

CONNECTING IDEAS

Exercise 21. Let's listen and talk. (Chart 8-5)

There are responses you can use if you don't agree with someone else's statement.

Bạn có thể sử dụng những câu đáp lại sau nếu bạn không đồng ý với ý kiến của người nào đó.

Part I. Listen to the examples. As you listen, pay special attention to the sentence stress in items 4-6 when Speaker B is disagreeing. *Nghe các ví dụ sau. Khi nghe, chú ý đến các trọng âm trong câu từ mục 4-6 khi B không đồng ý.*

To get more information:

1. A: I'm going to drop this class.
B: **You are? Why? What's the matter?**
2. A: My laptop doesn't have enough memory for this application.
B: **Really? Are you sure?**
3. A: I can read Braille.
B: **You can? How did you learn to do that?**

To disagree:

4. A: I love this weather.
B: **I don't.**
5. A: I didn't like the movie.
B: **I did!**
6. A: I'm excited about graduation.
B: **I'm not.**

Part II. Write the responses to get more information:

Viết các câu đáp lại để thu thập thêm thông tin:

1. I'm feeling tired.
2. I don't like grammar.
3. I've seen a ghost.



4. I didn't eat breakfast this morning.
5. I haven't slept well all week.
6. I'm going to leave class early.

Part III. Write the responses to disagree with the given statements.

Viết các câu đáp lại không đồng ý với các câu đã cho.

7. I believe in ghosts.

8. I didn't study hard for the last test.

9. I'm going to exercise for an hour today.



10. I like strawberries.



11. I haven't worked very hard this week.

12. I don't enjoy birthdays.

Exercise 22. Let's talk. (Charts 8-4 and 8-5)

Make true statements about your classmates using **and** and **but**. Use the appropriate auxiliary verbs.

Đưa ra những nhận định đúng về bạn cùng lớp của bạn, có sử dụng **and** và **but**. Sử dụng trợ động từ phù hợp.

1. Kunio lives in an apartment, and Boris does too.

2. Ellen is wearing jeans, but Ricard isn't.

3. _____ is absent today, but _____.

4. _____ didn't live here last year, and _____ either.

5. _____ can cook, and _____ too.

6. _____ has a baseball cap, and _____ too.

7. _____ doesn't have a motorcycle, and

_____ either.

8. _____ doesn't have a pet, but _____



9. _____ will get up early tomorrow, but _____

10. _____ has studied English for more than a year, and _____ too.

Exercise 23. Warm-up. (Chart 8-6)

Choose all the logical completions. **Chọn tất cả những đáp án hợp lí.**

Because Roger felt tired, _____.

a. he took a nap.

c. he went to bed early.

b. he didn't take a nap.

d. he didn't go to bed early.



8-6 Connecting Ideas with *Because* (Liên kết ý kiến bằng *Because*)

(a) He drank water ***because*** he was thirsty.

Because expresses a cause; it gives a reason. Why did he drink water? *Reason:* He was thirsty.

Because diễn tả nguyên nhân, và đưa ra lí do. Why did he drink water? *Lí do:* He was thirsty.

(b) MAIN CLAUSE (**mệnh đề chính**)
He drank water.

A main clause is a complete sentence:
Mệnh đề chính là một câu hoàn chỉnh.
He drank water = a complete sentence

(c) ADVERB CLAUSE (**mệnh đề trạng ngữ**)
because he was thirsty



An adverb clause is NOT a complete sentence:

because he was thirsty = NOT a complete sentence

Because introduces an adverb clause:
because + *subject* + *verb* = *an adverb clause*

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ không phải là một câu hoàn chỉnh

because he was thirsty = không phải là một câu hoàn chỉnh

Because giới thiệu một mệnh đề trạng ngữ

because + *chủ ngữ* + *động từ* = *mệnh đề trạng ngữ*

MAIN CLAUSE

ADVERB CLAUSE

(d) He drank water ***because*** he was thirsty.
(no comma)

An adverb clause is connected to a main clause, as in (d) and (e).

In (d): *main clause* + *no comma* + *adverb clause*

In (e): *adverb clause* + *comma* + *main clause*

Examples (d) and (e) have exactly the same meaning.

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ được liên kết với mệnh đề chính, như trong (d) và (e).

Trong (d), mệnh đề chính + không có dấu phẩy + mệnh đề trạng ngữ

ADVERB CLAUSE

MAIN CLAUSE

(e) ***Because*** he was thirsty, he drank water.
(comma)

	Trong (e), mệnh đề trạng ngữ + dấu phẩy + mệnh đề chính Ví dụ (d) và (e) có cùng nghĩa.
(f) INCORRECT IN WRITING (Sai trong văn viết): He drank water. <i>Because he was thirsty.</i>	Example (f) is incorrect in written English: <i>Because he was thirsty</i> cannot stand alone as a sentence that starts with a capital letter and ends with a period. It has to be connected to a main clause, as in (d) and (e). Ví dụ (f) không đúng trong văn viết tiếng Anh: <i>Because he was thirsty</i> không thể đứng một mình như một câu bắt đầu bằng chữ cái viết hoa và kết thúc bằng dấu chấm. Nó phải được liên kết với mệnh đề chính, như trong (d) và (e).
(g) CORRECT IN SPEAKING (Đúng trong văn nói): -Why did he drink some water? - Because he was thirsty.	In spoken English, an adverb clause can be used as the short answer to a question, as in (g). Trong tiếng Anh nói, mệnh đề trạng ngữ có thể được sử dụng như một câu trả lời ngắn cho câu hỏi, như trong (g).

Exercise 24. Looking at grammar. (Chart 8-6)

Combine each pair of sentences in two different orders. Use **because**. Punctuate carefully. Kết hợp mỗi cặp câu theo hai thứ tự khác nhau. Sử dụng **because**. Dùng dấu câu cẩn thận.

1. We didn't have class. \ The teacher was absent.

-> *We didn't have class because the teacher was absent.*

-> *Because the teacher was absent, we didn't have class.*

2. The children were hungry. \ There was no food in the house.

-> _____ because _____.

-> Because _____, _____.

3. The bridge is closed. \ We can't get across the river.

-> _____ because _____.

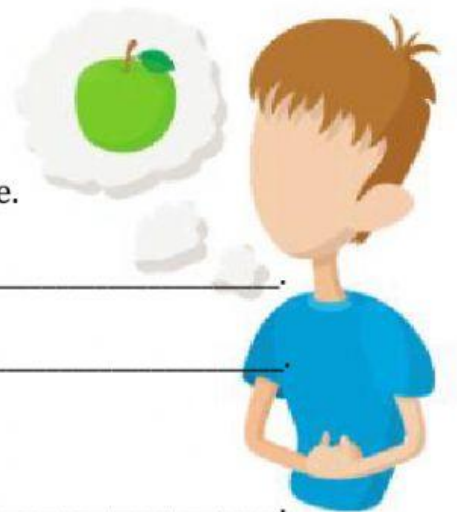
-> Because _____, _____.

4. My car didn't start. \ The battery was dead.

-> _____ because _____.

-> Because _____, _____.

5. Talya and Patti laughed hard. \ The joke was very funny.



-> _____ because _____.

-> Because _____, _____.

Exercise 25. Looking at grammar. (Chart 8-6)

Add periods, commas, and capital letters as necessary.

Thêm dấu phẩy, dấu chấm và các từ in hoa nếu cần.

B

1. Jimmy is very young. **b**ecause he is afraid of the dark, he likes to have a light on in his bedroom at night.



2. Mr. El-Sayed had a bad cold because he was not feeling well he stayed home from the office.

a. Mr. El-Sayed had a bad cold. **B**ecause he was not feeling well, he stayed home from the office.

b. Mr. El-Sayed had a bad cold, because he was not feeling well, he stayed home from the office.

3. Judy went to bed early because she was tired she likes to get at least eight hours of sleep a night.

a. Judy went to bed early because she was tired, she likes to get at least eight hours of sleep a night.

b. Judy went to bed early because she was tired. **S**he likes to get at least eight hours of sleep a night.



4. Frank put his head in his hands he was angry and upset because he had lost a lot of work on his computer.

a. Frank put his head in his hands, he was angry and upset because he had lost a lot of work on his computer.

b. Frank put his head in his hands. **H**e was angry and upset because he had lost a lot of work on his computer.

Exercise 26. Looking at grammar. (Charts 8-3 and 8-6)

Make sentences with the same meaning as the given sentence. Use commas where appropriate. *Viết lại câu cùng nghĩa với những từ đã cho. Dùng dấu câu phù hợp.*

Part I. Restate the sentences. Use **so**.

1. Wendy lost her job because she never showed up for work on time.

-> *Wendy never showed up for work on time, so she lost her job.*

2. I opened the window because the room was hot.

-> _____, so

_____.



3. Because it was raining, I stayed indoors.

-> _____, so _____.

Part II. Restate the sentences. Use **because**.

4. Jason was hungry, so he ate.

-> *Because Jason was hungry, he ate. OR Jason ate because he was hungry.*

5. The water in the river is polluted, so we shouldn't go swimming there.

-> Because _____, _____.

6. My alarm clock didn't go off, so I was late for my job interview.

-> Because _____, _____.



"Keep smiling, because life is a beautiful thing and there's so much to smile about." — Marilyn Monroe

"Hãy tiếp tục mỉm cười, vì cuộc sống là một điều tươi đẹp và có rất nhiều điều để mỉm cười"