

## Unit 7: ECONOMIC REFORMS

### LANGUAGE FOCUS

#### 1. Pronunciation: Strong and weak forms of auxiliaries.

- Read the following phrases. Pay attention to how the strong and weak forms of the auxiliaries are pronounced.

| Strong forms         | Weak forms           |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| she can /ʃi: kæn/    | can she /kən ʃi:/    |
| they must /ðeɪ mʌst/ | must they /məst ðeɪ/ |
| you have /ju: hæv/   | have you /hæv ju:/   |
| she has /ʃi: hæz/    | has she /hæz ʃi:/    |
| I could /aɪ kʊd/     | could I /kəd aɪ/     |
| you do /ju: du:/     | do you /də ju:/      |
| I am /aɪ æm/         | am I /əm aɪ/         |
| he does /hi: dʌz/    | does he /dəz hi:/    |
| he is /hi: ɪz/       | is he /z hi:/        |
| we shall /wi: ʃæl/   | shall we /ʃəl wi:/   |
| they will /ðeɪ wɪl/  | will they /wəl ðeɪ/  |
| it will /ɪt wɪl/     | will it /wəl ɪt/     |

- Practise reading the following.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A. <u>Can you</u> speak English? | A. <u>Shall we</u> go now?                |
| B. Yes, <u>I can</u> .           | B. I think <u>we ought to</u> .           |
| A. <u>Must we</u> go now?        | A. <u>Will you</u> come tomorrow?         |
| B. I think <u>we must</u> .      | B. Yes, <u>I will</u> .                   |
| A. <u>Have you</u> met Quang?    | A. <u>Do you</u> really have time for it? |
| B. Yes, <u>I have</u> .          | B. Yes, <u>I do</u> .                     |
| A. <u>Has she</u> gone?          |   |
| B. Yes, <u>she has</u> .         |   |

#### 2. Grammar: Adverbial clauses of concession (mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ sự tương phản).

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự tương phản thường được bắt đầu bằng các từ như: though, although, even though.

##### Form:

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Although</b><br/> <b>Though</b> + S + (V) + O , S + (V) + O.<br/> <b>Even though</b> (clause) (clause)</p> |
| <p><b>although</b><br/> S + (V) + O + <b>though</b> + S + (V) + O.<br/> (clause) <b>even though</b> (clause)</p> |

**Ex<sub>1</sub>:** Although it was raining, we went out.

= We went out although it was raining.

(Dù trời mưa, chúng tôi vẫn đi chơi)

**Ex<sub>2</sub>:** Even though they lack official support, they continue their struggle.

= They continue their struggle **even though** they lack official support.  
(Dù cho họ không được chính quyền ủng hộ, họ vẫn tiếp tục đấu tranh)

**Note:**

1) **Although, though** + Noun (phrase) / adj / adv

**Ex<sub>1</sub>:** **Although** Noun phrase a disabled girl, she was quite confident and independent.

(Mặc dù là một cô gái tàn tật, cô ấy khá tự tin và độc lập)

**Ex<sub>2</sub>:** **Though** adj not huge, the garden needs constant attention.

(Dù không rộng lớn nhưng khu vườn cần được chăm sóc thường xuyên)

2) Chúng ta có thể dùng **though** ở cuối mệnh đề với nghĩa tương đương với **but** hoặc **however**.

**Ex:** The house isn't very nice. I like the garden though.  
(Ngôi nhà không đẹp lắm nhưng tôi thích khu vườn)

3) **Despite / In spite of** cũng có nghĩa tương tự với **although, though, even though**.

|  |
|--|
| <b>Despite / In spite of</b> + N <sub>(phrase)</sub> / gerund phrase + Clause (S-(V)-O). |
| Clause (S-(V)-O) + <b>despite / in spite of</b> + N <sub>(phrase)</sub> / gerund phrase  |

**Ex<sub>1</sub>:** I went out **in spite of / despite** the rain.  
(Chúng tôi đi chơi mặc dù trời mưa)

**Ex<sub>2</sub>:** She wasn't tired **in spite of / despite** working hard all day.  
(Cô ấy không cảm thấy mệt dù làm việc vất vả cả ngày)

**Exercise 1: Combine the sentences with *although/even though*.**

1. It rained a lot. We enjoyed our vacation.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. We had planned everything carefully. A lot of things went wrong.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The doctor has advised him to quit. Bob smokes 20 cigarettes a day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It was cold and rainy. We managed to go to class in time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Luong has studied English only for six months. He can speak English very well.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I didn't go to bed early. I was really sleepy.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2: Combine the sentences. Use *although* + a clause from the box.**

|                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| I couldn't speak the language | I was very tired             |
| I had never seen her before   | we don't like them very much |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| it was pretty cold<br>I'd met her twice before | the heat was on<br>we've known each other for a long time |
|--|---|

1. \_\_\_\_\_, I couldn't sleep.
2. \_\_\_\_\_, I recognized her from the distance.
3. She wasn't wearing a coat \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We thought we'd better invite them to the party \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_, I managed to make myself understood.
6. \_\_\_\_\_, the room wasn't very warm.
7. I didn't recognize her \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We're not very good friends \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 3: Use your own ideas to complete the following sentences.**

1. Although we had packed our bags the night before, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. They didn't eat anything although \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Although Luong hadn't studied English before, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, he failed the exam.
5. Although summer has come, \_\_\_\_\_.

1. understood
2. Although he had revised everything / studied very hard
3. it is pretty cold / there hasn't been any rain

## Unit 7: **ECONOMIC REFORMS**

### LANGUAGE FOCUS

**Exercise 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.**

1. My wife enjoys watching football on TV \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't understand its rules.  
A. despite                      B. because                      C. so                      D. although
2. \_\_\_\_\_ having a well-paid job, Bill never has any money.  
A. Even though                      B. Because                      C. Despite                      D. Because of
3. Sarah is very slim \_\_\_\_\_ she eats so much.  
A. because                      B. despite                      C. when                      D. even though
4. I was able to walk slowly \_\_\_\_\_ the pain in my leg.  
A. whereas                      B. in spite of                      C. despite of                      D. even though
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the sky was gray and cloudy, they went to the beach.  
A. Therefore                      B. Despite                      C. Although                      D. However
6. Carol showed up for the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ I asked her not to be there.  
A. even though                      B. despite                      C. because                      D. nevertheless

**Exercise 2: Choose the right word in brackets to complete each sentence.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Although / Despite) an approaching storm, the two climbers continued their trek up the mountain.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (Although / Despite) a storm was approaching, the two climbers continued their trek up the mountain.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Although / Despite) he had practiced for many hours, George failed his driving test for the third time.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (Although / Despite) his many hours of practice, George failed his driving test for the third time.
5. The villagers refused to leave their traditional homeland \_\_\_\_\_ (even though / in spite of) the long drought.
6. The villagers refused to leave their traditional homeland \_\_\_\_\_ (even though / in spite of) their food supply was threatened by the long drought.
7. Carl enjoyed his helicopter trip over the Grand Canyon in Arizona \_\_\_\_\_ (although / despite) his fear of heights.
8. Carl enjoyed his helicopter trip over the Grand Canyon \_\_\_\_\_ although / despite) he is afraid of heights.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (Even though / Despite) it has shown to be safe, many people avoid using a microwave even for fear of its rays.
10. Jerry continued to be denied a promotion \_\_\_\_\_ (even although / despite) his efforts through the years.

**Exercise 3: Rewrite the second sentence in each pair. Use no more than five words including the word given in brackets. Do NOT change this word.**

1. The weather was good but we stayed indoors. (DESPITE)  
We stayed indoors ..... weather.
2. Cars cause pollution but people still want them. (ALTHOUGH)

- People still want cars ..... pollution.
3. He has a pleasant manner but he's a bad doctor. (DESPITE)  
He isn't a good doctor ..... manner.
  4. In spite of her illness, my mother never complained. (ALTHOUGH)  
My mother never complained ..... ill.
  5. The weather is terrible but tourists come here. (DESPITE)  
Tourists come here ..... weather.
  6. Dan never talks to Mary but she still loves him. (ALTHOUGH)  
Mary still loves Dan ..... her.
  7. I don't like this job although the salary is good. (DESPITE)  
I don't like this job ..... salary.
  8. This exercise is very long but I hope it isn't boring. (ALTHOUGH)  
I hope this exercise isn't ..... very long.

**Exercise 4: Combine these pairs of sentences using the conjunctions given in brackets.**

1. This book is interesting. It is also well illustrated. (not only ... but also)
2. The Evans family is rich. They are unhappy. (although)
3. Hoa wanted to go to the party. Her father did not allow her to go. (although)
4. Kenneth is often very naughty and rude. His mother loves him very much. (although)
5. Jack's room is dirty. It is messy, too. (not only ... but also)

**Exercise 5: Choose the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.**

1. In spite of his lack of experience, Mary got hiring for the job.  
A B C D
2. Their son can write poetry despite he is only five years old.  
A B C D
3. Susan failed her driving test for the third time despite of her many hours of practice.  
A B C D
4. Even though having a well-paid job, Roger never seems to have any money.  
A B C D
5. She is very popular author, despite I find her books rather boring.  
A B C D

**KEY**

**Exercise 1: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.**

1. My wife enjoys watching football on TV \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't understand its rules.  
A. despite B. because C. so D. **although**
2. \_\_\_\_\_ having a well-paid job, Bill never has any money.  
A. Even though B. Because C. **Despite** D. Because of
3. Sarah is very slim \_\_\_\_\_ she eats so much.  
A. because B. despite C. when D. **even though**
4. I was able to walk slowly \_\_\_\_\_ the pain in my leg.  
A. whereas B. **in spite of** C. despite of D. even though
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the sky was gray and cloudy, they went to the beach.

- A. Therefore                      B. Despite                      C. **Although**                      D. However
6. Carol showed up for the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ I asked her not to be there.
- A. **even though**                      B. despite                      C. because                      D. nevertheless

**Exercise 2: Choose the right word in brackets to complete each sentence.**

1. **Despite** (Although / Despite) an approaching storm, the two climbers continued their trek up the mountain.
2. **Although** (Although / Despite) a storm was approaching, the two climbers continued their trek up the mountain.
3. **Although** (Although / Despite) he had practiced for many hours, George failed his driving test for the third time.
4. **Despite** (Although / Despite) his many hours of practice, George failed his driving test for the third time.
5. The villagers refused to leave their traditional homeland **in spite of** (even though / in spite of) the long drought.
6. The villagers refused to leave their traditional homeland **even though** (even though / in spite of) their food supply was threatened by the long drought.
7. Carl enjoyed his helicopter trip over the Grand Canyon in Arizona **despite** (although / despite) his fear of heights.
8. Carl enjoyed his helicopter trip over the Grand Canyon **although** (although / despite) he is afraid of heights.
9. **Even though** (Even though / Despite) it has shown to be safe, many people avoid using a microwave even for fear of its rays.
10. Jerry continued to be denied a promotion **despite** (even although / despite) his efforts through the years.

**Exercise 3: Rewrite the second sentence in each pair. Use no more than five words including the word given in brackets. Do NOT change this word.**

1. The weather was good but we stayed indoors. (DESPITE)  
We stayed indoors **despite the good** weather.
2. Cars cause pollution but people still want them. (ALTHOUGH)  
People still want cars **although they cause** pollution.
3. He has a pleasant manner but he's a bad doctor. (DESPITE)  
He isn't a good doctor **despite his pleasant** manner.
4. In spite of her illness, my mother never complained. (ALTHOUGH)  
My mother never complained **although she was** ill.
5. The weather is terrible but tourists come here. (DESPITE)  
Tourists come here **despite the terrible** weather.
6. Dan never talks to Mary but she still loves him. (ALTHOUGH)  
Mary still loves Dan **although he never talks to** her.
7. I don't like this job although the salary is good. (DESPITE)  
I don't like this job **despite the good** salary.
8. This exercise is very long but I hope it isn't boring. (ALTHOUGH)  
I hope this exercise isn't **boring although it is** very long.

**Exercise 4: Combine these pairs of sentences using the conjunctions given in brackets.**

1. This book is interesting. It is also well illustrated. (not only ... but also)  
This book is not only interesting but also well illustrated.
2. The Evans family is rich. They are unhappy. (although)  
Although the Evans family is rich, they are unhappy.
3. Hoa wanted to go to the party. Her father did not allow her to go. (although)  
Although Hoa wanted to go to the party, her father didn't allow her to go.
4. Kenneth is often very naughty and rude. His mother loves him very much. (although)  
Although Kenneth is often very naughty and rude, his mother loves him very much.
5. Jack's room is dirty. It is messy, too. (not only ... but also)  
Jack's room is not only dirty but also messy.

**Exercise 5: Choose the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.**

1. In spite of his lack of experience, Mary got hiring for the job.  
A B C D  
(hired)
2. Their son can write poetry despite he is only five years old.  
A B C D  
(although)
3. Susan failed her driving test for the third time despite of her many hours of practice.  
A B C D  
(despite)
4. Even though having a well-paid job, Roger never seems to have any money.  
A B C D  
(In spite of / Despite)
5. She is very popular author, despite I find her books rather boring.  
A B C D  
(although)