

BE : 3.7/4.7/4/3.7

CHAPTER 7 CAUSE AND EFFECT

3.7 menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait hubungan sebab akibat, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan because of ..., due to ..., thanks to ...)

4.7 menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait hubungan sebab akibat, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks

Learning Objective

In this chapter, you will learn about Cause and Effect. Practicing is needed to enhance your understanding on the social function and the structure of sentence containing cause and effect.

BEFORE LEARNING

Look at the table and match the cause to the proper effect.

CAUSE	EFFECT
The presidents cleans State companies from corruption.	Foreign companies fund rebellions to overthrow the ruling president.
The president limits the ownership of the State companies by the foreign investors for only 30%.	His citizens highly respect him.
The president shows how hard he works for the country.	He is hated by people whose ambition to get wealth by corruption is as high as a mountain.

WHILST LEARNING

To know more about how to make sentences with different type of expressing cause and effect, you should learn word forming so that it's easy for you to change a sentence into a noun phrase and vice versa. Open this link to know more on word forming: <https://hedwigbooks.com/2018/07/20/word-forming/> then do the exercise below.

ACTIVITY ONE

Fill in the blank with the correct part of speech of the word in bracket. When it is verb, pay attention on the tense of the sentence.

1. The world-wide singers begin to pay attention on the ... (**destroy**) of the earth. Their ... (**sing**) is about saving the earth. Their ... (**attract**) ... (**perform**) is powerful enough to move the young people's heart to join their ... (**environment**) campaign.
2. The young people's ... (**encourage**) to take a risk in facing ... (**fail**) is highly ... (**appreciation**). For this reason, the President choose some of them as the ... (**motivate**) for the other young people to develop the ... (**nation**) economy. The president' ... (**future**) ... (**decide**) is supported by the wealth people in this country.
3. The influencers in social media which are mostly young must create a ... (**contain**) that can become ... (**inspire**) for others to have a real ... (**act**) on reducing plastic waste whose ... (**accumulate**) grows ... (**uncontrollable**)

ACTIVITY TWO

After learning the function and position of each part of speech in sentences, it is hoped that you can apply them in expressing cause and effect in various ways. Now, open these links to learn about causative verbs, preposition, nouns, subordinators conjunctions and sentence connectors: <https://hedwigbooks.com/writing/> (choose Cause and Effect) and https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SM_CB_gLflw

NOW DO SOME EXERCISES BELOW!

A. Combine the two sentences in at least three ways. Here is the example for you.

e.g. Generation Z will lead the world in the next 20 years. They must be educated to have life and soft skills.

- Being the future leader gives the rise to the need of education on life and soft skills.

- Since generation Z will lead the world in the next 20 years, they must be educated to have life and soft skills.

- Generation Z must be educated to have life and soft skills due to their important role in the future.

1. There are more and more challenges in the world that young people have to solve. The world leaders take the action on the world problems too slowly to make the world better.

2. The decision makers lack of the understanding and concession of workable technologies and practices to solve the crisis of greenhouse gases in earth's atmosphere. The Nobel Price nominee, Greta Thurnberg, invited young people in the world to wake up and make a change.

3. Greta's ability to inspire the global movement of school strikes for climate is admitted by the world. She is nominated to get the Noble.

4. Our remaining forests have to be protected. They do vital work to soak up excess carbon and produce abundant Oxygen.

5. Researches are trying to map the model and detail of the most impactful solution globally. Climate is the problem of nations, business, homeowners and so forth.

ACTIVITY THREE

Here is an article. Find some causes and effects, and paraphrase them in good sentences expressing cause and effect or write your own sentences of cause and effect based on the information in the text.

NOW OR NEVER FOR SAVING OUR NATURAL WORLD

MAR 9, 2020 ENRIC SALA EXPLORER-IN-RESIDENCE, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Natural systems are not just critical to the survival of the nine million plant and animal species with which we share this planet. They are also key to humanity's own future, which is increasingly being threatened by our failure to reduce carbon emissions and to protect the ecological foundations of life itself.

Washington DC - The world is at a crossroads. The future of life on our planet – and thus our own – is in jeopardy. Humanity has overreached in its pursuit of affluence. Research shows that we have altered more than 75% of the world's ice-free land. Over half of the planet's habitable surface is now used to produce food, with wildlands constituting less than 25% of Earth. The ocean has fared no better. In the last hundred years, 90% of large fish have been removed from the sea, with 63% of stocks overfished.

Making matters worse, greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions from industry, agriculture, and deforestation have increased significantly since 1970. With human-driven global warming accelerating, we can no longer ignore the loss of natural areas or the threat of climate change.

We already know that if land conversion and GHG emissions are not reduced by 2030, it will be impossible to limit global warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels, as envisioned in the 2015 Paris climate agreement.

Moreover, even warming of 1.5°C would pose a grave threat to the planet's biology, accelerating a sixth mass extinction that is already underway. As ecosystems unravel, the quality of life for all species, including humans, will diminish.

When ecosystems are compromised, the natural goods that they provide – clean air and water, crop pollination, and storm protection – inevitably will decline. Studies show that declining access to clean water and intensifying storms and droughts related to climate change could displace 100 million people just in the next 30 years.

Humans will not be the only ones to suffer in a warming world. After all, we share the planet with around nine million species of plants and animals. As ecosystems falter, species large and small will come increasingly under strain, and will need to adapt or perish. Many will go extinct, whereupon it will take millions of years for Earth to recover its breadth and depth of biodiversity. With the planet fundamentally and irreversibly changed, the implications for humanity itself would be immediate and far-reaching.

To prevent such a scenario, we first must remember that the 2015 Paris climate accord was always a half-deal:

it addresses the causes of global warming, but not the threat to natural systems upon which all life depends. Today, only 15% of land and 7% of our oceans are protected. Yet studies show that by 2030, we must protect twice as much land and four times as much ocean just to secure essential ecosystems and avoid the most catastrophic effects of climate change. Protecting natural areas, then, is the missing link to maintaining prosperity in a warming world.

In anticipation of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity summit in Kunming, China, later this year, scientists and other stakeholders have developed the Global Deal for Nature. As a time-bound, science-driven plan to protect 30% of land and water by 2030, the Global Deal is a stepping stone to conserving 50% of the Earth in a natural state by 2050. In the next decade, we need to achieve more in terms of conservation than we have accomplished over the past century. Reaching this goal requires a rapid and collective acceleration of conservation efforts worldwide.

Just as important as the amount of protected land and water is the diversity and health of natural areas. Land-based protections must safeguard the ecosystems required to support threatened species, mitigate climate change, and safeguard biodiversity. And in the ocean, avoiding species collapse and maintaining sustainable fisheries requires comprehensive protections for critical habitats, threatened species, and migratory corridors.

Although the task is daunting, protecting 30% of land and water by 2030 is eminently achievable. Skeptics will argue that we need to use the land and oceans to feed the projected ten billion people who will share the planet

by 2050, and that the proposed protections are too expensive or challenging. But research already shows that the 30% goal is attainable using existing technologies within existing consumption patterns, provided that there are shifts in policy, production, and expenditures by governments and businesses.

Moreover, the demand for food to sustain our growing population can be met with our current agricultural lands, simply by reducing food waste. But we also need to restore near-shore artisanal fisheries, and develop regenerative agriculture that provides local and healthier food while rebuilding the soil and absorbing much of the carbon pollution we emit into the atmosphere. If we redirect a portion of the government funding that subsidizes unsustainable fishing and agricultural practices each year, we can protect the natural areas that provide \$125 trillion per year worth of “ecosystem services” to humans. By identifying and mitigating nature-based risks to businesses, we can create a sustainable economy that benefits both humanity and the natural world.

We have one chance to get this right. Protecting a much larger share of the natural world is an ambitious goal. But it is one that will secure a vibrant future for humanity and all the species with which we share this planet. The Global Deal for Nature, together with the Paris agreement, can save the diversity and abundance of life on Earth. Our very future depends on rising to the challenge.

(Source: <https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/global-deal-nature-biodiversity-by-enric-sala-2020-03>)



ACTIVITY FOUR

It's time for you to write your own paragraph containing some expressions of cause and effect in about 250 words. Choose the topic below!

1. THE FAST DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.
2. THE LACK OF RESEARCH ON NATURAL RESOURCES.
3. THE IMPACT OF THE SLOWLY GROWING ECONOMY.

CLOSING

To summarize what we have learnt, answer the questions below:

1. What is cause?
2. What is effect?
3. Mention causative words to express cause and effect.