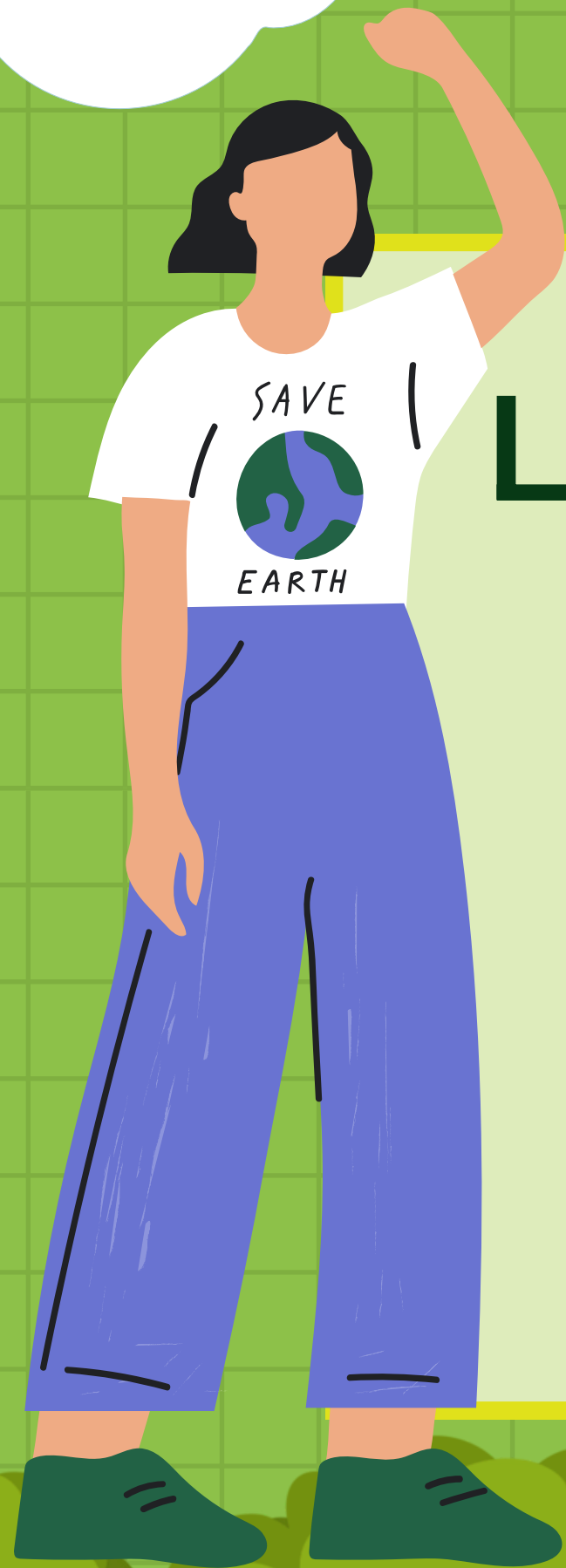


Unit 4

WORLD'S ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES





Learning Outcomes

- Be able to effectively identify the purpose of a text.
- Be able to effectively identify the author's tone.
- Be able to use passive voice construction for academic writing.
- Be able to effectively write a concluding sentence for summarizing your points and providing closure.

Vocabulary Review

“Five Environmental Issues We Must Address”



abortion

acidification

biodiversity

drought

emission

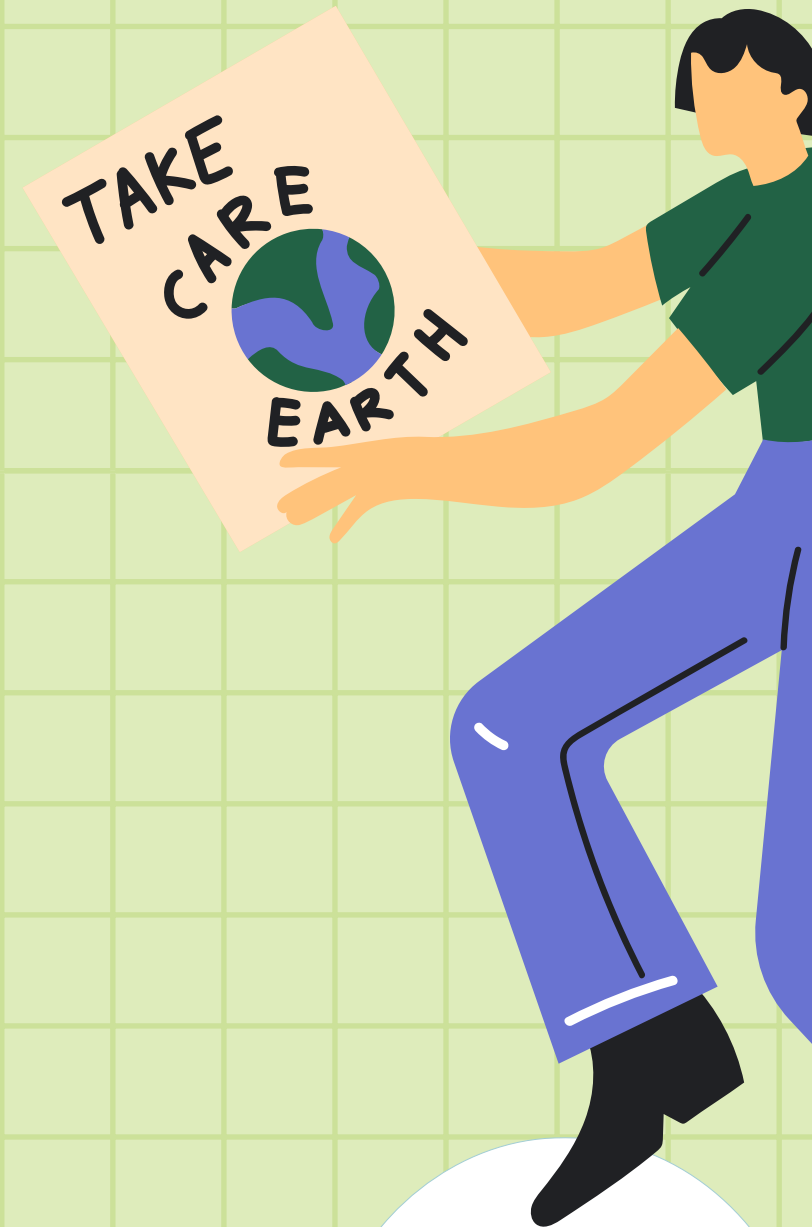
erosion

glacier

landfill

particle

skeleton



Grammar

Passive Voice

The passive voice is a grammatical construction in which **the subject of a sentence receives the action rather than performing it.** In contrast to the active voice, where the subject does the action, the passive voice emphasizes the action itself or the object of the action.



The construction of the passive voice changes depending on the tense being used. Here are two examples of **the present simple and past simple passive voice**.

Present Simple

In the present simple tense, the passive voice is formed with the verb "to be" in the present (am, is, are) followed by the past participle (V3) of the main verb.

Active voice:

We need urgent action.

Passive voice:

Urgent action is needed (by us).





Past Simple

In the past simple tense, the passive voice is formed with the verb "to be" in the past (was, were) followed by the past participle of the main verb.

Active voice:

In the past, scientists made many predictions about the effects of climate change.

Passive voice:

In the past, many predictions were made by scientists about the effects of climate change.

Reading

Reading for Purpose

Reading for purpose involves **understanding the author's intent**, which can generally be categorized into three main aims: **to inform, to persuade, and to entertain**. The table below summarizes the three purposes of reading.

Purpose	Explanation	Examples of Texts
To inform	The author wants to share facts and information to help the reader learn about a topic. This means giving clear and accurate details so that readers understand what is happening or how something works.	News articles, textbooks, scientific journals, manuals, encyclopedias, infographics



Purpose

To persuade

To entertain

Explanation

The author tries to convince the reader to believe in something or take action. This involves using strong reasons, examples, and emotional language to sway the reader's thoughts or feelings.

The author aims to entertain or amuse the reader through interesting stories, humor, or creative writing. This purpose focuses on engaging the reader's imagination and emotions, making them enjoy the reading experience.

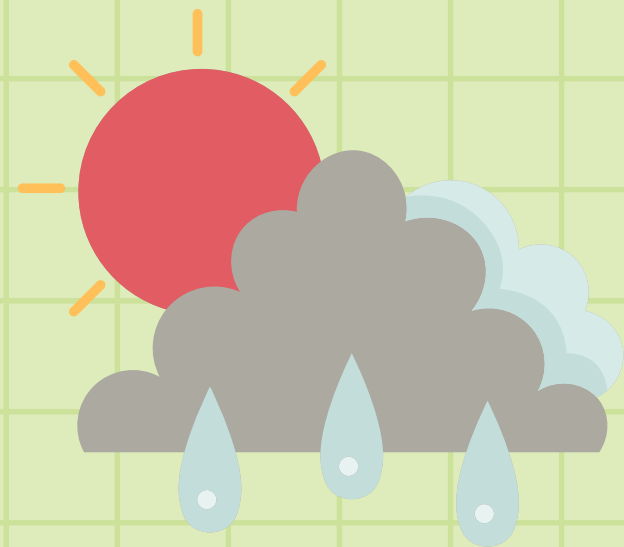
Examples of Texts

Opinion pieces, advertisements, political speeches, persuasive essays, campaign brochures, product reviews

Novels, poems, short stories, plays, comic books, personal anecdotes

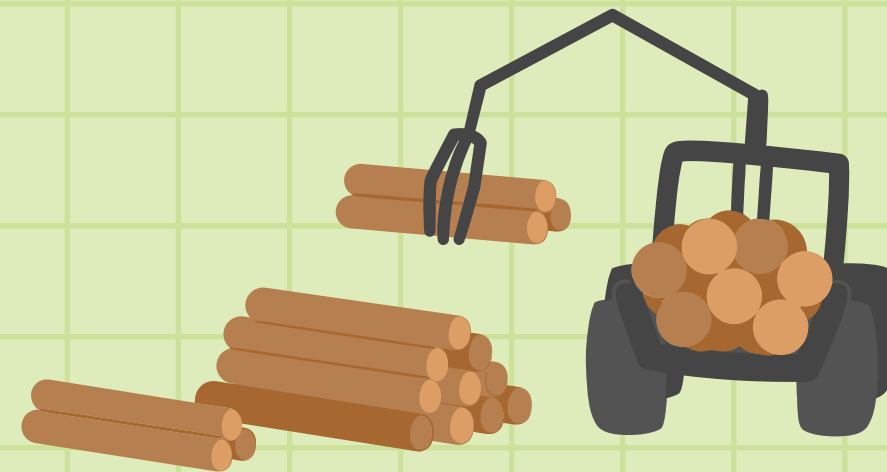


Pukcharoen (2014: 38) provides some examples of verbs associated with each purpose as follows:



To inform

analyze, classify, discuss, establish, explain



To persuade

argue against, convince, criticize, inspire, prove



To entertain

amuse, captivate, delight, frighten, interest



Writing

Passive Voice Structure

1. Present Simple

Sentence types	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Structures	Subject + am/is/are + V3 + (by agent)	Subject + am/is/are + not + V3 + (by agent)	Am/Is/Are + subject + V3 + (by agent)?
Examples	Global warming is caused by human activities.	Global warming is not caused by human activities.	Is global warming caused by human activities?



2. Past Simple

Sentence types	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Structures	Subject + was/were + V3 + (by agent)	Subject + was/were + not + V3 + (by agent)	Was/Were + subject + V3 + (by agent)?
Examples	Toxic gases were emitted by factories.	Toxic gases were not emitted by factories.	Were toxic gases emitted by factories?



Vocabulary Review

“Young Voices, Big Impact: Youth for a Sustainable Future”

treat

practical

mitigate

vulnerable

detering

passionate

contemplated

individual

initiatives

implementing

RE DUCE
USE
CYCLE



Grammar

Punctuation Marks

Punctuation marks are **essential in writing** because they help clarify meaning and improve understanding.

There are **many punctuation marks** in English, and here are some of them.

- colon (:)
- comma (,)
- dash (—)
- exclamation mark (!)
- hyphen (-)
- period (.)
- question mark (?)
- semi-colon (;)

Reading

Reading for Tones

Reading for the author's tone involves identifying the attitude or feelings expressed in a text. There are three main types of tone: **positive, neutral, and negative,**





Tone

Explanation

Examples



Positive

This reflects optimism or enthusiasm. The author may use uplifting words and expressions to create a sense of hope or joy.

amused, cheerful, encouraging, enthusiastic, excited, hopeful, light hearted, optimistic, sympathetic, thoughtful

Neutral

This tone is balanced and objective, presenting information without strong emotions. The author focuses on facts and does not show personal feelings about the topic.

assertive, authoritative, curious, indifferent, informative, judgmental, matter-of-fact, nostalgic, objective, subjective, tolerant

Negative

This conveys dissatisfaction or criticism. The author may use harsh or disapproving language to express their concerns or frustrations about a subject.

arrogant, ashamed, critical, cynical, depressed, disappointed, hostile, indignant, ironic, mocking, pessimistic, regretful, sarcastic, tragic



Writing

Writing a Conclusion

Conclusions are **crucial in writing as they summarize the main topic with clarity and insight**. Mastering the art of writing an effective conclusion can significantly enhance the overall impact of your writing piece.



There are **several ways to write concluding sentences**, with two common methods being restating the main idea and summarizing the key points.

- Restatement in a conclusion involves summarizing the main points of your argument or essay using different wording. Instead of repeating the same sentences, you express the core ideas in **a fresh way, reinforcing the overall message**.
- A key_point summarization conclusion **restates the main topic and briefly summarizes the key points**. It highlights the most important aspects discussed, reinforcing the message and leaving the reader with a clear takeaway.



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