

CHAPTER

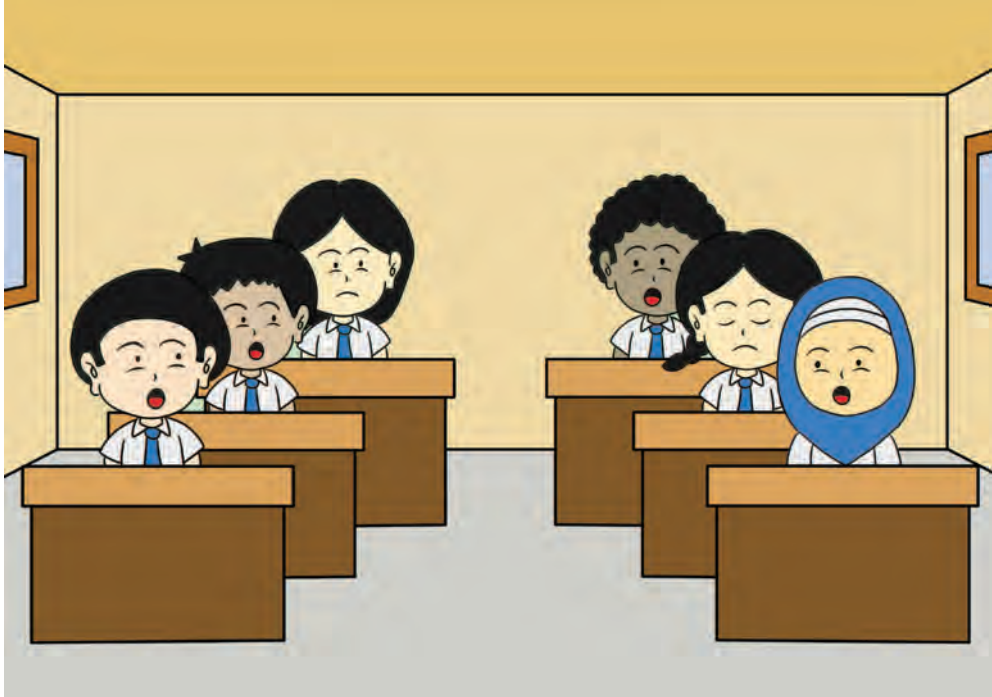
IX

You get what you earn!



I will learn to communicate reasons, effects, and contracts

- to provide an explanation
- to give good examples
- to give excuses
- to clarify
- etc.



Now there are many cars, motorcycles, buses, and trucks on our roads. Udin, Lina, Beni, Edo, and Siti are talking about some bad things caused by motor vehicles. Let's read their sentences together, loudly, clearly, and correctly. First, repeat after me.



Observing & Questioning



The roads are not safe now **because** many people do not drive carefully. They drive too fast. Many pedestrians get accidents **because** they do not cross the road carefully or **because** they walk too close to the traffic.

In big cities there are traffic jams everywhere **because** there are too many motor vehicles on the roads. It takes longer to go from one place to another now **because** there are traffic jams everywhere.



I walk to school, **because** walking is healthy. Sometimes I go to school on my bicycle too. My father is rarely sick **because** he goes to his office by bike.

My father also rides on his bicycle to work, **because** he wants to save the environment. **Because** he does not go to office by motorcycle, he also helps to save the energy and keep the air clean.





Observing & Questioning



You are right. And, **because** more and more people drive or ride on their motorcycles to work or to school, the air is very polluted now. Our environment is not good for our health anymore. People get sick easily **because** the air is dirty.

And, **because** the air in big cities is polluted by the smoke from motor vehicles, we can only see few stars there. In my grandma's village we can see thousands of stars every night because the sky is very clear there.





Observing & Questioning

Work in your group. Now, complete the following sentences with the students' statements. Pay attention to *how* and *what* for the word 'because' is used.

Hand-write your work on a piece of paper. Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly. Use the punctuation marks correctly, too.

While you are writing, say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.

The first one has been done for you. First, copy the example.



1. *Udin is saying that the roads are not safe now, because many people do not drive carefully. They drive too fast.*
2. *According to Udin, many pedestrians get accidents because _____.*
3. *According to Lina, because _____, there are many traffic jams in big cities.*
4. *Lina is also saying that you need more time to go from one place to another now because _____.*
5. *Beni goes to school on foot because he thinks _____.*
6. *In Beni's opinion his father is always healthy because _____.*
7. *Siti thinks her father saves the environment because _____.*
8. *In Edo's opinion the air pollution is very bad now because _____.*
9. *Edo also thinks that because _____ people get sick easily now.*
10. *In Dayu's opinion city people can see few stars in the sky at night because _____.*
11. *Dayu also thinks that there are more stars in the village than in the city because _____.*



Observing & Questioning



A *reason* is always associated with a *result*. To state a reason, you use *because*, but to state a result, you use *so*, with more or less the same meaning.

Work in your group. Restate each student's statements by stating the results. Hand-write your work on a piece of paper.

Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly. Use the punctuation marks correctly, too.

While you are writing, say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.

Udin's statements have been done for you. First, copy the examples.

Udin: "The roads are not safe now **because** many people do not drive carefully."

You: "In other words, many people do not drive carefully, so the roads are not safe now."

Udin: "The roads are dangerous now **because** many people drive too fast."

You: "In other words, people drive too fast, so the roads are dangerous now."

Udin: "Many pedestrians get an accident **because** they do not cross the road carefully."

You: "In other words, many pedestrians do not cross the road carefully, so they get an accident."

Udin: "Many pedestrians get an accident **because** they walk too close to the traffic."

You: "In other words, many pedestrians walk too close to the traffic, so they get an accident."



Observing & Questioning

Work in pairs to present your work in front of the class. One of you will state the fact with the reason, and the other will state the fact with the result.

First study the examples and practice presenting them.

Say every sentence loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.



This is your hand-written work.

Udin: *"The roads are not safe now **because** many people do not drive carefully."*

You: *"In other words, many people do not drive carefully, so the roads are not safe now."*

This is what you should say to present it orally in front of the class.

Student 1: **Udin says** the roads are not safe now because many people do not drive carefully".

Student 2: **In other words**, people do not drive carefully, so the roads are dangerous now.

This is your hand-written work.

Udin: *"The roads are dangerous now **because** many people drive too fast."*

You: *"In other words, people drive too fast, so the roads are dangerous now."*

This is what you should say to present it orally in front of the class.

Student 1: **According to Udin**, the roads are dangerous now **because** many people drive too fast.

Student 2: **In other words**, people drive too fast, so the roads are dangerous now.



Collecting Information



You will listen to the students telling us very good things about their town. It has just won the Adipura award, and they are *explaining* why it has won the award.

Listen to what they say carefully.

Work in your group. Now, rewrite the explanation given by each of the students in one paragraph by using the given clues. To complete each sentence, state the *reason* or the *result* of the fact stated in the clues.

Hand-write your work on a piece of paper. Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly. Use the punctuation marks correctly, too.

While you are writing, say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.

Some examples have been done for you. First, copy the examples.





1. Udin's explanation

The clues

- On the Independence Day Udin's town has won the Adipura award because
- Before, the people did not care, so
- Now, it is clean and beautiful because

Your paragraph

1. *Udin's explanation:*

On the Independence Day his town got the Adipura award because it is the cleanest town in the province. Before the people did not care, so it (the town) was dirty and messy. Now, it is clean and beautiful because the government and the people have been working hard together.

2. Dayu's explanation

The clues

- Before there were not many trees, so
- But, it is clean and green now, because
- Every body in town is happy to take part in it because....

Your paragraph

2. *Dayu's explanation:*

Before there were not many trees so it was hot and dry. But, it is clean and green now, because three years ago the mayor launched a program to clean the town and to plant trees. Every body in town is happy to take part in it because the government planned the program together with them (or, the people).



3. Siti's explanation

The clues

- People can separate the wet waste from the dry waste because.....
- The rubbish bins in every house are never smelly because
- There are many rubbish bins around the town so

4. Udin's explanation

The clues

- The government has fixed the floors and the pavements of the big market, so....
- The toilets do not smell, because
- The shops look new and shiny because

5. Beni's explanation

The clues

- The rivers and the ditches in the town are cleaned regularly so
- The streets and pavements in the neighbourhood are clean because
- The ditches in the neighbourhood are clean because

6. Lina's explanation

The clues

- There are parks and playgrounds around the town so....
- Many people enjoy their weekend riding on their bicycles because



Collecting Information



You have learnt to state the reason with the conjunction 'because' and the result with the conjunction 'so'. Now, you will learn to use 'but' to state a contrast.

Look closely at each picture. Then, say the sentences correctly, loudly, and clearly.

First, repeat after me.



"Mr. Jufri is trying to stop smoking but he says it is not easy. He started smoking a long time ago when he was in SMP. He often has bad coughs and gets sick easily. Now he believes 100 % that smoking is not good for his health. He knows it is not easy to cut down on cigarettes but he keeps trying."



Collecting Information



"Donny learned to ride on a motorcycle with his friends last year, and he can do it well now. But, he never rides on a motorcycle on the road because he has not got a driving license yet. He is only 15 years old now."



"Saskia is the eldest of four children in her family. She does the chores and takes care of her younger sisters and brother all the time. But she can always finish her homework, and she always gets good marks. She can manage her time very well."



Collecting Information



"The furniture in the classroom is made of teak wood. The chairs, the tables, and the cupboard are very old, but they still look good. They are clean and shiny. They are strong but they are very heavy and not easy to move."



"Three students in my class are the best football players of our school. But, our class has never won the Principal's Cup. We lost the match with Class 9B so we did not even go to the final. Maybe our team does not have good team work."



Collecting Information



"Many students do not like English because to them English is a difficult subject. But with Mr. Dede English is easier to learn. I think he is the best English teacher. He gives us many things to do and many texts to read, but we enjoy doing the activities. They are useful and interesting."



Associating

Work in your group. Complete the sentences with the information according to the texts above.

Hand-write your work on a piece of paper. Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly. Use the punctuation marks correctly, too.

While you are writing, say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.

Four sentences about Mr. Jufri have been done for you. First, copy the examples.



1. The following sentences are about Mr Jufri.
 - It is not easy for Mr. Jufri to stop smoking because
 - He smokes a lot so
 - Now he believes that smoking is not healthy, so
 - He keeps trying to smoke fewer but

1. *The following sentences are about Mr Jufri.*
 - *It is not easy for Mr. Jufri to stop smoking because he started smoking a long time ago when he was in SMP.*
 - *He smokes a lot so he often has bad coughs and gets sick easily.*
 - *Now he believes that smoking is not healthy, so he wants to stop smoking.*
 - *He keeps trying to smoke fewer but he knows it is not easy.*



Associating

2. The following sentences are about Donny.
 - Donny is only 15 years old but
 - He can ride on a motorcycle because
 - He does not have a driving license so
 - He cannot have a driving license now because
3. The following sentences are about Saskia.
 - Saskia is the eldest in her family so
 - She has so many things to do at home but
 - She can finish her homework because
4. The following sentences are about the furniture in the classroom.
 - The furniture in the classroom is very strong because
 - The chairs, the tables, and the cupboard are old but they look good because
 - They are very heavy so
5. The following sentences are about the class's football team.
 - Our class has the best football players of our school but
 - We did not even go to the final this year because
 - Maybe our team have lost the matches because
6. The following sentences are about learning English with Mr. Dede.
 - To many students English is difficult so
 - The English teacher is Mr. Dede so
 - The students have to work hard in his class but....
 - They enjoy doing the tasks because



Reflecting



I will lead you to reflect on what you are learning now. Complete the statements in the box. Hand-write your answers. Then present them to the class orally.

Now I know that

to state a reason, we use

For example, ...

to state a result, we use

For example, ...

To state a contrast, we use

For example, ...





Reflecting

Work in your group. You have learned to state a result with *so*. Study the examples below, and you will see that *therefore* can also be used to state a *result*, with more or less the same meanings.

Complete the sentences below to restate the results of the facts that you have learned previously with *therefore*.

Hand-write your work on a piece of paper. Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly. Use the punctuation marks correctly, too.

While you are writing, say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me.

Two examples have been done for you. First, copy the examples.



1. Edo's town is the cleanest town in the province. Therefore,
Edo's town is the cleanest town in the province. Therefore, it won the Adipura award on the Independence Day.
2. Before the people did not care. Therefore,
Before the people did not care. Therefore, it was dirty and messy.
3. People do not cross the roads carefully. Therefore, ...
4. There are a lot of traffic jams in big cities. Therefore, ...
5. Benny believes that walking is healthy. Therefore, ...
6. Benny's father does not go to work by motorcycle. Therefore, ...
7. The sky in the village is clear because there is no air pollution. Therefore, ...
8. Mr. Jufri started smoking when he was very young. Therefore, ...
9. Donny is only 15 years old. Therefore, ...
10. The furniture is made of teak wood. Therefore, ...
11. Our football team does not have good team work. Therefore, ...
12. Mr. Dede is a good English teacher. Therefore, ...



Associating



You have learned to state a contrast with *but*. Study the examples below, and you will see that *although* can also be used to state a contrast, with more or less the same meanings.

Work in your group. Restate each student's contrasting statements by using *although*. Hand-write your work on a piece of paper.

Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly. Use the punctuation marks correctly, too.

While you are writing, say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problems, come to me. Some examples have been done for you. First, copy the examples.

1. Mr. Jufri keeps trying to stop smoking but he knows that it is not easy.

Although *Mr. Jufri knows that it is not easy, he keeps trying to stop smoking.*

2. Donny is only 15 years old but he can ride on a motorcycle.

Although *Donny is only 15 years old, he can ride on a motorcycle.*

3. Saskia has a lot of things to do everyday, but she can always finish her homework.

Although *Saskia has a lot of things to do everyday, she can always finish her homework.*



Associating

4. This story is long and there are a lot of new words in it, but I'm trying my best to read and understand it.
5. She lives far from the school and she walks to school, but she never comes late. She even gets to school earlier than many of us.
6. Many teachers say that our class is the best of all the Grade 9 classes, but I don't think that the other classes are not as good as us. We just have better team work and help each other.
7. Paper is not expensive, but we will use the back part of used calendar paper to write our stories for the wall magazine to help reduce waste.
8. Our choir team is new and has practised only for one month, but we could get the third prize of the Mayor's Cup in the Jayapura Choir Competition for Junior High School. I'm very proud of my choir team.
9. Our school does not have many English books and we do not have a language laboratory, but we can speak English well because Mrs. Siregar always uses English with us and makes us use English with her too.
10. Our school does not have a lot of money, but I'm sure we can build a good badminton court. We can collect just 500 rupiahs from every student, and then work together to build a badminton court ourselves.



Communicating

Work in your group. You will tell us five facts that you know well in your real life by completing the following sentences. Do NOT change the order.

Hand-write the sentences on a piece of paper. Make sure you know the meaning of every word and spell it correctly.

While you are writing, say the words loudly, clearly, and correctly.

Use a dictionary. If you have any problem, come to me. Two situations have been done for you. First, copy the examples.

Then, put it on the wall so that the others in your class can see your points. Discuss your point with them.



1. I want ... but ... because
But I ... because ...

Your answer:

I want to join the walk to the beach on Sunday, but I can't because a cousin of mine from Seram is coming.

But I will join the walk next month because walking is my favourite hobby.

2. My mother ... so
Although she ...,
3. Our class ... although
But ... because
4. Many students ... but
Because ..., they
So, ..., although
5. Our forests because
But ..., although ..., so....



Communicating



In your journal, write your reflection about your learning this chapter.

My Journal

I have just learnt to

The activities I like most were

The activities I found most difficult were

What I need to do better is/are
