

7. .... there is a lot of noise in the city, I prefer living there.  
A. Despite                      B. In spite of                      C. Because of                      D. Though
8. .... the weather, we went sailing.  
A. Despite                      B. In spite of                      C. Although                      D. A and B
9. .... Hudson led early, he lost the race.  
A. Though                      B. Although                      C. Even though                      D. All are correct
10. .... it was raining heavily, he went out without a raincoat.  
A. In spite                      B. In spite of                      C. However                      D. Although
11. .... he wasn't feeling very well; Mr. Graham went to visit his aunt as usual.  
A. Although                      B. However                      C. Therefore                      D. Still
12. He was offered the job ..... his qualifications were poor.  
A. despite                      B. in spite of                      C. even though                      D. Whereas
13. .... we were in town, we often met him.  
A. For                      B. Although                      C. So                      D. When
14. She didn't get the job ..... she had all the necessary qualifications.  
A. because                      B. although                      C. so                      D. but

**Exercise 13. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete it.**

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always (1) ..... to be successful? Having someone around who always (2) ..... the worst isn't really a lot of fun, we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says "It looks like rain". But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something (3) ..... it.

You can change your view of life, (4) ..... to psychologists. It only takes a little effort, and you'll find life more rewarding as a result. Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence, but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to (5) .....

Optimists are more (6) ..... to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks. Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your attitude to the world. Some people are brought up to depend too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything (7) .....



wrong. Most optimists, on the (8) ..... hand, have been brought up not to (9) ..... failure as the end of the world - they just (10) ..... with their lives.

- |                |              |               |              |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. counted  | B. expected  | C. felt       | D. waited    |
| 2. A. worries  | B. cares     | C. fears      | D. doubts    |
| 3. A. with     | B. against   | C. about      | D. over      |
| 4. A. judging  | B. according | C. concerning | D. following |
| 5. A. supply   | B. suggest   | C. offer      | D. propose   |
| 6. A. possible | B. likely    | C. hopeful    | D. welcome   |
| 7. A. goes     | B. fails     | C. comes      | D. turns     |
| 8. A. opposite | B. next      | C. other      | D. far       |
| 9. A. regard   | B. respect   | C. suppose    | D. think     |
| 10. A. get up  | B. get on    | C. get out    | D. get over  |

**Exercise 14. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer.**

**Career Preparation**

Although you may think you are too young to worry about your future career, it is important that you start thinking about your life after high school right now so that you can take the steps necessary to any career you may choose. Some of these steps include choosing the right high school, enrolling in the necessary courses, earning good grades, getting work experience and building a resume. It can seem overwhelming trying to choose a career before you complete high school, but always keep in mind that it is never too late to change your career path and no one says you have to decide now.

There are lots of different factors that go into choosing a career path. To determine the occupation you want to enter, you need to consider your interests, how long you want to be in school, how much money you want to make, the type of work you want to do, the potential for job growth and job trends in the industry - sounds like a lot, but that is just the tip of the iceberg.

Each day you make many decisions - what to wear, who to hang out with, how to spend your time after school. Some of the decisions you make today can affect you for the rest of your life. Once you have figured out the things you like to do and the things you do well, you can begin exploring careers that include your interests



and skills. Make a plan from the beginning, and once you have a plan, work the plan. Do the steps along the way each year to keep on track toward graduation and higher education.

1. You may consider a future career now because .....
  - A. you have to decide it immediately
  - B. it is necessary to have preparations
  - C. you can change your career path
  - D. you have nothing to worry about
2. At high school, you can do all of the following things to prepare for your future career EXCEPT .....
  - A. choosing the proper high school
  - B. enrolling in the necessary courses
  - C. earning good grades
  - D. learning by experience
3. Once you have determined your interests and your strengths, you can .....
  - A. identify the right career
  - B. identify your skills
  - C. make decisions in the future
  - D. know about the rest of your life
4. We can infer from the passage that .....
  - A. each day we make decisions in order to know how to make them
  - B. whom we hang out with will follow the same career with us
  - C. there are some factors to identify the future career that we don't know
  - D. we decide how much money we want to make in order to get a good job in the future
5. Making a plan from the beginning helps you .....
  - A. attend higher education
  - B. gradually achieve your goal
  - C. graduate from high school
  - D. have something to work

**Exercise 15. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences written before it. Use *Although/ In spite of/ Despite/ Even though*.**

1. Although Tom was a poor student, he studied very well.

→ In spite of .....

2. Although she said that she would come, I don't think she ever will.  
→ In spite .....
3. Although she has a physical handicap, she has become a successful woman.  
→ Despite .....
4. In spite of the high price, my daughter insists on going to buy the villa.  
→ Even though .....
5. In spite of his good salary, Jack gave up his job.  
→ Although .....

**Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. My sister has studied French for two years.  
→ My sister began .....
2. Mr. Dean was one of the customers of Mr. Brown's bank. His house was for sale.  
→ Mr. Dean .....
3. Mr. Smith's company is busier in December than in other months.  
→ December .....
4. Mary didn't work hard enough. She failed in her exams.  
→ If Mary .....
5. The train was delayed for twenty minutes because of the bad weather.  
→ Because .....
6. John only understood very little of what the teacher said.  
→ John could hardly .....
7. Unless someone has a key, we can't get into the house.  
→ We can only get .....
8. I'm sure you didn't lock the front door. Here's the key.  
→ You can't .....
9. He prefers golf to tennis.  
→ He'd rather .....
10. He is sorry now that he didn't invite Molly to his party.  
→ He wishes .....

