

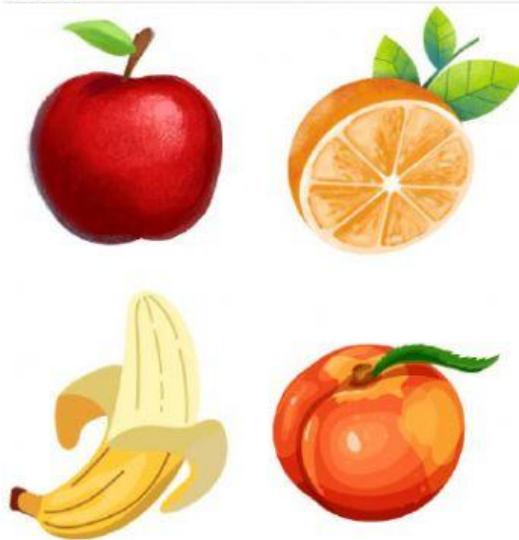
CHAPTER 8: CONNECTING IDEAS

Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 8-1)

Check (✓) the sentences that have the correct punctuation.

Đánh dấu (✓) vào những câu sử dụng dấu câu đúng

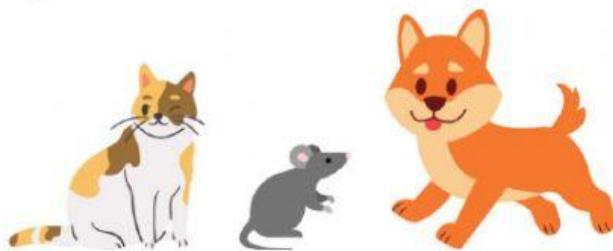
1. I ate an apple, and an orange.
2. I ate an apple and an orange.
3. I ate an apple, an orange, and a banana.
4. I ate an apple, Nina ate a peach.
5. I ate an apple, and Nina ate a peach.



8-1 Connecting Ideas with *And* (Liên kết ý tưởng bằng *And*)

Connecting Items within a Sentence (Liên kết các mục trong một câu)

(a) NO COMMA: I saw a cat **and** a mouse.
(b) COMMAS: I saw a cat, a mouse, **and** a dog.



When **and** connects only TWO WORDS (or phrases) within a sentence, NO COMMA is used, as in (a).

When **and** connects THREE OR MORE items within a sentence, COMMAS are used, as in (b).*

Khi **and** chỉ liên kết hai từ (hoặc cụm từ) trong một câu, không sử dụng dấu phẩy, như trong (a). Khi **and** liên kết ba mục hoặc nhiều hơn trong một câu, dấu phẩy được sử dụng, như trong (b).*

Connecting Two Sentences (Liên kết hai câu)

(c) COMMA: I saw a cat, **and** you saw a mouse.

When **and** connects TWO COMPLETE SENTENCES (also called "independent" clauses), a COMMA is usually used, as in (c).

Khi **and** liên kết hai câu đầy đủ (hay mệnh đề "độc lập"), dấu phẩy thường được sử dụng như trong (c).

(d) PERIOD: I saw a cat. You saw a mouse.
(e) INCORRECT: I saw a cat, you saw a mouse.

Without **and**, two complete sentences are separated by a period, as in (d), not a comma.

Nếu không có **and**, hai câu đầy đủ sẽ được phân tách bằng dấu chấm, như trong (d), không phải dấu phẩy.

A complete sentence begins with a capital letter; note that *You* is capitalized in (d).

a. wanted, entertain b. children, husband c. mooed, roared, barked

Slumber party: tiệc ngủ nướng

Exercise 3. Let's talk and write: interview. (Chart 8-1)

Write complete answers using **and**. *Viết câu trả lời đầy đủ có sử dụng **and**.*

1. What are your three favorite sports?



2. What are three adjectives that describe the weather today?

3. What are four cities that you would like to visit?

4. What are two characteristics that describe this city or town?

5. What are five things you did this morning?

6. What are three things you are afraid of?



7. What are two or more things that make you happy?

8. What are three or more adjectives that describe the people in your country?

9. What are the five most important qualities of a good parent?

Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Chart 8-1)

Add commas and periods where appropriate. Capitalize as necessary. Choose the best answer.

Thêm dấu phẩy và dấu chấm vào chỗ thích hợp. Viết hoa nếu cần. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất.

T

1. The rain fell. **t**he wind blew.

2. The rain fell, and the wind blew.

Sometimes the comma is omitted when **and** connects two very short independent clauses. *Đôi khi dấu phẩy được bỏ qua khi **and** nối hai mệnh đề độc lập rất ngắn.*

ALSO CORRECT: **The rain fell and the wind blew.** (NO COMMA)

In longer sentences, the comma is helpful and usual. *Trong những câu dài hơn, dấu phẩy rất hữu ích và thông dụng.*

3. I talked he listened.

a. I talked. **H**e listened.

b. I talked, he listened.

4. I talked to Ryan about his school grades and he listened to me carefully.

a. I talked to Ryan about his school grades and, he listened to me carefully.

b. I talked to Ryan about his school grades, and he listened to me carefully.

5. The five most common words in English are *the and of to* and *a*.

a. The five most common words in English are *the and of, to* and *a*.

b. The five most common words in English are *the, and, of, to, and a*.

6. The man asked a question the woman answered it.

a. The man asked a question. **T**he woman answered it.

b. The man asked a question, the woman answered it.

7. The man asked a question and the woman answered it.

a. The man asked a question, and the woman answered it.

b. The man asked a question and, the woman answered it.

8. Rome is an Italian city it has a mild climate and many interesting attractions.

a. Rome is an Italian city, it has a mild climate and many interesting attractions.

b. Rome is an Italian city. **I**t has a mild climate and many interesting attractions.

9. You should visit Rome its climate is mild and there are many interesting attractions.

a. You should visit Rome. **I**ts climate is mild, and there are many interesting attractions.

b. You should visit Rome, its climate is mild, and there are many interesting attractions.

Exercise 5. Warm-up. (Chart 8-2)

Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Make true statements.

Hoàn thành các câu sau bằng ý kiến của bạn. Viết những câu đúng.

1. When I'm not sure of the meaning of a word in English, I

_____ or _____

2. Sometimes I don't understand native speakers of English, but I

_____ or _____



8-2 Connecting Ideas with **But** and **Or** (Liên kết ý tưởng bằng **But** và **Or**)

(a) I went to bed **but** couldn't sleep.
 (b) Is a lemon **sweet** **or** **sour**?
 (c) Did you order **coffee**, **tea**, **or** **milk**?

And, **but**, and **or** are called "coordinating conjunctions."
 Like **and**, **but** and **or** can connect items within a sentence.
 Commas are used with a series of three or more items, as in (c).
And, **but**, và **or** được gọi là những liên từ kết hợp.
 Như **and**, **but** và **or** có thể liên kết các mục trong một câu.

I dropped the vase. = a sentence
It didn't break. = a sentence
 (d) I dropped the vase, **but** **it** didn't break.
 (e) Do we have class on Monday, **or** is Monday a holiday?



A comma is usually used when **but** or **or** combines two complete (independent) sentences into one sentence, as in (d) and (e).
 A conjunction can also come at the beginning of a sentence, except in formal writing.
Dấu phẩy thường được sử dụng khi **but hoặc **or** kết hợp hai câu hoàn chỉnh (độc lập) thành một câu, như trong câu (d) và (e).**
Một liên từ cũng có thể xuất hiện ở đầu câu, ngoại trừ trong văn bản chính thức.
ALSO CORRECT:
 I dropped the vase. But it didn't break.
 I saw a cat. And you saw a mouse.

Exercise 6. Looking at grammar. (Charts 8-1 and 8-2)

Complete the sentences with **and**, **but**, or **or**. Add commas as necessary.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với **and**, **but**, hoặc **or**. Thêm dấu phẩy nếu cần.

1. I washed my shirt, but it didn't get clean.
2. Would you like some water or some fruit juice?
3. I bought some paper, a birthday card, and some envelopes.
4. The flight attendants served dinner _____ I didn't eat it.
5. I was hungry _____ didn't eat on the plane. The food didn't look appetizing.
6. I washed my face, brushed my teeth _____ combed my hair.
7. Golf _____ tennis are popular sports.
8. Sara is a good tennis player _____ she's never played golf.



9. Which would you prefer? Would you like to play tennis _____ golf Saturday?

10. Who made the call? Did Bob call you _____ did you call Bob?

Exercise 7. Looking at grammar. (Charts 8-1 and 8-2)

Add commas, periods, and capital letters as necessary. Choose the best answer. **Thêm dấu phẩy, dấu chấm và viết hoa nếu cần. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất**

Electronic devices on airplanes

C

1. *Laptops are electronic devices. eell phones are electronic devices.*

2. Laptops and portable DVD players are electronic devices but flashlights aren't.

a. Laptops and portable DVD players are electronic devices but, flashlights aren't.

b. Laptops and portable DVD players are electronic devices, but flashlights aren't.

3. Passengers can't use these electronic devices during takeoffs and landings they can use them the rest of the flight.

a. Passengers can't use these electronic devices during takeoffs and landings, they can use them the rest of the flight.

b. Passengers can't use these electronic devices during takeoffs and landings. They can use them the rest of the flight.

4. During takeoffs and landings, airlines don't allow passengers to use laptops DVD players electronic readers or PDAs.**

a. During takeoffs and landings, airlines don't allow passengers to use laptops, DVD players, electronic readers, or PDAs.

b. During takeoffs and landings, airlines don't allow passengers to use, laptops, DVD players, electronic readers, or PDAs.

5. The devices may cause problems with the navigation system and they may cause problems with the communication system.

a. The devices may cause problems with the navigation system and, they may cause problems with the communication system.

b. The devices may cause problems with the navigation system, and they may cause problems with the communication system.

Electronic devices: thiết bị điện tử

PDAs: Thiết bị kỹ thuật số hỗ trợ cá nhân

“No man or woman is worth your tears, and the one who is, won’t make you cry.”

Không có ai xứng đáng với những giọt nước mắt của bạn vì người xứng đáng sẽ không làm bạn phải khóc.