divorce.
- Financial problems **may lead people to** move to another city.

3- CREATE

- Dumping waste into the sea **creates** pollution.
- Opening a new factory **will create** many job opportunities for the local people.

4- PRODUCE

- Climatic change **produces** a rise in the sea levels.
- Fog and rain often **produce** unsafe driving conditions.

5- RESULT IN

- Serious traffic accidents **may result in** severe injuries and death.
- Unemployment **results in** loss of income.

6- BE THE CAUSE OF / BE THE REASON FOR

- Lack of job opportunities **is the major cause of** unemployment.
- An unhealthy diet and lack of physical exercise **are some of the causes of** obesity.
- Peer pressure **is one of the reasons for** teenagers to start smoking.

II: EFFECT \Rightarrow CAUSE

1- BE CAUSED BY

- Migration **is caused by** lack of job opportunities and healthcare facilities.
- Traffic accidents **are caused by** careless drivers, poor road conditions, and lack of police control.

2- RESULT FROM

- Alcoholism **results from** depression.
- Anorexia **results from** social pressures and lack of self-confidence.



Activity: Rewrite the following sentences using the verbs given in parentheses.

1. Carelessness may lead to traffic accidents. (**be the reason for**)

2. Lack of education is the reason for high crime rates. (**results from**)

3. People eat too much fast food. They put on weight. (**cause sb. to do something**)

4. Lack of physical exercise leads people to become overweight. (**be caused by**)

5. Insomnia is caused by consuming too much coffee. (**result in**)

B) Conjunctions that Show a Cause / Effect Relationship:

BECAUSE / SINCE / AS

These must be followed by **a clause**.

- **Since** computers make life easier in many ways, they are used by many people.
Cause *Effect*
- Overweight people should prefer ice cream as dessert **because** it is not too fattening.
Effect *Cause*
- **As** August is the high season in Çeşme, hotel prices increase at this time of the year.
Cause *Effect*

C) Prepositions that Show a Cause / Effect Relationship:

BECAUSE OF / DUE TO / AS A RESULT OF

These are prepositions which must be followed by **a noun** or **a noun phrase**.

- Very few students in Turkey can attend university **because of** various reasons.
Effect *Cause*
- **Due to** bad weather, hundreds of flights are delayed each year in New York.
Cause *Effect*
- Sea levels rise **as a result of** global warming.
Effect *Cause*

*Please remember that:

Prepositions are always followed by a noun. This noun could be: a gerund or an object pronoun.

- We cancelled the picnic **because of** bad weather.
- There are many good **reasons for** collecting rainwater.
- It is important to study the **causes of** hearing loss.
- One **result of** not getting enough sleep is lack of concentration.
- Not getting enough sleep **results in** lack of concentration.
- The **effects of** drunk driving can be deadly.
- Smoking has a negative **effect on** health.



Activity: Complete the sentences below in a meaningful way.

1. There are many possible reasons for _____.
2. The streets were flooded because of _____.
3. One reason for the fire _____.
4. _____ results in poor eyesight.
5. The new invention had a big effect on _____.

D) Other Conjunctions that Show a Cause / Effect Relationship:

SO / THEREFORE / AS A RESULT / FOR THIS REASON

- Tuition fees of private schools are very high, **so** many parents in Turkey send their children to state schools.
- Tuition fees of private schools are very high. **Therefore**, many parents in Turkey send their children to state schools.
- Alcohol can delay the reaction time. **For this reason**, one should never drink and drive.
- Air pollution levels are very high in this city. **As a result**, many people who live here suffer from lung problems.



Activity: Rewrite the following sentences using the words given in parentheses.

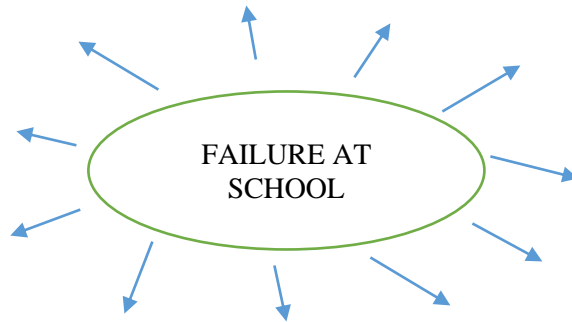
1. As a result of the icy road conditions, many accidents occur in this region. (**because**)
2. In summer, there is too much noise in Bodrum, so the people who live there cannot sleep well. (**because of**)
3. Due to the difficulty of university entrance exams, not many students get into universities. (**as**)

4. Some young smart people choose to live in other countries. They cannot find enough opportunities to develop themselves in their own country. **(since)**
5. The prices of cars are rising. Therefore, fewer people can afford cars. **(so)**
6. People do sports regularly and become healthy. **(therefore)**
7. If people consume a lot of junk food, they may have high levels of cholesterol. **(cause)**

HOMEWORK

CAUSE PARAGRAPH

Why do students fail at school?



Brainstorm about the topic and write a well-organized CAUSE paragraph about it – including a topic sentence, supporting sentences and a concluding sentence. Don't forget to use cause phrases and linking words.

EFFECT PARAGRAPH

Effect paragraphs discuss the effects of something on people or things. Paragraphs on effects also have a basic paragraph structure. That is:

- There is a topic sentence - the first sentence of the paragraph which lists or states the effects of something. **The controlling idea always focuses on the effects of something.**
- There are at least three supporting sentences - each listing one effect. Each supporting sentence is followed by details, examples or an explanation.
- The last sentence always concludes the paragraph: you can either summarize the main points (in this case the effects of something) or give your opinion in relation to the main idea of the paragraph.)

SAMPLE PARAGRAPH



The Negative Effects of Smoking

Smoking, a habit which is hard to break, has several negative effects on smokers. To begin with, smoking damages the health of smokers in various ways. To explain, cigarette smoke has the potential to harm nearly every organ in the body, so smoking may result in some deadly diseases. It has been medically proved that there is a direct link between smoking and lung cancer. Smoking is also one of the major causes of cardiovascular problems such as heart attacks. Secondly, smoking has a bad influence on smokers' financial situation. In other words, it is an economic burden since cigarettes are expensive in almost all countries. People who smoke have to spend a lot of money on cigarettes; therefore, they waste a significant amount of money that could be used to meet other expenses. Finally, the social lives of smokers can be affected negatively because of this bad habit. We all know that smoking in public places has been legally banned in many parts of the world. Therefore, many people who smoke stop going out for a drink at a bar or for a meal at a restaurant. As a result, they may interact with fewer people and have limited social lives. In conclusion, if we consider the negative consequences of smoking, which are health risks, economic costs, and a bad social life, it is a good idea to quit smoking.



Activity 1: Using the prompts below, write topic sentences. You may add necessary words such as prepositions and articles.

1. Read books / three / significant / effect / people.
2. People / can / affect / by / alcohol addiction / negatively.
3. Living in the dormitory / affect / students / three way.
4. There / harmful / effects / TV advertising / children.
5. People / influence / weather conditions / many ways.
6. Children / can / affect / their parents' divorce / negatively.
7. Spend too much time / the Internet / affect / students / three way.
8. There / positive/ effects / do sports / people.
9. People / affect / natural disasters / many / negative way.
10. Play video games / one / popular / activity / among children / have / several / negative / effect .
(Use: A relative clause and a superlative adjective)



Activity 2:

A) Read the paragraph below about the harmful effects of television on children. Underline the transition signals.

The Harmful Effects of Television on Children

There are three harmful effects of watching television on children. First of all, many children are affected negatively by programmes that contain violence and aggression. Children who watch these shows are more likely to think that the world is a mean and dangerous place. Such programmes also cause children to behave in aggressive ways toward others as they are likely to imitate what they see on TV. Secondly, it is widely believed that television prevents children from improving their reading ability. To explain, watching TV is much easier than reading because reading makes people's minds work. Reading requires skills and brain processes that watching television does not. Therefore, children who watch television for long hours each day do not exercise their minds and practise their reading skills. Finally, television has a harmful effect on children's schoolwork. Research shows that the school performances of children who spend too much time watching television are very poor. Also, if they stay up to watch a late movie, they may fall asleep in class the next day. Therefore, they may not learn their lessons, and they could even fail in school. In conclusion, it is clear that watching too much TV can affect children's personalities, their reading ability and also their progress in school negatively.

B) Write TWO alternative topic sentences for the paragraph above.

1. _____

2. _____

OPTIONAL HOMEWORK



Activity 3:

A) Complete the paragraph using the transition signals below. There is one extra transition signal.

such as	an additional	in summary	first	likewise
therefore	last	consequently	in other words	to illustrate

Positive Effects of Doing Sports

Doing sports affects people in many positive ways. The ¹_____effect of doing sports is that people who do sports regularly lose weight more easily. In our age, many people attend fitness centers in order to do sports. These people participate in various activities ²_____bodybuilding, swimming and running. ³_____, while performing these activities, they burn calories and body fat. ⁴_____, they lose weight easily. ⁵_____important effect is that doing sports regularly causes people to be psychologically healthy. Experts argue that stress is the most common problem among people. People who are under stress can easily forget about their problems when they do sports. As a result of this situation, they feel better and more relaxed. ⁶_____, they become mentally healthy. The ⁷_____significant effect of doing sports is being physically healthy. According to research, doing sports helps the muscles and organs in the body to function well. ⁸_____, doing sports is especially beneficial to the heart and lungs. People who have a strong heart and lungs become physically healthy and live long. ⁹_____, the important effects of doing sports on people are losing weight and being both psychologically and physically healthy.

B) Write an alternative topic sentence and a concluding sentence for the paragraph above.

1. _____

2. _____

☆ **Activity 4:** Write supporting sentences by using the ideas below.

A)

Topic Sentence: Being famous affects people's lives positively in three significant ways.

❖ **Supporting Idea 1:** They get special treatment wherever they go.

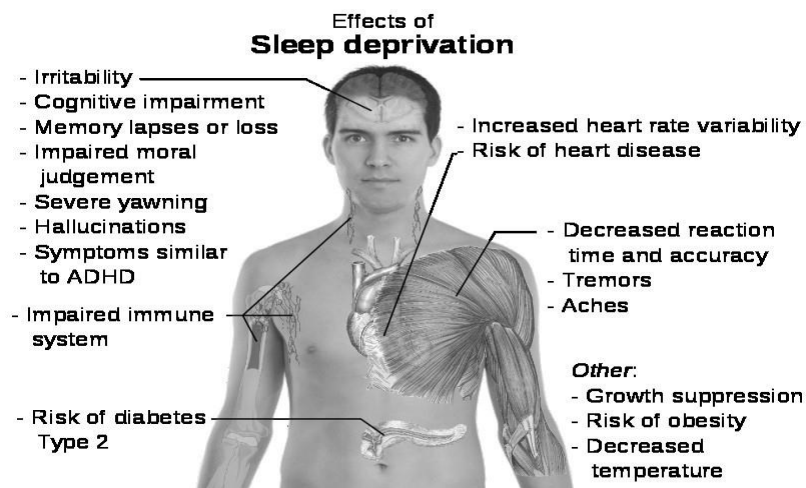
The first effect of _____

❖ **Supporting Idea 2:** Being famous generally means being richer.

The second effect of being famous concerns _____

❖ **Supporting Idea 3:** Famous people have fans who adore them.

Finally, when people are famous, _____



B)

Topic Sentence: Students are negatively influenced by insufficient amount of sleep.

❖ **Supporting Idea 1:** negative effects on academic performance

To begin with, not getting enough sleep _____

❖ **Supporting Idea 2:** feeling stressed

Another effect is that _____

❖ **Supporting Idea 3:** suffer from health problems

The last and the most important effect of _____

★ **Activity 5: Practising Supporting Details**

Think of the positive effects of classical music on people. Reading the sentences below, match the details with the appropriate effect.

- a. People who listen to classical music get sick less often than people who do not as listening to classical music strenghtens people's immune systems.
- b. Listening to classical music can also be a good tool to motivate people since it makes people think more clearly and puts them in a good mood.
- c. Listening to classical music reduces stress and anxiety due to its rhythm and melodies. As a result, it can calm people down and help them work more efficiently.
- d. Listening to classical music helps improve people's memory. Recent research also proves that students who study and listen to classical music at the same time score better since they can remember their subjects more easily.
- e. Listening to classical music reduces high blood pressure and it is good for the heart.
- f. Listening to classical music increases memory capacity.

- 1. It affects people's productivity at work.
- 2. It affects people's health positively.
- 3. It helps people to remember things more easily.

EFFECT PARAGRAPH

A diagram illustrating a central concept, "Playing computer games", enclosed in a green oval. Twelve blue arrows point outwards from the oval, representing various aspects or outcomes of the activity.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

COMPARE AND/OR CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

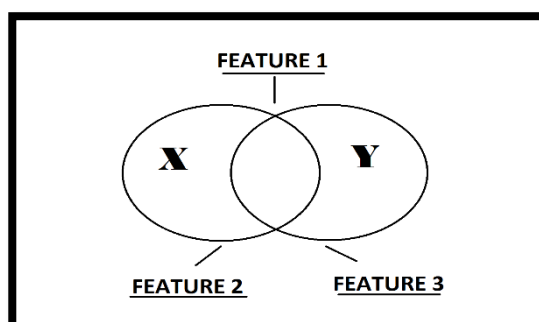
A **compare and/or contrast** paragraph is required if you are asked to examine similarities and/or differences. **Compare** focuses on similarities. **Contrast** focuses on differences.

Topic sentence identifies the topic and the intention to compare and/or contrast X and Y; comments on the degree of similarity or difference.

Supporting Sentences describe and compare features of chosen topics.

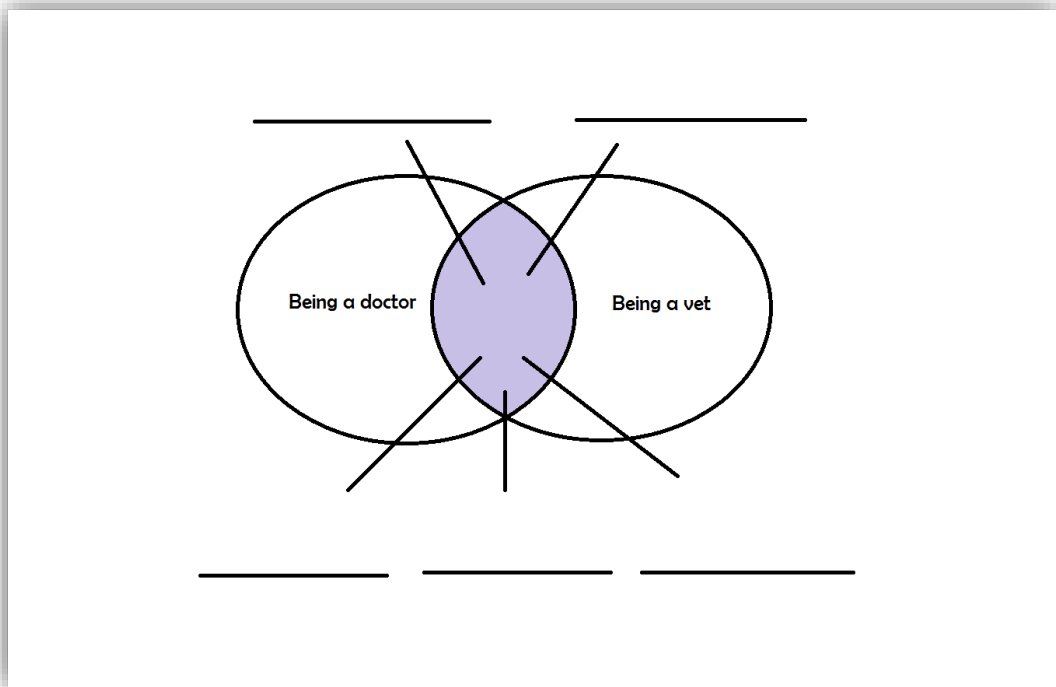
Point-by-point Method	Block Method
Feature 1 - Describe X, describe Y identify similarities and differences	Describe X - Features 1, 2 and 3 (Describe and discuss points of similarity and/or difference.)
Feature 2 - Describe X, describe Y identify similarities and differences	Describe Y - Features 1, 2 and 3 (Describe and discuss points of similarity and/or difference.)
Feature 3 - Describe X, describe Y identify similarities and differences	

EXAMPLE Point-by-point Method	EXAMPLE Block Method
Role - Describe Ankara, describe İstanbul	Describe Ankara - Role, History, Style
History - Describe Ankara, describe İstanbul	Describe İstanbul - Role, History, Style
Style - Describe Ankara, describe İstanbul	



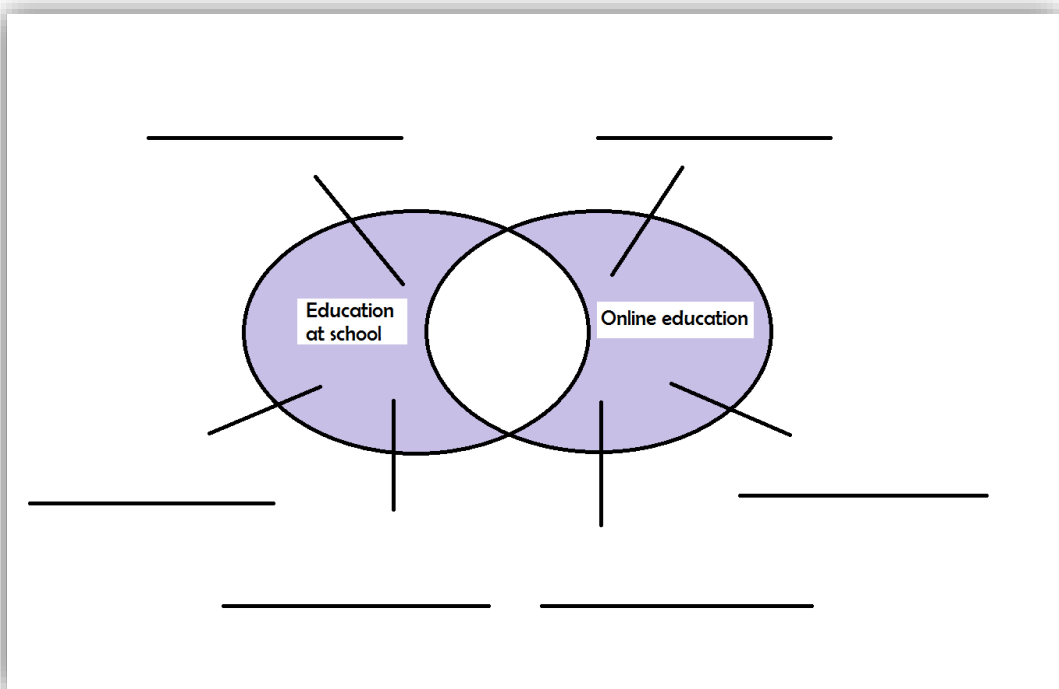
Brainstorming for Comparison Paragraphs

What are the similarities between being a doctor and being a vet?



Brainstorming for Contrast Paragraphs

What are the differences between education at school and online education?



Comparison Paragraph

Sample 1 (Point-by-point Method)

Real Madrid and FC Barcelona share a lot of similarities. First of all, both teams compete not only in the Spanish football league “La Liga”, but also in the UEFA championship. They are extraordinarily successful in their home arena, so they often deserve to play in the UEFA matches. The second similarity is about their budgets. Real Madrid is a very affluent team. Likewise, FC Barcelona is also a very rich team. Real Madrid has a lot of world-class players such as Sergio Ramos, Karim Mostafa Benzema, Gareth Bale and James Rodriguez. Similarly, FC Barcelona has a lot of classy footballers such as Andres Iniesta, Louis Alberto Suarez Diaz, Neymar da Silva Santos Jr. and Arda Turan under its wing. In addition, both teams’ goalkeepers are experts in their jobs: Keylor Navas does his best for Real Madrid and so does Marc-Andre Ter Stegen for Barça. The last similarity between these two football clubs is their number one strikers: Cristiano Ronaldo and Lionel Messi. Ronaldo is enthusiastically watched by all sports fans and authorities. Messi is also clapped and adored by millions of football fans and professionals. To cut a long story short, it is a great joy to watch these two world class teams play against each other.

Exercise: Underline the signal words that show comparison in the paragraph above.

Comparison Paragraph

Sample 2

Studying abroad and studying in your own country both have definite benefits for a student. Living in another country can be an exciting experience because everything seems new and different. The challenge of living in a new environment can give you courage and self-confidence, too. If you want to learn another language, living abroad is a great way to do that because you can make friends with people who are native speakers. Another good reason to live abroad is to learn more about another culture. On the other hand, there are also advantages to staying in your own country to study. It is cheaper than living abroad so you can save more money. Also, in your home country, everything is familiar. You don’t need to worry about being taught in a foreign language, and you can understand the culture and the expectations of teachers. Finally, if you stay in your own country, you can be close to your family and friends. Therefore, if you are thinking about where to study, consider all these benefits and make a decision that is right for you.

QUESTIONS:

1. Underline the topic sentence, supporting sentences and the concluding sentence.
2. Underline the signal words that show comparison.
3. In which method is this paragraph written, block or point-by-point method?

Topic Sentence Patterns for Comparison Paragraphs

1. Mel Gibson and Russell Crowe have several things in common.
2. Mel Gibson and Russell Crowe share a lot of similarities.
3. Mel Gibson is similar to Russell Crowe in a lot of ways.
4. The two actors Mel Gibson and Russell Crowe have a lot in common.
5. Mel Gibson and Russell Crowe are alike in several ways.

Activity 1: Write comparison paragraph topic sentences about the following. Use a variety of patterns.

1. Cem Yılmaz – Ata Demirer

_____.

2. learning a language – learning how to play a musical instrument

_____.

3. New York – Paris

_____.

4. Harry Potter books – the Lord of the Rings books

_____.

5. Turkish people – Italian people

_____.

Comparison Words and Phrases

similarly	likewise	equally	not only ... but also
both ... and	too	and	also
the same as	alike	like/just like	
similar to	in the same way (as)		

Example Sentences:

1. London is the financial heart of Great Britain. **Similarly**, Istanbul is the center of banking and finance in Turkey.
2. The streets in Istanbul are **similar to** the ones in Athens.
3. There are some striking **similarities** between the two cities.
4. London is the cultural capital of Great Britain. **Likewise**, Istanbul is the center of music, culture and art in Turkey.
5. Istanbul and Athens are **equally** noisy.
6. **Not only** Tokyoites **but also** New Yorkers dress fashionably.
7. **Both** New York **and** Tokyo have many international restaurants.
8. The two cities have **both** positive **and** negative features.
9. Tokyo is a center of fashion, and New York is, **too**.
10. London is the financial heart of Great Britain. Istanbul is **also** an important center of banking.
11. The subway system in New York is **the same as** the one in Tokyo.
12. Hand soap and liquid soap both work **in the same way**.
13. The streets in Istanbul and Athens are **alike**.
14. **Like** Tokyo, New York is an important center of fashion.
15. An LCD TV is **like / just like** an LCD monitor.

Activity 2: Studying the sample sentences above, fill in the gaps with appropriate comparison words and phrases from the box. Some questions may have more than one possible answer.

similarly	likewise	not only ... but also
both ... and	too	in the same way (as)
the same as	alike	like / just like
similar to	also	

1. A dog park has a fence where people and their dogs can play together. _____, a dog run is a small fenced area that is often located within a park.
2. New York and Tokyo are _____ each other in several aspects.
3. _____ PCs _____ Apple Macs can use Microsoft office.
4. London is the financial heart of Great Britain. Istanbul is an important center of banking and finance, _____.
5. Olive oil works _____ as some anti-inflammatory drugs.
6. My sister, _____ my cousin, wears glasses.
7. Tokyo is densely populated and noisy _____ New York.

Brainstorm about the **similarities between two social media tools** (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc.) and write a well-organized COMPARISON paragraph about it – including a topic sentence, supporting sentences and a concluding sentence. Don't forget to use related comparison words and phrases.

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Contrast Paragraph

Sample 1 (Block Method)

Reading a story in a book is often very different from seeing it as a film. When you read a story, you need to use your imagination. A book usually gives a lot of description about the people, places and things in the story so you can create pictures in your mind. In addition, the conversations between people are always written with details that describe how the people look or feel while they are talking. When you read, you use a lot of imagination to help “see” the characters in the story. However, when you see a film, it is a different experience. Unlike a book, when you watch a film, you don’t need to use your imagination. The pictures on the screen give you all the details about the people, places and things in the story. The conversations are spoken out loud so you just listen and watch. The feelings of the people come through their faces, body movements and voices. Although a book and a film might tell the same story, reading a book and watching a film are very different experiences.

Exercise: Underline the signal words that show contrast in the paragraph above.

Contrast Paragraph

Sample 2

While Istanbul and Ankara are the two biggest and most important cities in Turkey, they are very different in many respects. First of all, the two cities' roles are different. Ankara is the capital of Turkey, and is home to the country's parliament, high court and most of its government buildings. Istanbul, on the other hand, is Turkey's cultural and financial centre. Most of the country's biggest cultural events, such as conferences, concerts and exhibitions are held here. It is also the home of many national and international companies' Turkish headquarters. Secondly, Istanbul and Ankara have also had very different histories. Before Atatürk designated it the capital of the newly founded Turkish republic in 1923, Ankara was a small, dusty central Anatolian town of little significance. On the other hand, Istanbul was founded by Emperor Constantine in 330 as the capital of the Byzantine Empire. After that empire's fall in 1453, Istanbul continued as the capital of the Ottoman Empire until 1922. Finally, the cities' styles are also very different, and this difference is a direct result of their different roles and histories. Ankara is green, leafy, quiet, organised, and will not hold a casual visitor's attention for very long. In contrast, Istanbul is noisy, chaotic, an intriguing mix of the old and new. To sum up, Istanbul differs from Ankara in many respects such as role, history and style.

QUESTIONS:

1. Underline the topic sentence, supporting sentences and the concluding sentence.
2. Underline the signal words that show contrast.
3. In which method is this paragraph written, block or point-by-point method?

Topic Sentence Patterns for Contrast Paragraphs

1. Jennifer Lopez and Rihanna have several differences.
2. Jennifer Lopez and Rihanna differ in significant ways.
3. Jennifer Lopez is different from Rihanna in a lot of ways.
4. Although / While Jennifer Lopez and Rihanna are both popular singers, they are different in many ways.
5. There are a lot of differences between Jennifer Lopez and Rihanna.
6. Jennifer Lopez and Rihanna are unlike in several ways.

Activity 3: Write topic sentences for possible contrast paragraphs.

1. Heathrow Airport – Gaziantep Airport

_____.

2. attending a university abroad – attending a university within the country

_____.

3. New York – Paris

_____.

4. iPhone 6 – Samsung Galaxy Edge

_____.

Contrast Words and Phrases

but	yet	however	although
even though	though	unlike	not like
not the same as	dissimilar	different from	in contrast (to)
contrary to	compared to / with	in comparison	while
whereas	on the other hand		

Example Sentences:

1. Dogs eat a mix of raw and cooked food, **but** cats mostly eat raw food.
2. Tahiti is a common destination for “extreme” sport enthusiasts. **Yet**, Laos is actually a more suitable location.
3. Rock music is often very fast; **however**, folk music is usually very slow.
4. **Although/Even though/Though** Havana is a city which is popular with tourists, Rio is much more popular.
5. Flash discs have no moving parts **unlike** hard drives.
6. Facilities provided in prison hospitals are **not like/not the same as** those provided in regular hospitals.
7. Eastern and Western students are **dissimilar/different** in their expectations of university.
8. Istanbul is completely **different from** Berlin.
9. There is a big **difference between** the applicants in terms of experience.
10. **In contrast to/Contrary to** John, who is a liberal, Bill is a conservative.
11. London Heathrow airport is very busy **compared to / with** Berlin International.
12. **In comparison with** other European countries, house prices in the UK are very high.
13. He was a loud friendly man. **In comparison**, his brother was rather shy.
14. Some people like to exercise indoors, **while / whereas** others prefer to exercise outdoors.
15. In Rugby most injuries are related to the neck; **on the other hand**, football injuries are most often related to the feet and legs.

Activity 4: Studying the sample sentences above, fill in the gaps with appropriate contrast words and phrases from the box. Some questions may have more than one possible answer.

even though	though	unlike	not like
not the same as	dissimilar	different from	in contrast (to)
contrary to	compared to / with	in comparison	while
whereas	although		

1. _____ men are often considered better at “hard” science subjects like physics and mathematics, women often graduate with higher grade point averages.
2. _____ the Pc and the Mac can both perform the same functions, the Mac is much faster.
3. _____ cats, dogs are social or group animals.
4. Facilities provided in state universities are _____ those provided in private universities.
5. A laptop computer is _____ a desktop computer because it is smaller and more compact.
6. Istanbul and Berlin are _____ in terms of population and location.
7. Microsoft Office costs about £100 _____ Open Office which is free.
8. _____ popular belief, large dogs are less aggressive than small dogs.
9. A laser printer is cheap to run _____ an inkjet.
10. _____ going on holiday to a beach resort offers many opportunities for relaxation and sport, a city break offers many cultural activities.

Compare & Contrast Translation Exercise

Translate the sentences below from Turkish to English using the compare and contrast words and phrases.

1. Bir bebeğe bakmak, yaşlı birine bakmakla birçok açıdan benzerdir.

2. Basketboldaki kurallar futboldaki kurallarla aynı değildir.

3. Dalış ve sörf, su sporu olmalarına rağmen, birbirlerinden oldukça farklı sportlardır.

4. Türk dizilerinin aksine, yabancı diziler çok kapsamlı konulara sahiptir.

5. Hem Ege’de hem de Akdeniz’de pek çok turistik yer vardır.

6. Diğer sporlarla kıyaslandığında, yoga hamileler için ideal bir spordur.

7. Fotoğrafçılar görsel sanatlarda başarılıdır. Tasarımcılar da görsel sanatlarda başarılıdır.

8. iOS oldukça hızlı olmasına rağmen, Android daha kullanışlı bir işletim sistemidir.

9. Büyük şehirlerin aksine, küçük şehirler yaşaması daha kolay yerlerdir.

10. Çin’deki erkekler daha fazla sayıda sigara içmelerine rağmen, kanser seviyeleri Avrupa’daki erkeklerden daha düşüktür.

Brainstorm about the **differences between high school years and university years** and write a well-organized CONTRAST paragraph about it – including a topic sentence, supporting sentences and a concluding sentence. Don't forget to use related contrast words and phrases.

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