

Link your Sentences p

Exercise :

1. Read the following paragraph and match the underlined words (a-f) with the tiles (1-6)

WHO

When diplomats met to form the United Nations in 1945, one of the things they discussed was setting up a global health organisations. As a result, world health Organisation was set up on 7 April 1948 – a date we now celebrate every year as World Health day. Who is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, It also accounts for shaping the health research agenda such as setting norms and standards, providing technical support to countries, monitoring and assessing health trends. Since health is a shared responsibility, WHO’s job is to provide equitable access to essential care and collective defence against translational threats. In brief WHO’s greatest concern must always rest with disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; that is to say, the groups who often live in remote rural areas or shanty towns and have little political voice.

<i>as a result</i>	.....	1.explaining
<i>also</i>	.....	2.cause
<i>such as</i>	.....	Summarising
<i>since</i>	.....	4.consequence
<i>. in brief</i>	.....	5.addition
<i>that is to say</i>	.....	6.giving examples

2- Read the following information about the use of linking words, then do the tasks below. In your writing, you are expected to present coherent arguments by linking ideas together. You are also required to point out similarities, highlight differences, justify statements and provide examples and conclusions.

Hare are some common linking words and their use

Linking words	When to use them
And, also, as well as, moreover, further, in addition, additionally, next, secondly, thirdly	To add information or ideas or emphasise a statement
Similarly, likewise, in the same way, equally,	To make comparison
although, however, yet, but, despite	To make concession
Whereas, in contrast, while, conversely	To show contrast
For this reason, to this end, for this purpose, because, since, so that.	To provide reasons
As, as a consequence, as a result, hence, therefore, thus, so	To explain results
For example, for instance, in other words, such as	To provide examples
As has been noted, finally, in brief, in short, to summarise, consequently, therefore, in conclusion, so, in other words, accordingly	To draw conclusions.

A. Choose the correct word to fill in the blanks.

- a. Zahra got an award fro UNESCOShe was the first to fight illiteracy in her village.
(**even though- because – but**)
- b. -the school is far away, Zahra attends all afternoon classes.
(**however- although- Because**)
- c. She gets higher marksstudying in difficult conditions.
(**although – despite – however**)
- d. Her parents were illiterate hey didn't send her to school when she was young.
(**if- since- consequently**).
- e. UNESCO works to promote different fields of interest education, science and culture.
(**likewise – example- such as**).

B. Rewrite the following sentences, using the words between brackets

- a. Jamal is illiterate He is a member in different human rights organisations.(*Despite*)
- b. He is respected by all his neighbours. They choose him as their spokesman. (*because*)
- c. Many organisations denounce human right violations. There are still many victims. .(*although*)
- d. Some people aren't volunteers in any NGOs They help people solve their problems. . (*Yet*)
- e. Governmental organisation receive financial support from the government. NGOs rely on benevolent donations.(*whereas*)
- f. Greenpeace is a non-profit organisation Its work is voluntary . (*therefore*)