## EXERCISES

**1. Match the two halves of the sentence. Then write the full sentence, using the word in brackets. Add commas where necessary.**

| A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. Yesterday was a public day | - she was very popular, (since) |
| 2. We didn't want to wake anybody up | - we ate out. (as) |
| 3. We didn't know what time it was | - it explains everything very clearly. (because) |
| 4. It was a nice day | - none of us had a watch, (because) |
| 5. The door was open | - the teacher decided to give it again, (since) |
| 6. You paid for the theater tickets | - she missed the bus. (because) |
| 7. Oil is an irreplaceable natural resource | - we went for a walk by the sea. (as) |
| 8. We didn't see Lisa for a long time | - we didn't recognize her. (because) |
| 9. Lilian was late for work | - we must do whatever we can to conserve it. (since) |
| 10. Sonia was tired | - we came in very quietly, (as) |
| 11. Eve had an attractive personality | - she felt weak, (because) |
| 12. Mother had burnt the dinner | - we didn't have to go to work, (since) |
| 13. It's a really useful book | - please let me pay for our dinner, (as) |
| 14. Ellie hadn't fully recovered yet | - she'd been working very hard, (because) |
| 15. All the students had done poorly on the test | - I walked in. (since) |

**2. Rewrite these sentences, using *because*.**

1. Due to the cold weather, we stayed home.
2. Most people hear jogging is a good exercise, so they begin to jog.
3. People like to live in this country because of its healthy climate.
4. A computer can be used for various purposes, so it becomes very popular nowadays.
5. Stacey retired in 1987, partly because of ill health.
6. We were late for the meeting due to the heavy traffic.
7. Harry had to stay in hospital because of his broken leg.
8. Our leader couldn't attend the meeting, so it was canceled.



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**3. Combine each pair of sentences without changing their order. Put the word in brackets either at the beginning or in the middle.**

1. I'm going to move abroad. The weather is so awful here. (because)

   .....

2. My father gave up his job. His health is poor. (on account of)

   .....

3. I'd worked all weekend. I had Monday off. (seeing)

   .....

4. I didn't buy the coat. It was so expensive. (as)

   .....

5. I feel much more confident. I'm qualified. (now)

   .....

6. The car is in excellent condition. It's a bargain. (because of)

   .....

7. I can't talk now. I'm working. (because)

   .....

8. There is so much street crime. You had better take a taxi. (since)

   .....

9. Joshua helped us. He was being kind. (out of)

   .....

10. People are staying at home. They are afraid of terrorism. (because of)

    .....

**4. Change clauses of reason to phrases of reason.**

1. Jim had to give up jogging because he had sprained his ankle severely.
2. The water in most rivers is unsafe to drink because it's polluted.
3. We had to stay in London an extra day because it was foggy at the airport.
4. Bill has to do all of the cooking and cleaning because his wife is ill.
5. We all have received the best of everything because our parents are generous.
6. I couldn't get to sleep last night because it was noisy in the next apartment.
7. John has to sit in the front row in class because he has poor eyesight.
8. We stopped our car because the traffic lights turned red.
9. She couldn't see the road because the wall was too high.
10. We postponed our trip because the driving conditions were bad.
11. Sarah will not walk across a bridge because she's afraid of heights.
12. Mark's doctor has advised him to exercise regularly because he is overweight.
13. Piranhas can devour an entire cow in several minutes because their teeth are extremely sharp.



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14. Most students couldn't do the final exam because it was extremely difficult.
15. John succeeded in his exam because he worked hard and methodically.

## D. CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ SỰ TƯƠNG PHẢN (PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF CONCESSION)

### I. CỤM TỪ CHỈ SỰ TƯƠNG PHẢN (Phrases of concession)

Cụm từ chỉ sự tương phản thường được bắt đầu bằng các giới từ **in spite** hoặc **despite** (mặc dù, cho dù, bất chấp).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **In spite of**<br>**Despite** | + | **noun/ pronoun/ gerund phrase** |

**In spite of/Despite** the rain, we enjoyed our holiday.

*(Mặc dù trời mưa, chúng tôi vẫn thích thú trong kỳ nghỉ)*

I didn't get the job **despite** my qualifications.

*(Tôi không nhận được công việc đó mặc dù có đủ bằng cấp)*

Các cụm từ *in spite of / despite this, in spite of/ despite that, in spite of/ despite what, in spite of/ despite the fact (that)*, v.v. thường được theo sau bởi một mệnh đề (clause).

She wasn't well, but **in spite of/ despite this** she went to work.

*(Cô ấy không được khỏe, nhưng dù vậy cô ấy vẫn đi làm.)*

**In spite of/ Despite what** I said yesterday, we're still good friends.

*(Dù hôm qua tôi đã nói gì đi nữa thì chúng ta vẫn mãi là bạn thân)*

I couldn't sleep **in spite of/ despite** the fact (that) I was very tired.

*(Tôi không thể ngủ dù thật sự là tôi rất mệt)*

**Lưu ý**: Mệnh đề có **despite** hoặc **in spite of** có thể được đặt ở trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính.

In spite of/ Despite the rain, we enjoyed our holiday.

We enjoyed our holiday in spite of/ despite the rain.

### II. MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ SỰ TƯƠNG PHẢN (Adverb clauses of concession)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự tương phản là mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự tương phản của hai hành động trong câu. Mệnh đề này thường được bắt đầu bằng các từ: **though, although, even though, no matter, whatever/ whoever/ wherever/** ...

**1. Though, although, even though** (Dù, mặc dù, cho dù)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **although/ though/even though** | + | **subject** | + | **verb** |



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