Chapter 8: Connecting Ideas

1. Exercise 1. Warm·up. (Chart 8-4)

Complete the sentences. Make true statements.
Hoàn thành những câu dưới đây.

1. I like __fish__, but __my sister__ doesn't.
2. I don't like _____, but _____ does.
3. I've seen _____, but _____ hasn't.
4. I'm not _____, but _____ is.

8-4 Using auxiliary verbs after BUT

(a) I ***don't like*** *coffee,* **but** my husband *does.*
(b) I ***like*** *tea,* **but** my husband *doesn't.*
(c) I ***won't*** *be here tomorrow.* **but** Sue *will.*
(d) **I've *seen*** *that movie,* **but** Joe *hasn't.*
(e) He ***isn't*** *here,* **but** she *is.*

After ***but***, often only an auxiliary verb is used. It has the same tense or modal as the main verb.

*Đứng sau **but** thường là một trợ đồng từ. Trợ động từ này thường được chia cùng thì với động từ chính.*

In (a): *does = likes coffee*

Notice in the examples:
negative + but + affirmative
affirmative + but + negative

2. Exercise 2. Looking at grammar. (Chart 8-4)

Part I. Complete each sentence with the correct negative auxiliary verb.
Phần I: Hoàn thành những câu dưới đây với dạng đúng của trợ động từ ở thể phủ định.

1. Alan reads a lot of books, but his brother __doesn't__
2. Alan reads a lot of books, but his brothers __don't__
3. Alan is reading a book, but his brother _____
4. Alan is reading a book, but his brothers _____
5. Alan read a book last week, but his brother _____
6. Alan has read a book recently, but his brother _____
7. Alan has read a book recently, but his brothers _____ _____

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8. Alan is going to read a book soon, but his brother _____

9. Alan is going to read a book soon, but his brothers _____

10. Alan will read a book soon, but his brother(s)_____

Part II. Complete each sentence with the correct affirmative auxiliary verb.
Phần II: Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng dạng đúng của trợ động từ ở thể khẳng định

1. Nicole doesn't eat red meat, but her sister __*does*__
2. Nicole doesn't eat red meat, but her sisters __do__
3. Nicole isn't eating red meat, but her sister_____
4. Nicole isn't eating red meat, but her sisters _____
5. Nicole didn't eat red meat last night, but her sisters _____
6. Nicole hasn't eaten red meat recently, but her sister _____
7. Nicole hasn't eaten red meat recently, but her sisters _____
8. Nicole isn't going to eat red meat soon, but her sister _____
9. Nicole isn't going to eat red meat soon, but her sisters _____
10. Nicole won't eat red meat soon, but her sisters_____

3. Exercise 3. Warm-up. (Chart 8-5)

Match each sentence with the correct picture. NOTE: One picture doesn't match any of the sentences.
Chọn bức tranh A, B, C phù hợp với nội dung của những câu dưới đây. Chú ý: có một bức tranh không đúng với bất kỳ nhận định nào dưới đây.



Picture A Picture B Picture C

1. Alice has a motorcycle, and her husband does too.

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2. Alice has a motorcycle, and so does her husband.

3. Alice doesn't have a motorcycle, and her husband doesn't either.

4. Alice doesn't have a motorcycle, and neither does her husband.

8·5 *Using* And + *Too*, So, Either, Neither:

S + AUX + *TOO* (a) Sue works, *and* **Tom does too.** ***SO* + AUX + S** (b) Sue works, *and* **so does Tom.**	In affirmative statements, an auxiliary verb + *too* or *so* can be used after *and*. *Trong câu khẳng định, dạng* ***trợ động từ + too/ so*** *có thể được sử dụng sau liên từ* ***and****.* Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning. **Word order:** *subject + auxiliary + too* *so + auxiliary + subject*
S + AUX + *EITHER* **(c)** Ann doesn't work, *and* **Joe doesn't either.** ***NEITHER* + AUX + S** (d) Ann doesn't work, *and* **neither does Joe.**	An auxiliary verb + ***either*** or ***neither*** are used with negative statements. *Trợ động từ +****either/neither*** *được dùng trong câu phủ định* Examples (c) and (d) have the same meaning. **Word order:** *subject + auxiliary + either* *neither + auxiliary + subject* NOTE: An affirmative auxiliary is used with ***neither.*** *CHÚ Ý: Trợ động từ ở thể khẳng định được dùng với* ***neither***
(e) - I'm hungry. *- I am too. I So am I.* (f) - I don't eat meat. *- I don't either. I Neither do I.* (g) - I'm hungry. *- Me too. (informal)* (h) - I don't eat meat. *- Me (n)either. (informal)*	***And*** is not usually used when there are two speakers. ***And*** *không thường được sử dụng trong trường hợp có từ 2 người nói trở lên.* *Me too, me either,* and *me neither* are often used in informal spoken English. ***Me too, me either,*** *và* ***me neither*** *thường được dùng trong văn nói.*

4. Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Chart 8-5)

Complete the sentences with the given words. Pay special attention to word order.
Hoàn thành các câu sau dự dụng từ cho sẵn. Chú ý trật tự từ trong câu.

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Omar



James



Marco



Ivan

1.

a) too Marco has a mustache, and __James does too_____.

b) so Marco has a mustache, and _____.

2.

a) either Omar doesn't have a mustache, and _____.

b) neither Omar doesn't have a mustache, and _____.

3.

a) too Marco is wearing a hat, and _____.

b) So Marco is wearing a hat, and _____.

4.

a) Either Ivan isn't wearing a hat, and _____.

b) Neither Ivan isn't wearing a hat, and _____.

5. Exercise 5. Looking at grammar. (Chart 8-5)

Part I. Complete each sentence with the correct affirmative auxiliary verb.

Phần I: Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây sử dụng trợ động từ ở thể khẳng định.

1. Andy walks to work, and his roommate _____*does*__too.
2. Andy walks to work, and his roommates_____too.
3. Andy is walking to work, and his roommate_____too.
4. Andy is walking to work, and his roommates_____too.
5. Andy walked to work last week, and his roommates_____too.

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6. Andy has walked to work recently, and so_____his roommate.

7. Andy has walked to work recently, and so_____his roommates.

8. Andy is going to walk to work tomorrow, and so_____his roommate.

9. Andy is going to walk to work tomorrow, and so _____ his roommates.

10. Andy will walk to work tomorrow, and so_____his roommates.

***Part** II.* Complete each sentence with the correct negative auxiliary verb.

Phần II: Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây sử dụng trợ động từ ở thể phủ định.

1. Karen doesn't watch TV, and her sister ___doesn't___ either.

2. Karen doesn't watch TV, and her sisters_____either.

3. Karen isn't watching TV, and her sister_____either.

4. Karen isn't watching TV, and her sisters_____either

5. Karen didn't watch TV last night, and her sisters_____either.

6. Karen hasn't watched TV recently, and neither_____her sister.

7. Karen hasn't watched TV recently, and neither_____her sisters.

8. Karen isn't going to watch TV tomorrow, neither_____her sister.

9. Karen isn't going to watch TV tomorrow, and neither_____her sisters.

10. Karen won't watch TV tomorrow, and neither_____her sisters.

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

Circle all the logical completions.

Chọn đáp án đúng phù hợp với tình huống cho trước dưới đây.

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.

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8-6 Connecting ideas with BECAUSE

(a) He drank water ***because*** he was thirsty.	***Because*** expresses a cause; it gives a reason. Why did hedrink water? ***Reason:*** He was thirsty. ***Because*** *dùng để diễn tả nguyên nhân; thường đùng để đưa ra lý do.*
(b) MAIN CLAUSE: ***He drank water.***	A main clause is a complete sentence: *He drank water* = a complete sentence *Mệnh đề chính là một câu hoàn chỉnh có đầy đủ thành phần*
(c) ADVERB CLAUSE: ***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*** *dùng để giới thiệu, mở đầu cho mệnh đề trạng ngữ.* *Because+ subject + verb = mệnh đề trạng ngữ*
MAIN CLAUSE ↓ ADVERB CLAUSE ↓ (d) He drank water ***because he was thirsty.*** (no comma) ADVERB CLAUSE ↓ MAIN CLAUSE ↓ (e) ***Because he was thirsty,*** he drank water. (comma)	An adverb clause is connected to a main clause, as in (d) and (e). *Mệnh đề trạng ngữ được nối với mệnh đề chính theo hai cách như ở ví dụ (d) và (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.
(f) ***INCORRECT IN WRITING:*** He drank water. ***Because*** *he was thirsty.*	Example (f) is incorrect in written English: ***Because he was thirsty*** 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) là một ví dụ sai trong văn viết khi sử dụng* ***because:*** ***Because he was thirsty*** *không thể đứng một mình như một câu và đầu câu viết hoa, kết thúc câu bằng dấu chấm câu được. Nó phải đi cùng một mệnh đề chính, như ở ví dụ (d) và (e)*
CORRECT IN SPEAKING: - 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 văn nói, một mệnh đề trạng ngữ có thể được sử dụng như một câu trả lời ngắn gọn, như ở ví dụ (g)*

7. Exercise 7. Looking at grammar. (Chart 8-6)

Combine each pair of sentences in two different orders. Use *because.* Punctuate carefully.

Kết hợp các cặp câu dưới đây theo hai cách khác nhau. Sử dụng ***because.***

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

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-+ 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.

→

→

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

→

→

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

→

→

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

→

→

8. Exercise 8. 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 dựa trên câu cho trước sao cho nghĩa của câu không đổi. Sử dụng dấu phẩy khi cần thiết

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

*Phần I: Viết lại câu. Sử dụng **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.

➔

3. Because it was raining, I stayed indoors.

➔

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

Phần II: Viết lại câu. Sử dụng ***because.***

4. Jason was hungry, so he ate.

   ➔ *Because Jason was hungry,* he ate./ *Jason ate because he was hungry.*

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

   ➔

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

   ➔

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