2.2 Cause and effect

2 Practice A

(Example answers)

(b) Higher rates of literacy often lead to greater demand for secondary education.
(c) As a result of constructing a new airport more tourists arrived.
(d) Due to last year’s national election a new government was formed.
(e) Installing speed cameras on main roads produces a fall in the number of fatal accidents.
(f) Opening a new hospital in 2006 reduced infant mortality.

3 Practice B

(Example answers)

(a) Increasing use of the internet for shopping has increased the number of delivery services.
(b) The violent storms last week damaged power lines in the region.
(c) The new vaccine for TB will result in lower child mortality.
(d) Building a high-speed railway line caused journey times to fall by 25 per cent.
(e) The serious motorway accident was due to thick fog.
(f) The war of 1856–8 resulted from economic rivalry between the countries.
(g) Earthquakes are often caused by movements in tectonic plates.
(h) The rising prison population was due to a harsher sentencing policy.

4 Practice C – Why women live longer
An increase of 25 per cent in the price of oil would have numerous results. Firstly, it would lead to sharp rises in the cost of transport and freight, thus affecting the price of most goods. Clearly, businesses for which fuel was a significant proportion of their costs, such as airlines, would find it difficult to maintain profitability. Another consequence would be a reduction in oil consumption as marginal users switched to alternative fuels, such as gas, or made economies. There would also be increased investment in exploration for oil, as the oil companies attempted to increase supply, and this in turn would stimulate demand for equipment such as oil rigs. Finally, there would be a number of more localised effects, for instance a change in demand from larger to smaller and more economical vehicles.