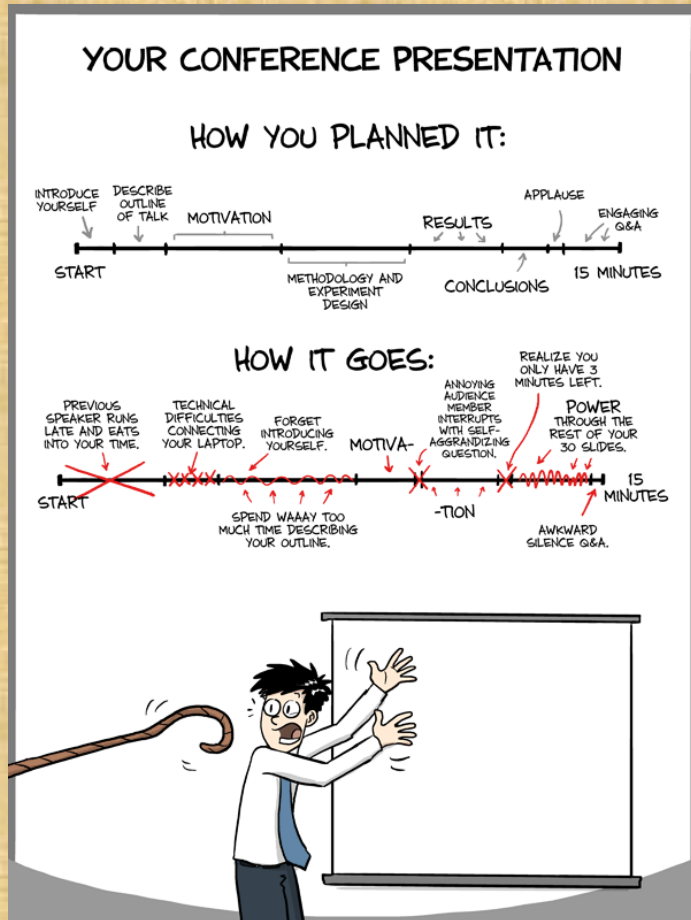


Return any Homework and Quizzes

Quiz 3 to be submitted!

# Introduction to English for Scientific Communication

## Lesson 7



# Quiz time

Note that the quiz has questions on the back as well as the front.

# **SPECIAL TOPIC 7**

**therefore, thus, hence, for that  
reason, as a result**

# logical inference or causation: 'as a result'

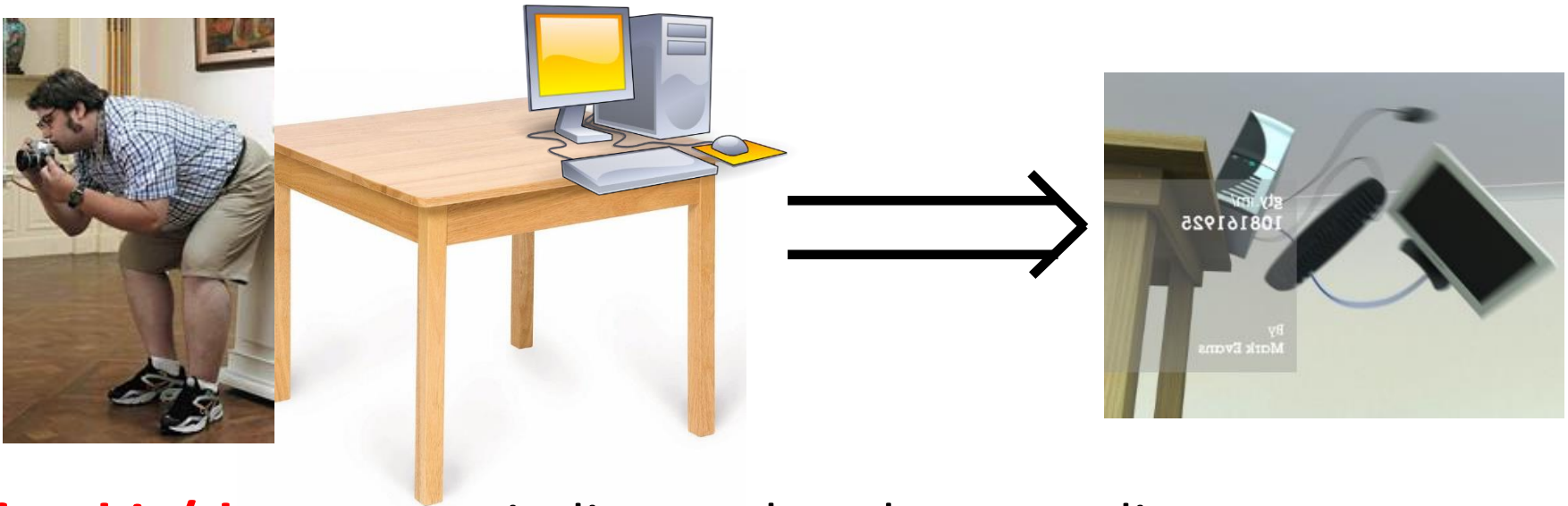
1. The computer fell on the floor, and as a result, the hard drive doesn't work.



as a result (also consequently, as a consequence) expresses a **direct cause-effect relationship**. But it is not necessarily unavoidable.

# logical inference or causation: 'for this reason'

2. The computer was left near the edge of the table, and for this reason, when I bumped the table, it fell.



**for this/that reason** indicates that the preceding sentence or clause **describes the reason, but not the cause**, for the stated result. The causal connection is not direct, and the result is not unavoidable.

# logical inference or causation: 'therefore'

3. The computer is broken, and therefore I need a new one.



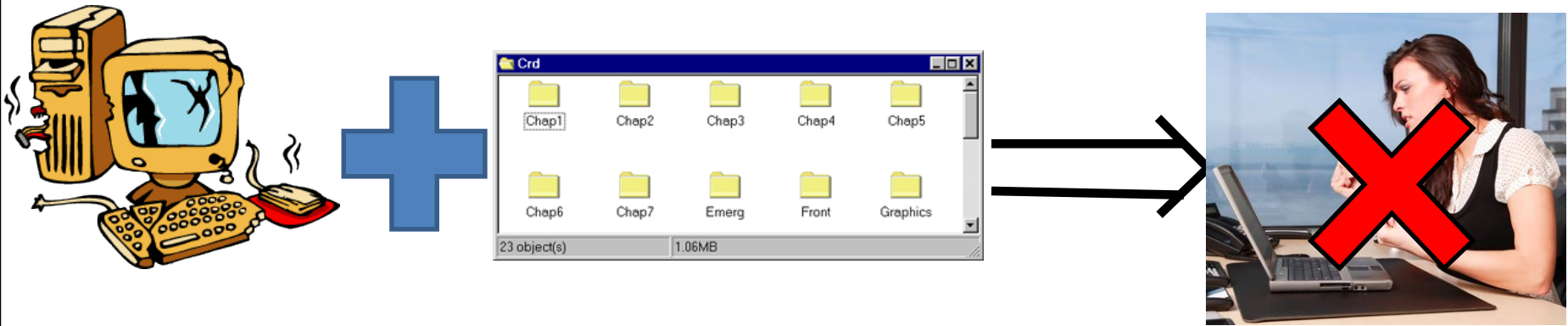
Therefore  
⇒



**Therefore** is similar to *for this/that reason*, but the connection is more direct and to some extent unavoidable. Usually **therefore** is more natural expressing a causal relation than a logical relation.

# logical inference or causation: 'thus'

4. The computer is broken, and I need a file in it to finish my paper. Thus I cannot finish my paper until it is fixed.

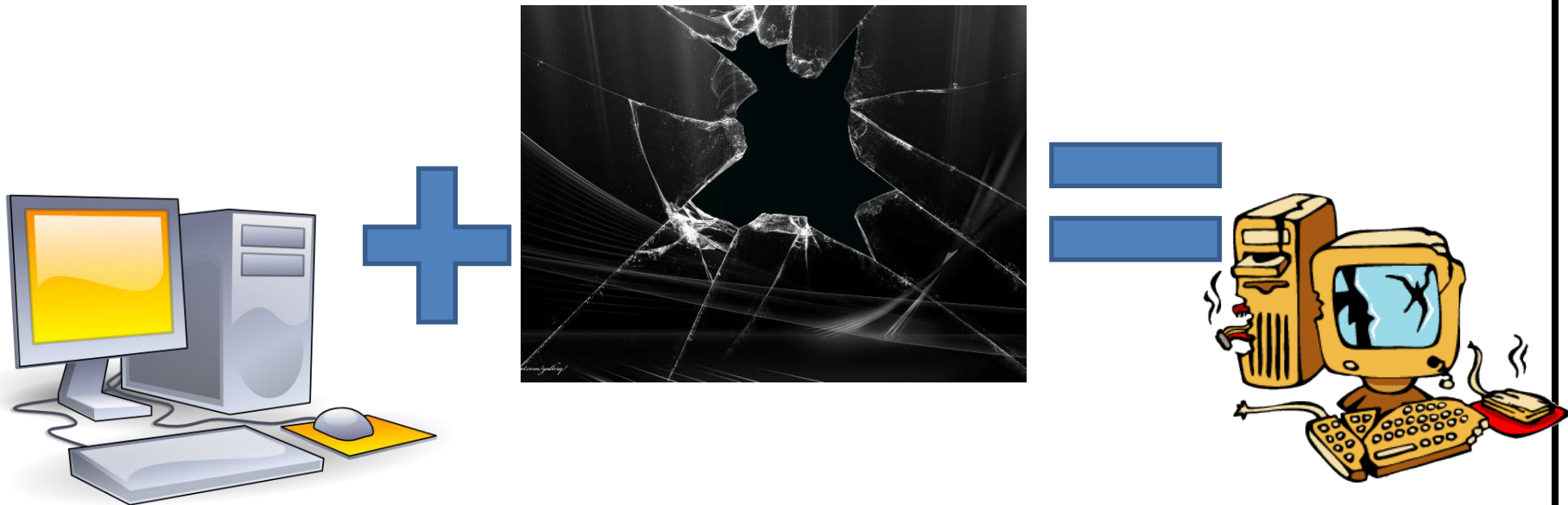


Thus is similar to therefore, but it usually expresses a somewhat stronger meaning of unavoidability. Also, it is usually more natural to express logical connections. It also contains a nuance of in this way.



# logical inference or causation: 'hence'

5. This is a computer. It is broken. Hence, it is a broken computer.



Hence expresses the strongest meaning of unavoidability, and it is most natural in expressing logical relations

# But Note This

However, note that the **meanings** of these words **overlap a great deal**, and there are many cases in which several (or even all) can be exchanged without changing the meaning of the sentence significantly.

# **CLASS DEBATE**

# Class Debate

- I will give a you all topic, and in your teams you have to think of two reasons **for** and two reasons **against** the topic
- The teams will be divided into **5 teams for** and **5 teams against**, with **one team as judges**
- Each team from each side will present one of their reasons, the opposition has the chance to ask 3 'yes' or 'no' answer questions.
- The judges will vote for the winning side, and give their reasons

# Debate topic Example

Cats are better than dogs?

# Debate topic Example

Cats are better than dogs?

For

1. Cats are more intelligent
2. Cats are very cute, definitely cuter than dogs

# Debate topic Example

Cats are better than dogs?

For

1. Cats are more intelligent
2. Cats are very cute, definitely cuter than dogs

Against

1. Dogs are more fun to play with, especially in the park
2. I am allergic to cats

# Debate topic 1

Is the new trend of 'internet review' of papers a good advancement for science?



# Debate topic 3

Is the whole STAP controversy a sign of problems with scientific education and ethics in Japan?

# Closing Quiz next week

Please revise all the questions from the quizzes!

If you haven't finished quiz 3, please do so! It will be used as the basis for the passage you write in the quiz