

## EXPRESSIONS THAT SHOW CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS

EXPRESSIONS:	NOTES ON GRAMMAR & PUNCTUATION:	EXAMPLES:
Because	Subordinate conjunction, opens a subordinate clause. When <b>because</b> follows a subordinate clause, there is normally no comma before it. However, when the subordinate clause with <b>because</b> precedes the main (or independent) clause, there is a comma after that subordinate clause.	I agreed to go to the movie <b>because</b> it was recommended by a friend. <b>Because</b> my friend recommended it, I decided to see the movie. <b>Because</b> there was a power outage, our computer shut down, taking my files with it!
Because of	<b>Because of</b> (cause), (effect) or (cause) <b>because of</b> (effect)	<b>Because of</b> his illness, he stayed home from school. The school was closed <b>because of</b> snow.
For <i>Note: Employing "for" to mean "because" is old-fashioned; thus, I recommend being aware of it for the purpose of reading, rather than using it in your own writing.</i>	Coordinate conjunction, placed <b>only</b> between independent clauses. The clause preceding <b>for</b> expresses the effect, and the one following <b>for</b> contains the cause. (somewhat archaic) When the clauses are longer, <b>for</b> may be preceded by an optional comma. (This usage is a little archaic, I feel.)	She was cold, <b>for</b> she forgot to wear her coat. Peter Rabbit disobeyed his mother's warning, <b>for</b> he was young and rash. The old man did not take his walk today, <b>for</b> the damp weather made his knees ache.
So	Coordinate conjunction, placed <b>only</b> between independent clauses. When the clauses are longer, <b>so</b> may be preceded by an optional comma.	He finished his work <b>so</b> he went home early. They were not home when we arrived, <b>so</b> we didn't see them.
So that	(action) <b>so that</b> (desired result)	He left home early <b>so that</b> he would not miss the plane.
So...that	Shows degree: <b>so</b> (adj for cause) <b>that</b> (clause for effect)	He was <b>so</b> tall <b>that</b> he bumped his head on the door.
Such...that	Shows degree: <b>such</b> (noun for cause) <b>that</b> (effect)	Gandhi had <b>such</b> power and charisma <b>that</b> he forced the British colonizers to quit India and leave it to govern itself.
Since	A subordinate conjunction, <b>since</b> introduces the subordinate clause, which is followed first by a comma, and then by the main clause. It may also appear between two clauses, as shown. (NB: <b>since</b> is also used as a time transition, using similar grammatical constructions. The context shows which is which.)	<b>Since</b> you didn't call me back, I assumed you didn't want to go out for coffee with us. Tom is tired today, <b>since</b> he did not sleep well last night.
Therefore	(Cause); <b>therefore</b> , (effect)	"I think; <b>therefore</b> , I am," said the French philosopher Rene Descartes, and <b>sparked</b> a basic thought pattern of western culture.

Hence	<p>Sentence connector, as above. (Cause); <b>hence</b> (logical inference).</p> <p>Sentence connector, as above. (Cause); <b>hence</b> (effect).</p>	<p>The original suspect's alibi has been verified by three people; <b>hence</b>, he cannot be the one who committed the crime. He drank some wine at the party; <b>hence</b>, he decided to take the bus home rather than driving.</p>
Thus	<p>Sentence connector, as above. (Cause); <b>thus</b>, (effect).</p>	<p>I had a strange dream; <b>thus</b>, I was preoccupied this morning.</p>
As a result	<p>Sentence connector. Begin with an independent clause, followed by a semi-colon, then <b>as a result</b>, then a comma, and finally the second full clause.</p>	<p>Rose did not do any workshops; <b>as a result</b>, she did not improve her writing this term. Tom had a car accident yesterday; <b>as a result</b>, he had to take transit today.</p>
As a result of (N, gerund)	<p>Introduces adverbial modifier, is followed by a noun or gerund, then a comma, and then the main clause.</p>	<p><b>As a result of</b> illness, he left the party. <b>As a result of</b> breaking his leg, he had to stop skiing.</p>
Consequently	<p><b>Consequently</b> is used between the cause and the effect, and punctuated with a semi-colon before and a comma after it.</p>	<p>Vancouver has been awarded the 2010 Olympics; <b>consequently</b>, the transit system is being improved.</p>
As a consequence	<p><b>Sentence connector</b>, used between the <b>cause</b> and <b>effect</b>. Punctuated with a <b>semi-colon before</b>, and a <b>comma after</b>.</p>	<p>There was an accident on the bridge; <b>as a consequence</b>, many commuters were stuck on the road for hours.</p>
As a consequence of	<p>Used at the beginning of a sentence, with a comma after the object, or used between the opening clause and or phrase (<b>cause</b>) and the main clause (<b>effect</b>)</p>	<p><b>As a consequence of</b> his regular practice, he became extremely skilled at his work. He crashed his car <b>as a consequence of</b> careless driving.</p>
Consequence(s)	<p><b>Noun</b></p>	<p>Losing his driver's licence was only one <b>consequence of</b> being charged with impaired driving. He also had to fact the fact that his negligent behaviour had caused someone a serious injury. Now that I have made my decision, I am not worried about the <b>consequences</b>.</p>

With	<b>Preposition</b> , may be used to introduce a cause	<b>With</b> the sudden rise in the stock market, some investors made a lot of money. The economy has grown <b>with</b> the promise of the 2010 Olympics.
Due to	<b>Due to</b> (cause), (effect). Be sure to put a <b>comma</b> between the cause and the effect.	<b>Due to</b> the bad weather, the train was delayed.
For this/that reason	Sentence connector Punctuated with a <b>semi-colon before</b> , and a <b>comma after</b> .	It snowed heavily in the night; <b>for this reason</b> , the college was closed today.
In response to	Sentence connector, punctuated with a comma: <b>In response to</b> (cause - noun or noun phrase) , (effect - clause). (Cause – clause) <b>in response to</b> (effect – noun or phrase)	<b>In response to</b> the flooding, the government sent out an emergency force. I have attached several more files <b>in response to</b> your request for additional information.
Cause (of)	Noun	The <b>cause of</b> the disease is unknown. Police were unsure of the <b>cause of</b> the disturbance. We know the effects of the riot, but we are still speculating about the <b>causes</b> .
result/results	Noun (indicates an effect)	The early <b>results</b> from several polls suggest that the Liberals have won the election; however, the official <b>result</b> will not be announced until after 8 pm.
resulting	Used as an <b>adjective</b> to reflect cause and effect relationships.	He was unhappy about missing so much work and about the <b>resulting</b> loss of income.
Ramifications	Noun, meaning results or effects, often negative ones. (a countable noun, this word is <i>rarely</i> used in the singular form.)	A jail term was among the <b>ramifications</b> of carrying and using a weapon. The decision to emigrate has many unexpected <b>ramifications</b> .
Thanks to	Phrasal preposition meaning as a result of. (Effect), <b>thanks to</b> (cause).	I got all my gardening done, <b>thanks to</b> the fine weather. <b>Thanks to</b> your help, we finished the job in record time.

**Various verbs and nouns can also indicate cause and effect relationships:**

Result <b>in</b>	A cause <b>results in</b> an effect.	New experiments may <b>result in</b> a cure for AIDS.
Result <b>from</b>	An effect <b>results from</b> a cause	Her current weakness <b>results from</b> her recent illness.
Lead to	Causes <b>lead to</b> effects	Immigration often <b>leads to</b> culture shock.
Spark	A cause can <b>spark</b> an (intentional or unintentional) effect.	The speeches <b>sparked</b> a riot. The conversation <b>sparked</b> an idea for a story.
Incite	A cause <b>incites</b> The union organizers <b>incited</b> the workers to go on an illegal wildcat strike.	The union organizers <b>incited</b> the workers to go on an illegal wildcat strike.
Touch off	A cause <b>touches off</b> an effect (an argument, quarrel, revolution, war, explosion, war, etc.)	It is said that an assassination in Sarajevo <b>touched off</b> World War I. What <b>touched off</b> the argument? One spark would be enough to <b>touch off</b> an explosion. The “Boston Tea Party” <b>touched off</b> the American Revolution.
Render	Cause <b>renders</b> effect.	The warmer weather <b>rendered</b> outdoor skating impossible. His broken arm <b>rendered</b> lifting the case impossible. The serious damage to the machine <b>rendered</b> it useless.
Make	Causes <b>make</b> effects (happen).	As above. The warmer weather <b>made</b> outdoor skating impossible. His broken arm <b>made</b> lifting the heavy case impossible. The serious damage to the machine <b>made</b> it useless.
Influence	Verb. Causes <b>influence</b> effects (NB: if A influences B, it is not a sufficient cause for B, but is a contributing factor only.)	The recent scandal undoubtedly <b>influenced</b> the outcome of the election.
Influence	Noun. (usual phrase: to be a good/bad, positive/negative <b>influence on</b> (so/st)	Anne Sullivan, Helen Keller’s teacher, was a powerful <b>influence on</b> Helen’s life. (+) The parents thought that the boy’s friends had a bad <b>influence</b> on him.
Effect (vt)	To <b>effect</b> something is to make something (a result) happen	The new medication <b>effected</b> a great improvement in the patient’s condition.
Effect (of)	Noun	The <b>effect</b> of putting pressure on someone often causes the other to rebel against this kind of attempt at <b>influencing</b> him.