CONNECTING IDEAS

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

Match the sentences in Column A with a logical idea from Column B.
Nối câu ở cột A với ý kiến hợp lý ở cột B.



Column A	Column B
1. I was tired, so I _____.	a. didn't sleep
2. I was tired, but I _____.	b. slept

8-3 Connecting Ideas with *So* (Liên kết ý tưởng bằng *So*)	
(a) The room was dark, ***so*** I turned on a light. 	***So*** can be used as a conjunction, as in (a). It is preceded by a comma. It connects the ideas in two independent clauses. ***So*** expresses **results:** cause: *The room was dark.* result: *I turned on a light.* ***So*** có thể được sử dụng như một liên từ, như trong (a). Đứng trước ***so*** là dấu phẩy. ***So*** liên kết các ý tưởng trong mệnh đề hai câu độc lập. ***So*** diễn tả kết quả: Nguyên nhân: *The room was dark.* Kết quả: *I turned on a light.*
(b) COMPARE: The room was dark, ***but*** I didn't turn on a light.	***But*** often expresses an unexpected result, as in (b). ***But*** thường diễn tả một kết quả không mong muốn, như trong (b).

Exercise 9. Looking at grammar. (Charts 8-2 and 8-3)

Complete the sentences with ***so*** or ***but.*** Hoàn thành các câu sau với ***so*** hoặc ***but.***

1. It began to rain, <u>so</u> I opened my umbrella.
2. It began to rain, <u>but</u> I didn't open my umbrella.
3. I didn't have an umbrella, _____ I got wet.
4. I didn't have an umbrella, _____ I didn't get wet because I was wearing my raincoat.
5. The water was cold, _____ I went swimming anyway.
6. The water was cold, _____ I didn't go swimming.
7. Scott's directions to his apartment weren't clear, _____ Sonia got lost.



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8. The directions weren't clear, _____ I found Scott's apartment anyway.

9. My friend lied to me, _____ I still like and trust her.

10. My friend lied to me, _____ I don't trust her anymore.

Exercise 10. Looking at grammar. (Charts 8-1 - 8-3)

Add commas, periods, and capital letters as necessary. Thêm dấu phẩy, dấu chấm và viết hoa nếu cần.

Surprising animal facts:

1. Some tarantulas can go two and a half years without food when they eat, they like grasshoppers beetles small spiders and sometimes small lizards.

a. Some tarantulas can go two and a half years without food**. W**hen they eat, they like grasshoppers**,** beetles**,** small spiders**,** and sometimes small lizards.

b. Some tarantulas can go two and a half years without food**. W**hen they eat, they like grasshoppers beetles**,** small spiders and sometimes small lizards.

2. A female elephant is pregnant for approximately twenty months and almost always has only one baby a young elephant stays close to its mother for the first ten years of its life.

a. A female elephant is pregnant for approximately twenty months and almost always has only one baby**. A** young elephant stays close to its mother for the first ten years of its life.

b. A female elephant is pregnant for approximately twenty months and almost always has only one baby a young**. E**lephant stays close to its mother for the first ten years of its life.

3. Dolphins sleep with one eye open they need to be conscious or awake in order to breathe if they fall asleep when they are breathing, they will drown so they sleep with half their brain awake and one eye open.

a. Dolphins sleep with one**. E**ye open they need to be conscious or awake in order to breathe if they fall asleep**. W**hen they are breathing, they will drown, so they sleep

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with half their brain awake and one eye open.

b. Dolphins sleep with one eye open**.** **T**hey need to be conscious or awake in order to breathe**.** **I**f they fall asleep when they are breathing, they will drown, so they sleep with half their brain awake and one eye open.

Tarantula (n) nhện đen	Lizard (n) thằn lằn
Beetle (n) bọ cánh cứng	Grasshopper (n) châu chấu
Pregnant (adj) mang thai, có thai	Drown (v) đuối nước

Exercise 11. Listening and grammar. (Charts 8-1 - 8-3)

Listen to the passage. Then add commas, periods, and capital letters as necessary. Listen again as you check your answers. Before you begin, you may want to check your understanding of these words: *blinker, do a good deed, motioned, wave someone on.*

Nghe đoạn văn. Sau đó thêm dấu phẩy, dấu chấm và viết hoa nếu cần. Nghe lại và kiểm tra đáp án bạn vừa làm. Trước khi bắt đầu, tra thông tin những từ *blinker, do a good deed, motioned, wave someone on* có thể hữu ích cho bài tập này.

Paying It Forward*

A

(1) ~~a~~ few days ago, a friend and I were driving from Benton Harbor to Chicago**.**

W

(2) ~~we~~ didn't have any delays for the first hour but we ran into some highway

(3) construction near Chicago the traffic wasn't moving my friend and I sat and waited

a. construction near Chicago**,** the traffic wasn't moving**,** my friend**,** and I sat and waited**.**

b. construction near Chicago**.** **T**he traffic wasn't moving**.** **M**y friend and I sat and waited**.**

(4) we talked about our jobs our families and the terrible traffic slowly it started to move

a. **W**e talked about our jobs**,** our families**,** and the terrible traffic**.** **S**lowly it started to move.

b. we talked about our jobs**,** our families**,** and the terrible traffic**,** slowly**.** **I**t started to move.

(5) we noticed a black sports car on the shoulder its right blinker blinking

a. **W**e noticed a black sports car on the shoulder**.** **I**ts right blinker was blinking**.**

b. **W**e noticed a black**,** sports**,** car on the shoulder**.** **I**ts right blinker was blinking**.**

(6) the driver obviously wanted to get back into traffic car after car passed without letting him in

a. **T**he driver obviously wanted to get back into traffic car after**.** **C**ar passed without letting him in**.**

b. **T**he driver obviously wanted to get back into traffic**.** **C**ar after car passed without

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letting him in.

(7) I decided to do a good deed so I motioned for him to get in line ahead of me

a. I decided to do a good deed so I motioned for him to get in line ahead of me.

b. I decided to do a good deed, so I motioned for him to get in line ahead of me.

(8) he waved thanks and I waved back at him

a. He waved thanks, and I waved back at him.

b. He waved thanks and I waved back at him.

(9) all the cars had to stop at a toll booth a short way down the road

a. **A**ll the cars had to stop at a toll booth a short way down the road

b. **A**ll the cars had to stop at a toll booth a short way down the road.

(10) I held out money to pay my toll but the toll-taker just smiled and waved me on

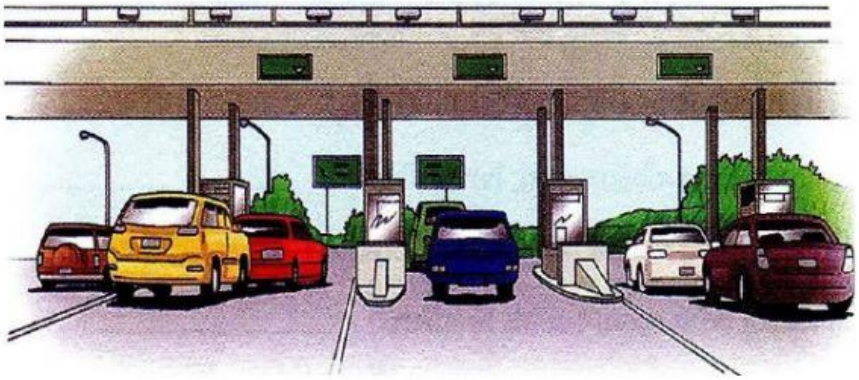
a. I held out my money to pay my toll but the toll-taker just smiled and waved me on.

b. I held out my money to pay my toll, but the toll-taker just smiled and waved me on.

(11) she told me that the man in the black sports car had already paid my toll wasn't that a nice way of saying thank you?

a. **S**he told me that the man in the black sports car had already paid my toll. **W**asn't that a nice way of saying thank you?

b. **S**he told me that, the man in the black sports car had already paid my toll. **W**asn't that a nice way of saying thank you?



Pay it forward: khi ai đó làm ơn hay làm một điều tốt cho bạn, thay vì trả ơn cho chính người đã làm ơn cho mình thì bạn lại "đền ơn đáp nghĩa" cho một người mới khác.	
Highway construction: thi công đường cao tốc	Blinker (n) đèn tín hiệu
Motion (v) ra hiệu, ra ý	Toll booth: trạm thu phí
Toll (n) lệ phí đi đường	

Exercise 12. Warm-up. (Chart 8-4)



Complete the sentences. Make true statements. Hoàn thành các câu sau

1. I like *fish*, but *my sister* doesn't.

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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* (Dùng trợ động từ sau *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. In (a): *does = likes coffee* Notice in the examples: *negative + but + affirmative* *affirmative + but + negative* Sau *but* thường chỉ có một trợ động từ được sử dụng. Nó có cùng thì hoặc phương thức với động từ chính. Trong (a): *does = likes coffee* Lưu ý trong các ví dụ: Phủ định + but + khẳng định Khẳng định + but + phủ định.

*A verb is not contracted with a pronoun at the end of a sentence after *but* and *and:*
Động từ không được rút gọn với đại từ ở cuối câu sau *but* và *and*
CORRECT: ... *but she is.*
INCORRECT: ... but she's.

Exercise 13. Looking at grammar. (Chart 8-4)

Part I. Complete each sentence with the correct negative auxiliary verb.
Hoàn thành mỗi câu sau với dạng trợ động từ phủ định đúng.

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(s) _____.



6. Alan has read a book recently, but his brother _____.

7. Alan has read a book recently, but his brothers _____.

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) _____.

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Part II. Complete each sentence with the correct affirmative auxiliary verb.
Hoàn thành mỗi câu sau với dạng trợ động từ khẳng định đúng.



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 sister(s) _____.
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 sister(s) _____.



"Families are like music, some high notes, some low notes, but always a beautiful song."

Gia đình giống như một bản nhạc có nốt thăng, nốt trầm, nhưng luôn là một ca khúc tuyệt đẹp.

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