

<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General situation (ex?, %?) • Decision evoked • Question / this decision 	<p>Nowadays, 90% of children know how to use a tablet by the age of two.</p> <p>The European Parliament is considering making the sale of smartphones for children under 13 illegal.</p> <p>Are smartphones dangerous for the development of children?</p>
<p>PART 1: FOR (or AGAINST)</p> <p>> introductory sentence</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argument 1 + example To begin with, / First, ... For example, ... <i>privilégier le pluriel</i> • Argument 2 + example Then, / Second, ... For instance, ... • Argument 3 + example Finally, / Third, ... For example, ... 	<p>Smartphones can be good for children.</p> <p>First, ^{they} (it) can be good for safety reasons. For example, a child who is outside can call his/her parents if he has a problem. <i>their!</i></p> <p>Moreover, ^{they have} it can help to teach responsibility. For instance, a child with a smartphone has to take care of a valuable object.</p> <p>Lastly, ^{if} having a smartphone at a young age makes ^{children} one competent in technology. For example, a child who gets a smartphone at a young age knows better how to use technology.</p>
<p>TRANSITION</p> <p>> Opposition: But ... / Yet, ... / However, ...</p>	<p>But smartphones have not only positive aspects for children.</p> <p><i>Construction de la négation!</i> → attention</p>
<p>PART 2: AGAINST (or FOR)</p> <p>> introductory sentence</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argument 1 + example To begin with, / First, ... For example, ... • Argument 2 + example Then, / Second, ... For instance, ... • Argument 3 + example Moreover, ... / Furthermore, ... For example, ... • Argument 4 + example Finally, ... / Lastly, ... For example, ... 	<p>Smartphones can affect development of children.</p> <p>To begin with, ^{the} (it) ^{privilégier le pluriel} can change the behaviour of young people. For example, violent video games can make children violent.</p> <p>Then smartphones affect the health of children. For instance, a child who uses a smartphone at night is sleep deprived. <i>privilégier le pluriel</i></p> <p>Furthermore, it can take away children from other people. For example, a child who spends all his time on his/her smartphone doesn't know how to socialize. <i>pluriel, malade</i></p> <p>Finally, it can affect learning. For instance, smartphones can distract children's attention. → consequence?</p>
<p>CONCLUSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal opinion / decision I think ... / In my opinion, ... / As far as I am concerned, ... • Personal example(s) 	<p>In my opinion, smartphones are not good for children and you have to be mature enough to have one. Maybe, making the sale of smartphones for children under 13 illegal is a good thing. I think it can make children spend more time with their family and friends. → excellent!</p>

Full Name:

ne pas se prononcer,
tout de suite.

Class:

<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General situation (ex?, %?) • Decision evoked • Question / this decision 	<p>Newspapers, money magazines and children are addicted to mobile devices. Personally, make the sale of smartphones for children under 13 illegal can be good for them. But what are the arguments for and against this action?</p>
<p>PART 1: FOR (or AGAINST!)</p> <p>> introductory sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argument 1 + example To begin with, / First, ... For example, ... • Argument 2 + example Then, / Second, ... For instance, ... • Argument 3 + example Finally, / Third, ... For example, ... 	<p>This action can be a bad idea for some reasons:</p> <p>First, mobile devices are good for children's autonomy and security. They can call their parents if they have a problem for example.</p> <p>Second, they can teach them responsibilities. They can learn to be attentive for example.</p> <p>Third, they can be more competent in technology. They can have an advantage of technology in the future for example. take an advantage of technology for the future.</p>
<p>TRANSITION</p> <p>> Opposition: But ... / Yet, ... / However, ...</p>	<p>But, there are many reasons to be against this action!</p>
<p>PART 2: AGAINST (or FOR!)</p> <p>> introductory sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argument 1 + example To begin with, / First, ... For example, ... • Argument 2 + example Then, / Second, ... For instance, ... • Argument 3 + example Moreover, ... / Furthermore, ... For example, ... • Argument 4 + example Finally, ... / Lastly, ... For example, ... 	<p>And here are some of the reasons to be against this action:</p> <p>First, they can be addicted to mobile devices. They can't be independent and they don't go outside and they are always on their smartphones.</p> <p>Then, mobile devices can change the mood of children. They can be more aggressive and angry. They don't have a nice mobile device with their friends.</p> <p>Moreover, mobile devices are not good for their social life. They don't have social relations and human interactions and stay on social media for example.</p> <p>Lastly, smartphones can cause neurological disorders like brain damages, so it's not good for children's brains.</p>
<p>CONCLUSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal opinion / decision I think ... / In my opinion, ... / As far as I am concerned, ... • Personal example(s) 	<p>I think that making the sale of smartphones for children under 13 illegal is a good idea.</p>

Full Name:

ne pas utiliser car tu ne mentionnes pas l'origine (idée Class: du peu américain)

<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General situation (ex?, %?) • Decision evoked • Question / this decision 	<p>Nowadays, 70% teenagers are addicted to their mobile phone and 45% of children are addicted to it. The European Parliament is also considering making the sale of smartphones for children under 13 illegal → ne pas donner toute de suite la réponse</p> <p>This decision is a good decision → privilégier une question</p>
<p>PART 1: FOR (or AGAINST)</p> <p>> introductory sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argument 1 + example To begin with, / First, ... For example, ... • Argument 2 + example Then, / Second, ... For instance, ... • Argument 3 + example Finally, / Third, ... For example, ... 	<p>The mobile phone is a good invention and can allow children to socialise and become more confident. Mobile phones are good devices (appareil) → privilégier le pluriel →</p> <p>For example, children can communicate with the rest of the world through laptops and social networks.</p> <p>Then, in case of danger, children can call their parents or help → call for</p> <p>Finally, the phone allows children to take responsibility for their actions → privilégier le pluriel: mobile phones allow.</p>
<p>TRANSITION</p> <p>> Opposition: But ... / Yet, ... / However, ...</p>	<p>However, the phone can be harmful for children → privilégier le pluriel: mobile phones</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-sg <-- Δ --> pl.</p>
<p>PART 2: AGAINST (or FOR)</p> <p>> introductory sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argument 1 + example To begin with, / First, ... For example, ... • Argument 2 + example Then, / Second, ... For instance, ... • Argument 3 + example Moreover, ... / Furthermore, ... For example, ... • Argument 4 + example Finally, ... / Lastly, ... For example, ... 	<p>The mobile phone is bad for young children and for children it makes them completely independent and addicted ✓</p> <p>First, children can not write without spelling errors and for some it becomes worrisome, making errors → (is) becoming worrying = epeler → c'est entrainé de deviner (inquiétant) → à l'oral</p> <p>Then, children can not play outside or do anything other than being on screens → ne peuvent pas (s'ils peuvent!) → privilégier le pluriel</p> <p>Moreover, children can no longer speak their own language correctly and mix the language of the internet and the language of their mother tongue → privilégier le pluriel</p> <p>Finally, children are completely dependent on their cell phones and do not know how to get along alone anymore → privilégier le pluriel</p>
<p>CONCLUSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal opinion / decision I think ... / In my opinion, ... / As far as I am concerned, ... • Personal example(s) 	<p>As far as I am concerned, I think it's a good decision because today's kids are completely addicted to their cell phones to the point where they can not do anything anymore so even if the laptop is convenient, it is not necessary that a child under thirteen years is a phone cannot has</p> <p>it is not necessary for a child to have a ... +v</p>