

In Alaska in 1964, a magnitude 9.2 earthquake jarred the earth so strongly it caused fishing boats to sink in Louisiana. What causes the ground tremble like that? The answer is simple. The Earth's surface is on the move. The surface of the earth, called the "crust," is not one solid piece. It's more like a 20 piece puzzle. Each puzzle piece is called a "plate."

The plates constantly move. Fortunately for us, they don't move fast. Geologists estimate the fastest plate might shift 6 inches a year (15 centimeters). That's about as fast as your hair grows. Earthquakes happen when a plate scrapes, bumps, or drags along another plate. When does this happen? Constantly. About a half-million quakes rock the Earth every day. That's millions a year. People don't feel most of them because the quake is too small, too far below the surface, or deep in the sea. Some, however, are so powerful they can be felt thousands of miles away. A powerful earthquake can cause landslides, tsunamis, flooding, and other catastrophic events. Most damage and deaths happen in populated areas. That's because the shaking can cause windows to break, structures to collapse, fire, and other dangers.

Alaska has the record for the largest U.S. earthquake. On March 28, 1964, a magnitude 9.2 quake occurred and killed 131 people. Most earthquakes happen 50 miles (80 kilometers) or less below the Earth's surface. They can happen as deep as 400 miles (644 kilometers) below the surface. Southern California has about 10,000 earthquakes a year. Very few are felt. Alaska averages 24,000 earthquakes a year, the most seismic activity in North America. Florida and North Dakota have the fewest earthquakes in the U.S.

In 1985, the jolt from an 8.1 magnitude earthquake in Michoacán, Mexico caused water to slosh out of a pool in Tucson, Arizona—1240 miles (2000 kilometers) away! Most earthquakes and volcanos—80%—happen close to where two plates meet. Depending on the plate, they move between 0.3 to 5.9 inches a year (1 to 15 centimeters) a year. Because of moving plates, geologists predict that Los Angeles will meet Alaska ... in 70 million years! (It'll be neighbors with San Francisco in 15 million years.)

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/earthquake>

Text Comprehension:

1-Answer these questions:

- 1- Give the text a title.
- 2- From where is the text extracted?
- 3- What is the record of Alaska's earthquake?
- 4- What caused the earthquake?
- 5- How many quakes rocks the earth each day?
- 6- How many human losses happened in this earthquake?
- 7- What happened in 1985?

2-answer with true or false:

- 1- The text talks about the hazard of the earthquakes in the world.
- 2- In 1966, an earthquake hit Alaska.
- 3- A powerful earthquake can cause landslides, tsunamis, flooding, and other catastrophic events.
- 4- Because of moving plates, geologists predict that Los Angeles will meet Alaska in 20 million years
- 5- Alaska averages 24,000 earthquakes a year.
- 6- Earthquake is a parlous phenomenon.

3-give the synonym of these words:

Jarred=....., tremble=....., scrapes=....., damage=.....,
Deep=....., largest=....., solid=.....

4-Translate these words into Arabic:

Earth's surface=, geologists=....., landslides=
Flooding=....., structures to collapse=,
magnitude earthquake=

5- Give 6 verbs from the text and tell which tense is it, and why it is used.

6-Give each paragraph a title.

7-Write an essay to Talk about earthquakes in Algeria (use your own words).

Grammar:

*talking about writing. It is important to talk about the writing skills: which language style to use? The arrangement of the ideas and paragraphs,etc.

Academic writing: writing done by scholars for scholars.

Topic sentence: introductory sentence in a paragraph that states the topic of it. Located at the beginning of the paragraph.

Supporting sentence: paragraph sentence that supports topic sentence.

Thesis statement: sentence in academic essay that states what the essay is about.

Concluding sentence: the last sentence in the paragraph should be a conclusion.

Unity: if all sentences and ideas in a paragraph or essay are related to one main idea, then the writing has unity.

Transition words: words that form a bridge from one idea to the other.

Types of sentences:

Simple sentences:

- Has a subject and verb pair.
- A complete thought.
- Independent.

Compound sentence:

- Has two or more subject-verb pairs.
- Two or more sentences joined by coordinating conjunction. FANBOYZ.
- Requires a comma before the conjunction.

Complex Sentence:

- Complete sentence joined with one or more incomplete sentences.
- Connected through subordinating conjunctions: because, after, when....etc.
- Joined with relative pronouns also: who, whom, which, that.
- A comma is required between the sentences.

Compound-Complex Sentence:

- One or more dependent sentences joined with one or more independent sentences.
- A long sentence.
- Respecting the punctuation.

Essay writing:

An essay is a long piece of writing that has to contain:

Introduction: at the beginning starts with thesis statement. Where the writer needs to attract the reader's attention.

Body: contains supporting paragraphs, the writer is free to add as many as he wants as long as he keeps the cohesion.

Conclusion: a paragraph that concludes the main idea of the essay, found at the end.

*Becoming a stronger writer, for work or for fun, isn't as simple as just sitting down and putting words to paper. There are actually different types of writing that serve different

purposes, and understanding the goal you're trying to achieve—and the technique that will best serve it—will make your work stronger.

The four main types of writing styles are **persuasive, narrative, expository, and descriptive**

Persuasive: writing that states the opinion of the writer and attempts to influence the reader. For example: the writing used in advertisements and reviews.

Narrative: writing in which the author tells a story, for example: short stories and novels.

Expository: writing in which the author informs or explain a subject to the readers. For example: news and research papers.

Descriptive: writing in which the author tries to paint a picture to the readers. For example: magazines posts and photograph captions.

Writing rules:

- The writing should have one main idea.
- Idea development through supporting sentences: examples, details, and statistics, quotations, etc.
- All good writing has unity.
- Cohesion: the flow of ideas from one to another.
- Basic rules for sentence structure.
- Punctuation: respect of the punctuation rules; capitalization, commas...etc.