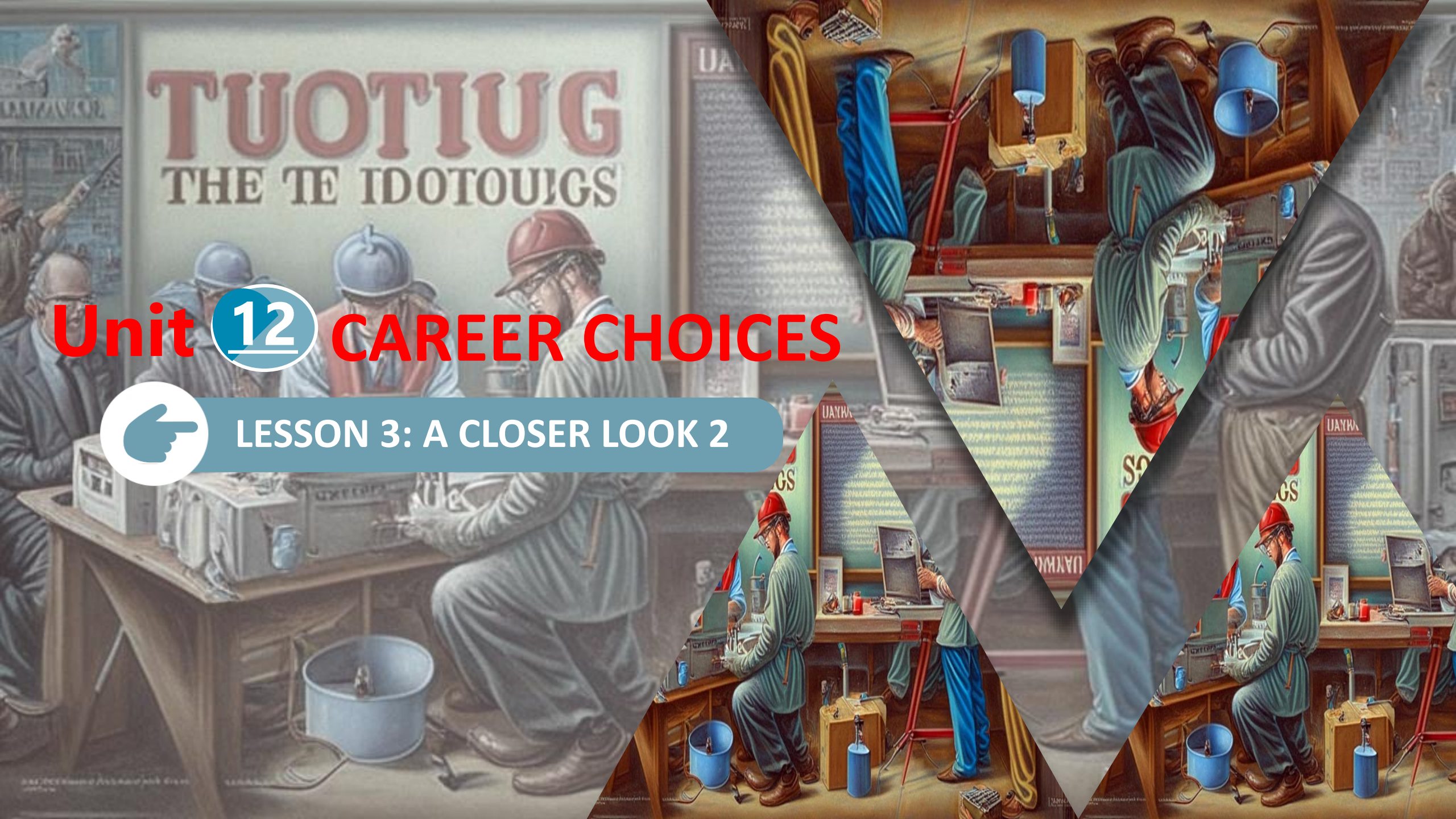


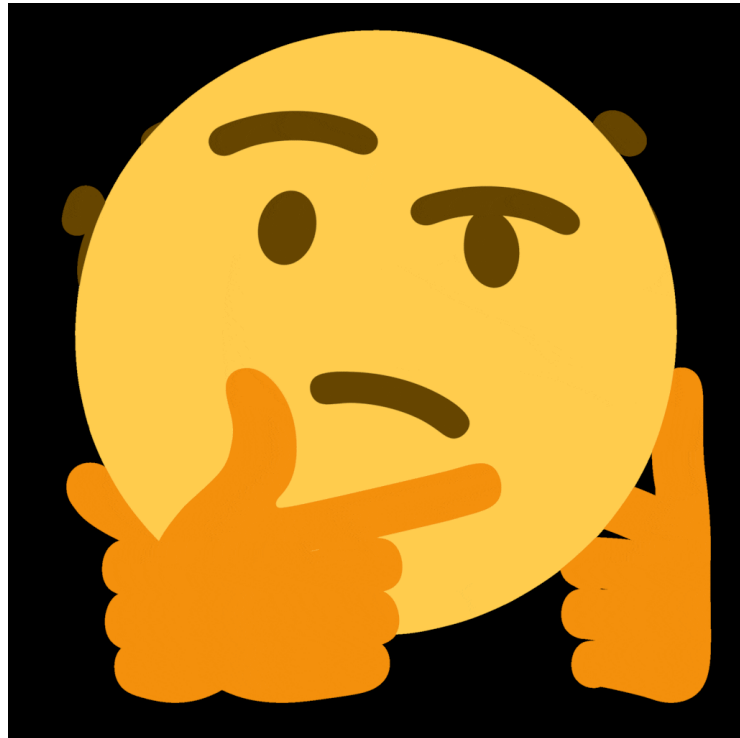
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Unit **12** CAREER CHOICES



LESSON 3: A CLOSER LOOK 2





THINK!

Although the sun was shining,
it was very cold.

Although

Because

So

Conjunction Catch

HOW TO PLAY

- There are slips of paper with individual conjunctions for each adverbial clause type.
(although, so, because)
- Teacher throws the slips of paper around the class, students stand and move around.
- When you catch a slip, you must immediately shout out a sentence that uses the conjunction correctly as part of an adverbial clause.

LET'S PLAY!

PRESENTATION



Remember!

An adverbial clause of concession expresses contrast. It is introduced with a subordinate conjunction. The most common conjunctions are *though* and *although*. *Though* and *although* can be placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

Examples:

- **Although** many of us were not present, the meeting was conducted as scheduled.
- The room is nice, **though** small.

PRESENTATION

1 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. **Although** / **But** footballers are well-paid, they have short careers.

2. She still applied for the job **so** / **though** she had almost no chance to get it.

3. **Although** / **However** she went to the cinema early, she couldn't buy the ticket.

4. She has to do repetitive tasks in her job, **although** / **but** she still likes it.

5. **Though** / **But** Mike felt tired, he managed to finish his homework.

PRESENTATION



Remember!

An adverbial clause of result shows the result of an action or event. It is often introduced with ***so / such ... that ...***. We use ***so + adj + that*** and ***such (+ a / an) + adj + noun + that***.

Example:

The box was **so heavy that** the worker couldn't lift it up.
She is **such a skilful tailor that** all the ladies in the neighbourhood like the clothes she makes.

PRESENTATION



Remember!

– An adverbial clause of reason explains the reason why an action is done or an event happens. It is often introduced with ***because*** and ***since***. ***Since*** is often placed at the beginning of a sentence. ***Because*** can be placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

Example:

James wants to become a tour guide **because** he loves travelling. /

Because he loves travelling, James wants to become a tour guide.

Since she was late, she couldn't join the career orientation session.

PRESENTATION

2 Complete the sentences with *so* or *such*.

1. The factory was so far from his home that he couldn't go there to work.

2. Katie was such a lazy worker that no manager wanted to hire her.

3. They are such creative designers that everyone admires

4. Can you speak louder? Your voice is so soft that I can't hear you.

5. He is such a handsome man that many people think he could be an actor.

PRACTICE

3 Join the sentences, using the given words in brackets.

1. Jenny didn't attend the job fair. She was ill. **(because)**

Jenny didn't attend the job fair *because* she was ill.

Because she was ill, Jenny didn't attend the job fair.

2. Henry is excellent at maths. Everyone thinks he will become a mathematician. **(since)**

Since Henry is excellent in maths, everyone thinks he will become a mathematician.

Everyone thinks Henry will become a mathematician *since* he is excellent in maths.

PRACTICE

3. Mai practised speaking English a lot. She wanted to get a high score on the speaking test. **(because)**

Mai practised speaking English a lot *because* she wanted to get a high score on the speaking test.

Because she wanted to get a high score on the speaking test, Mai practised speaking English a lot.

4. Ms Nga is away this week. We'll put off the next class meeting. **(since)**

Since Ms Nga is away this week, we'll put off the next class meeting.

PRACTICE

5. I couldn't go to the office on time. There was a traffic jam.
(because)

I couldn't go to the office on time *because* there was a traffic jam.

Because there was a traffic jam, I couldn't go to the office on time.

PRACTICE

4 Rewrite each sentence. Use the given word in brackets.

1. I forgot to bring money, so I couldn't buy the career guidebook. (**because**)

I couldn't buy the career guidebook because I forgot to bring money. / Because I forgot to bring money, I couldn't buy the career guidebook.

2. My navigation skill is very bad. I could never work as a taxi driver. (**so**)

I'm so bad at navigation that I could never work as a taxi driver.

PRACTICE

4 Rewrite each sentence. Use the given word in brackets.

3. Sally couldn't use the computer. There was a power cut.
(since)

→ **Since** there was a power cut, Sally couldn't use the computer.

4. She had a university degree, but she couldn't find a good job. (although)

→ **Although** she had a university degree, she couldn't find a good job. / She couldn't find a good job although she had a university degree.

PRACTICE

4 Rewrite each sentence. Use the given word in brackets.

5. The florist was very skilful. Her flower shop attracted many customers. (**such**)

→ **She was** such a skilful florist that her flower shop attracted many customers.

PRODUCTION

5 Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Then exchange them with a partner.

1. Although my sister is a fashion designer, _____.

2. I want to become a pilot because _____.

3. My father has such a hard job that _____.

4. Since most vocational courses take a short time to finish, _____.

5. The garment worker felt so bored that _____.

PRODUCTION

Suggested answers:

1. Although my sister is a fashion designer, **she often wears very simple clothes.**
2. I want to become a pilot because **I like travelling in the sky.**
3. My father has such a hard job that **he always feels exhausted when coming home.**
4. Since most vocational courses take a short time to finish, **students can start working soon.**
5. The garment worker felt so bored that **she started to find another job.**

EXTRA ACTIVITY

- Work in groups A and B.
- Each person in Group A writes an adverbial clause (e.g. **Although she wants to become a doctor,**).
- Each person in Group B writes a clause (e.g. **I like travelling.**) on their own piece of paper.
- Then, take out a paper from box A and a paper from box B, and read aloud the sentence made from the two clauses.

CONSOLIDATION

1 Wrap-up



What have we learnt in this lesson?

- ✓ Use adverbial clauses of result, reasons, and concession.

CONSOLIDATION

2 Homework

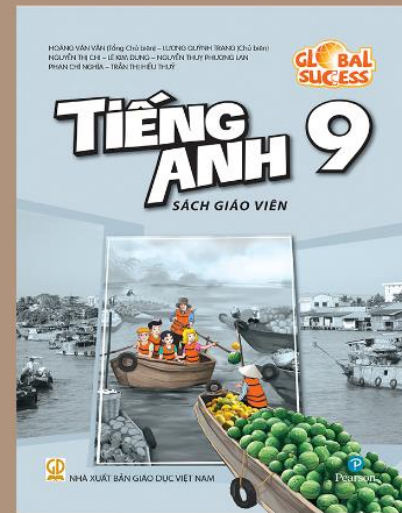
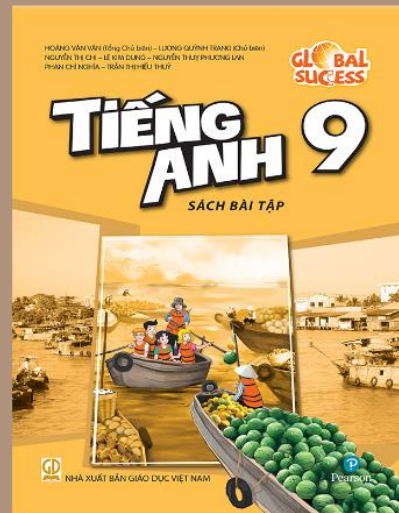
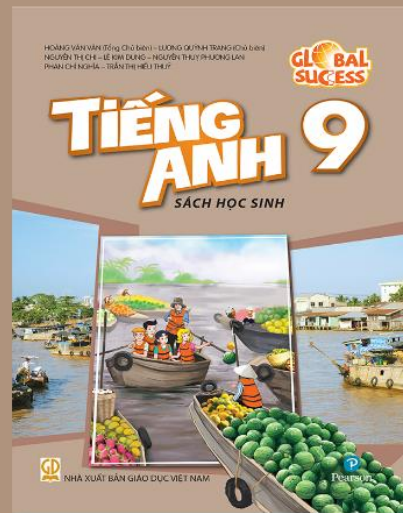
- Do exercises in the workbook.



THANK YOU



Pearson



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