

GRAMMAR FOCUS
ADVERB PHRASES & CLAUSES OF CONCESSION 1
(CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ SỰ NHƯỢNG BỘ)

I. Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (Phrases of concession)

Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ là cụm từ dùng để diễn đạt hai ý trái ngược trong cùng một câu, thường được bắt đầu bằng giới từ "In spite of" hoặc "despite" (mặc dù, cho dù)

Công thức: In spite of/ despite + Noun/ Noun phrase/ Gerund phrase

→ Sau hai giới từ "In spite of" hoặc "despite" phải là một danh từ, một cụm danh từ hoặc một V-ing

Ví dụ: - In spite of/ Despite studying hard, he failed the final test.

= He failed the final test in spite of/ despite studying hard.

Mặc dù học hành chăm chỉ, anh ấy đã trượt bài thi cuối cùng.

→ Trong câu này sau "despite" là một V-ing đó là "studying"

- I arrived on time in spite of/ despite the heavy traffic.

= In spite of/ Despite the heavy traffic, I arrived on time.

Tôi đã đến đúng giờ mặc dù giao thông ùn tắc

→ Trong câu này sau "in spite of/ despite" là cụm danh từ "the heavy traffic"

Lưu ý: Vị trí của 'despite' hoặc 'in spite of' có thể được đặt trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính. Nếu đứng trước mệnh đề chính, ta phải thêm dấu phẩy vào trước mệnh đề chính còn nếu đứng sau mệnh đề chính, ta không cần thêm dấu phẩy

II. Mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (Adverbial Clauses of Concession)

- Mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ là mệnh đề dùng để diễn tả sự tương phản của 2 hành động trong 1 câu. Mệnh đề này bắt đầu bằng "although", "though", "even though", "despite the fact that", "in spite of the fact that".

Công thức: Although/ though/ even though/ despite the fact that, in spite of the fact that + S + V

Ví dụ: - Although/ even though he had enough money, he refused to buy a new phone. =

He refused to buy a new phone although/ even though he had enough money.

Mặc dù có đủ tiền anh ta vẫn từ chối mua điện thoại mới.

- I couldn't sleep even though I was very tired.

= Even though I was very tired, I couldn't sleep.

Tôi không thể ngủ mặc dù tôi rất mệt

Lưu ý: Đằng sau "Although", "though" và "even though" phải là một mệnh đề có đầy đủ chủ ngữ và động từ. Các mệnh đề này có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính. Nếu

đứng trước mệnh đề chính, ta phải thêm dấu phẩy vào trước mệnh đề chính, nếu đứng sau mệnh đề chính, ta không cần thêm dấu phẩy.

Nếu 'though' đứng một mình cuối câu, tách biệt bởi câu chính bởi dấu phẩy thì nó có nghĩa là "tuy nhiên".

Ví dụ:

- I have a headache, I'm still at school, though.

Tôi bị đau đầu tuy nhiên tôi vẫn đến trường.

- He promised to call me, till now I haven't received any call from him, though.

Anh ấy hứa gọi cho tôi tuy nhiên đến bây giờ tôi vẫn không nhận được cuộc gọi nào từ anh ấy

Lưu ý: Khi thành lập câu chúng có thể dùng "though" ở cuối câu, nhưng "although" thì không thể. "Though" thường được dùng trong văn nói hơn là văn viết "Even though" là hình thức nhấn mạnh của "although".

(O) PRACTICE: Transform these sentences so that the meaning is the same, using:

Although.../ Though.../ Even though ... Despite the fact that.../ In spite of the fact that ...	+ CLAUSE
Despite.../ In spite of...	+ PHRASE

1. Mr. Pike doesn't wear glasses although he is 60 years old.

→ Mr. Pike doesn't wear glasses in spite of the fact that he is 60 years old.

2. Although he had much experience in machinery, he didn't succeed in repairing this machine.

→ Despite having much experience in machinery, he didn't succeed in repairing this machine.

3. The goods were never delivered although we had received the promise.

→ The goods were never delivered despite the promise that we had received.

4. In spite of the noise from the corner coffee shop, I kept on studying.

→

keep on (v.p)
/ki:p a:n/ tiếp tục

5. Although it rained heavily, I went to school on time.

→

6. Despite his strength, I'm not afraid of him.

→

strength (n) /streŋθ/
sức khỏe

7. Everybody has great regard for him in spite of his poverty.

→

8. Despite the fact that he had not finished the paper, he went to sleep.

→

9. Though he had been absent frequently, he managed to pass the test.

→

10. He didn't stop his car despite the red traffic light.

→

11. Although it got dark, they continued to work.

→

12. Trevor didn't notice the sign though it was right in front of him.

→

13. In spite of living in the same street, we hardly ever see each other.

→

14. Though my foot was injured, I managed to walk to the nearest village.

→

15. Despite the fact that Henry's mother is a millionaire, he hates spending money.

→

16. No one would believe me though I told the absolute truth.

→

17. Though I had turned on the air conditioner, it was still hot in the room.

→

18. I didn't get the job in spite of all the necessary qualifications that I had.

→

19. Although Nick used to smoke, he seems to be in good health.

→

20. We couldn't get tickets despite queuing for an hour.

→

absent (adj) /'æb.sənt/
vắng mặt

absolute (adj)
/'æb.sə.lu:t/ rõ ràng

qualification (n)
/ˌkwɑː.lə.fə'keɪ.ʃən/
yêu tố

queue (v) /kjuː/ xếp
hàng

http://www.mediafire.com/file/hz1zrp8chg2e8jj/Why-What-How_1.mp3/file

C. LISTENING REVIEW:

**Listen ONE time to decide the best response to the question.
Then listen again and dictate everything you hear.**

1. .
A. .
B. **Sorry I don't have the time.**
C. .

3. .
A. .
B. .
C. **I had no warning.**

2. .
A. .
B. **Yes, I'll be gone for a week.**
C. .

4. .
A. .
B. .
C. .

5.
A. **The training is very hard.**
B. .
C. .

6.
A. **It's on the coast.**
B. .
C. .

9.
A. .
B. .
C. .

7.
A. .
B. .
C. .

8.
A. **It didn't involve me.**
B. .
C. .

10.
A. .
B. **Yes, very well indeed.**
C. .

D. WRITING PRACTICE: QUESTIONS FOR A JOB INTERVIEW

Write 1 possible answers to these questions using the best required information. There should be over SIX words in each answer. Remember to use a suitable clause or phrase. Try not to repeat the words in the questions.

1. What position are you applying for?
→ a software developer./ I am applying for

2. Who inspired you to choose this job?
→ this profession. /My dad / encouraged me to take

5. What do you know about us?
→ your company/ in this city. /I know/ is the largest

6. How long do you want to work with us?
→ as long as possible/work here./I plan to

9. Why are you leaving the present company?
→ is/ too boring./The working environment

3. How can you describe yourself?
→ diligent person./I'm and /a honest

4. How do you know that we are recruiting?
→ your recruitment./My friend /introduced

7. Why should we hire you?
→ full of experience./ enthusiastic/ and/ I am

8. What are your responsibilities in this job?
→ social websites./ is to develop/ My responsibility

10. What do you think about your previous boss?
→ not good/ but really hard/ He is/ he worked

11. What is your expected salary? Why?
→ because /my ability/ Around 1000 dollars per month /deserves with it.

13. What are your weaknesses?
→ high pressure./work under/ I cannot

14. How good are your communication skills?
→ invest their money/ make customers /to my project./I can

12. What are your strengths?
→ hard-working./ I am /and/ very confident

15. What will you do if you're not accepted for this job?
→ own company./ open my/ I will try to

16. When can you start working?
→ I can start/ this job,/ so/ right now./ I love

A. LISTENING REVIEW:

Listen ONE time to decide the best response to the question. Then listen again and dictate everything you hear.

1. What caused the printing press to _____?
A. It _____ printing yet.
B. There was an _____.
C. We need to pause it temporarily.

2. Why _____ aren't you coming to _____?
A. _____ last night.
B. _____ so good.
C. He said he was _____.

5. Why isn't the heat on _____?
A. Because _____.
B. We need _____.
C. The plastic sheeting is _____.

6. What is that temp agency called?
A. It _____ last week.
B. They called _____.
C. _____ of its name.

3. What discount _____ for a trade account?
A. We can give you _____ off.
B. _____ needs to be paid now.
C. That offer is _____.

4. How much will the _____?
A. We _____.
B. To repackage it will _____.
C. It's too expensive to even consider.

7. How about _____ while we're in New York?
A. That sounds like _____.
B. I can't _____.
C. The musician _____ all week.

8. _____ are you reading now?
A. A thriller set in Chicago _____.
B. Yes, it'll only _____ to look.
C. _____ ticketed for speeding.

9. you studied marketing?
A. That was
B. They didn't offer
C. No, I the papers.

10. How have you been?
A. .
B. .
C. .

B. WRITING PRACTICE:

Write 1 possible answer to each of these questions. There are at least 6 words in each sentence. Try to apply new vocabulary and the grammar knowledge you've just learnt. Don't repeat the words that come from the questions.

1. How late will the bank be open?
→ closed at 5pm. / it will be/ As usual,

3. What changes would you like to make about yourself?
→ to/ work harder/ get special achievements./ I want to

2. Why does he visit Spain every summer?
→ his relatives /Because/ are living there.

4. What if you work here for five years and don't get promoted?
→ run my own business./I will be off /from work and I think

5. How many hours a week do you usually work, and why?
→ I have to/ About 50 hours/ since study.

7. Why weren't you at your desk this morning?
→ my customers./ a really important appointment/ with/ I had

6. What time will you be ready for dinner?
→ I'm not/ so hungry now. /Maybe at 8 pm,

8. Why isn't his number in the directory?
→ I deleted /so /it. /We broke up

9. Why is your face so red?
→ now. I am /Because /so sick

11. How can we advertise our new products?
→ Facebook and Youtube./ post them on /We should

10. What will the transportation cost?
→ 500 dollars./ it will be over /I think

12. How soon will the meeting be over?
→ I guess./one hour at least /More than

13. How did they solve the problem?
→ to find /They discussed/ the best solution.

14. What qualities do you think a successful manager should have?
→ inspire other workers. / the manager must/and/With me/show/their leadership

15. Why didn't you tell them you studied marketing?
 → have a chance to do it/ but I did not./ I really want to

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS: ADVERB PHRASES & CLAUSES OF CONCESSION 2

NO MATTER WHAT/ WHERE/ WHEN/ WHO/ HOW much/many + Subject + Verb
Dù cho... thì..., bất kể/ bất luận... thì...: được dùng để nói rằng điều gì đấy là không quan trọng hoặc sẽ không gây tác động đến, hoặc là một sự việc gì đấy sẽ không thay đổi cho dù ai đó có cố gắng đến mức nào

Ex:

No matter what (whatever) I wear, I always feel dull and old-fashioned.

No matter where (wherever) she looked, she could not find the missing paper.

Ở đây từ nào cũng có cách sử dụng giống nhau nhưng tùy theo nghĩa để sử dụng:

Expressions	Examples
No matter how + (adj/adv) = however (adj/adv): dù ... thế nào ... thì	- No matter how (However) hard they attack, we won't fight back.
No matter what = whatever: dù chuyện gì/ điều gì ... thì	- Call me when you get there, no matter what (whatever) the time is.
No matter where = wherever: dù ở đâu/ nơi nào ... thì	- No matter where (wherever) I am, I'm always thinking of you.
No matter when = whenever: dù lúc nào/ khi nào ... thì	- No matter when (Whenever) they call, we will not answer the door.
No matter which = whichever: dù cái nào/ người nào ... thì	- No matter which (Whichever) way they take us, we'll find our own way back.
No matter who = whoever: dù ai/ người nào ... thì	- No matter who (Whoever) you are, I will check your ID.

I. Rewrite the sentences, using the words in brackets.

1. They are very rich, but they aren't happy. (no matter how)
2. I'd rather have a room of my own though it's small. (however)
3. He got good jobs, but he was not satisfied. (no matter how)

satisfied (adj)
 /'sæt.ɪs.faid/ hài lòng

4. If you should do any job, you should do it devotedly.
(whatever)

devotedly (adv)
/di'vou.tɪd.li/ hết mình

5. Anyone who gains the most points wins the competition.
(whoever)

6. Although he had taken any kinds of exercise, he got fatter and fatter. (whatever)

7. Although he lived anywhere else, he always thought of his homeland. (wherever)

8. My roof leaks every time it rains. (whenever)

9. He may say something, but don't trust him. (no matter what)

encounter (v)
/ɪn'kaʊn.tə/ trải qua

10. You should study hard although you encounter difficulties.
(whatever)

(O) II. Complete the sentences with although/ in spite of (despite) or because/ because of.
Then rewrite the sentences in a way so that the meaning is unchanged.

1. Although it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.

→ In spite of the rain, we enjoyed our holiday.

2. Daniel forgot his passport having it in his list.

3. I didn't recognize her I'd met her twice before.

4. I had nothing for lunch but an apple, I ate dinner early.

5. A lot of things went wrong all our careful plans.

6. She wasn't wearing a coat it was quite cold.

7. He only accepted the job the salary, which was very high.

8. his age, John was not hired he had the necessary qualifications.

9. The villagers refused to leave their hometown the drought.

refuse (v) /rɪ'fju:z/
từ chối
drought (n) /draʊt/
hạn hán

10. I knew the truth, I decided not to tell them.

11. We decided not to go out for a meal
too tired.

we were simply

12. Sarah can't climb up the tree

her fear of height.