

CONNECTING IDEAS

Exercise 27. Looking at grammar. (Charts 8-1 - 8-6)

Add commas, periods, and capital letters where appropriate. Don't change any of the words or the order of the words. *Thêm dấu phẩy, dấu chấm, và viết hoa chữ cái vào chỗ phù hợp. Không thay đổi từ hay thứ tự từ.*

H

1. Jim was hot. he sat in the shade.
2. Jim was hot and tired so he sat in the shade.
 - a. Jim was hot and tired, so he sat in the shade.
 - b. Jim was hot and tired. **S**o he sat in the shade.
3. Jim was hot tired and thirsty.
 - a. Jim was hot tired, and thirsty.
 - b. Jim was hot, tired, and thirsty.
4. Because he was hot Jim sat in the shade.
 - a. Because he was hot, Jim sat in the shade.
 - b. Because he was hot. Jim sat in the shade.
5. Because they were hot and thirsty Jim and Susan sat in the shade and drank iced-tea.
 - a. Because they were hot and thirsty, Jim and Susan sat in the shade and drank iced-tea.
 - b. Because they were hot, and thirsty, Jim and Susan sat in the shade and drank iced-tea.



6. Jim and Susan sat in the shade and drank iced-tea because they were hot and thirsty.
 - a. Jim and Susan sat in the shade and drank iced-tea because they were hot and thirsty.
 - b. Jim and Susan sat in the shade, and drank iced-tea because they were hot and thirsty.
7. Jim sat in the shade drank iced-tea and fanned himself with his cap because he was hot tired and thirsty.
 - a. Jim sat in the shade, drank iced-tea and fanned himself with his cap because he was hot, tired and thirsty.

b. Jim sat in the shade, drank iced-tea, and fanned himself with his cap because he was hot, tired, and thirsty.

8. Because Jim was hot he stayed under the shade of the tree but Susan went back to work.

a. Because Jim was hot, he stayed under the shade of the tree, but Susan went back to work.

b. Because Jim was hot. **H**e stayed under the shade of the tree but Susan went back to work.

Exercise 28. Listening. (Charts 8-1 - 8-6)

Listen to the passage. Then add commas, periods, and capital letters where appropriate.

Listen again as you check your answers. Nghe đoạn văn sau. Sau đó thêm dấu phẩy, dấu chấm và chữ cái viết hoa vào những chỗ phù hợp. Nghe lại và kiểm tra đáp án bạn vừa làm.

Understanding the Scientific Term *Matter*

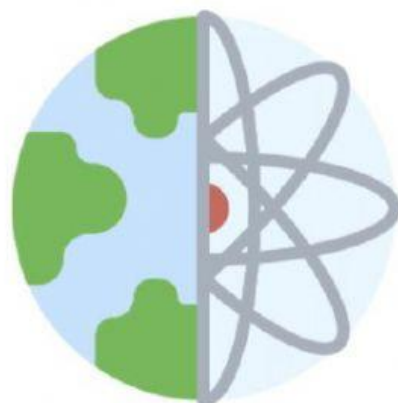
M

The word *matter* is a chemical term. matter is anything that has weight.

this book your finger water a rock air and the moon are all examples of matter

a. **T**his book, your finger water, a rock air, and the moon are all examples of matter.

b. **T**his book, your finger, water, a rock, air, and the moon are all examples of matter.



heat and radio waves are not matter because they do not have weight

a. **H**eat and radio waves are not matter because they do not have weight.

b. **H**eat, and radio, waves are not matter because they do not have weight.

happiness dreams and fears have no weight and are not matter.

a. **H**appiness, dreams, and fears have no weight and are not matter.

b. **H**appiness dreams, and fears have no weight and are not matter.



Matter (n) vật chất

Radio wave: sóng vô tuyến

Chemical term: thuật ngữ hoá học

Exercise 29. Warm-up. (Chart 8-7)

In which sentences is the result the opposite of what you expect?

Trong những câu nào thì kết quả trái ngược với những gì bạn mong đợi?

1. Even though I didn't eat dinner last night, I wasn't hungry this morning.
2. Because I didn't eat dinner last night, I was hungry this morning.
3. Although I didn't eat dinner last night, I wasn't hungry this morning.



8-7 Connecting Ideas with *Even Though/Although* (Liên kết ý kiến bằng *Even Though/Although*)

- (a) **Even though** *I was hungry*, I did not eat.
I did not eat **even though** *I was hungry*.
(b) **Although** *I was hungry*, I did not eat.
I did not eat **although** *I was hungry*.

Even though and **although** introduce an adverb clause.

Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning: *I was hungry, but I did not eat.*

Even though và **although** mở đầu cho mệnh đề trạng ngữ.

Ví dụ (a) và (b) có cùng nghĩa: *I was hungry, but I did not eat.*

COMPARE:

- (c) **Because** *I was hungry*, *I ate*.
(d) **Even though** *I was hungry*, *I did not eat*.

Because expresses an expected result, as in (c).

Even though/although expresses an unexpected or opposite result, as in (d).

Because diễn tả một kết quả mong đợi, như (c)
Even though/although diễn tả một kết quả không mong đợi hoặc trái ngược, như (d).

Exercise 30. Looking at grammar. (Chart 8-7)

Complete the sentences with the given words. Hoàn thành các câu sau với từ đã cho.

1. *is, isn't*

- a. Because Dan is sick, he _____ going to work.
- b. Although Dan is sick, he _____ going to work.
- c. Even though Dan is sick, he _____ going to work.





2. *went, didn't go*

a. Even though it was late, we _____ home.

b. Although it was late, we _____ home.

c. Because it was late, we _____ home.

Exercise 31. Looking at grammar. (Chart 8-7)

Complete the sentences with ***even though*** or ***because***.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với ***even though*** hoặc ***because***.

1. Even though the weather is cold, Rick isn't wearing a coat.

2. Because the weather is cold, Ben is wearing a coat.

3. _____ Jane was sad, she smiled.

4. _____ Jane was sad, she cried.

5. _____ it was cold outside, we went swimming in the lake.

6. _____ our friends live on an island, it isn't easy to get there by car.

7. People ask Kelly to sing at weddings _____ she has a good voice.

8. _____ I'm training for the Olympics, I biked up the mountain
_____ it was starting to snow.

9. George sings loudly _____ he can't carry a tune.



Exercise 32. Looking at grammar. (Charts 8-6 and 8-7)

Choose the best completion for each sentence. **Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất cho mỗi câu.**

1. Even though the test was fairly easy, most of the class ____.

a. failed

b. passed

c. did pretty well

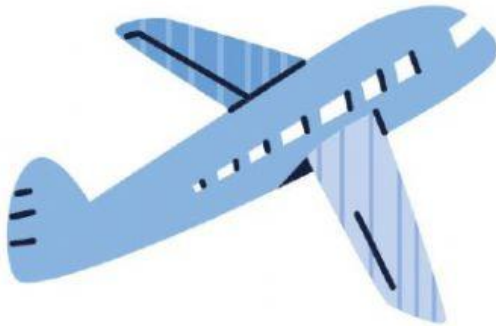


2. Jack hadn't heard or read about the bank robbery even though ____.

- a. he was the robber
- b. it was on the front page of every newspaper
- c. he was out of town when it occurred

3. Although ____, she finished the race in first place.

- a. Miki was full of energy and strength
- b. Miki was leading all the way
- c. Miki was far behind in the beginning



4. We can see the light from an airplane at night before we can hear the plane because ____.

- a. light travels faster than sound
- b. airplanes travel at high speeds
- c. our eyes work better than our ears at night

5. My partner and I worked all day and late into the evening. Even though ____, we stopped at our favorite restaurant before we went home.

- a. we were very hungry
- b. we had finished our report
- c. we were very tired



6. In the mountains, melting snow in the spring runs downhill into rivers. The water carries soil and rocks. In the spring, mountain rivers become muddy rather than clear because ____.

- a. mountain tops are covered with snow
- b. the water from melting snow brings soil and rocks to the river
- c. ice is frozen water

Over every mountain there is a path, although it may not be seen from the valley.

- Theodore Roethke

“Trên mỗi ngọn núi đều có một con đường, dù ta không nhìn thấy được từ thung lũng”.
