

**connectors of concession.
(although / though / in spite of)**

The plan of the seance

- **The text**
- **Activitys**
- **Keep in mind**

- **The text:**

A Dream

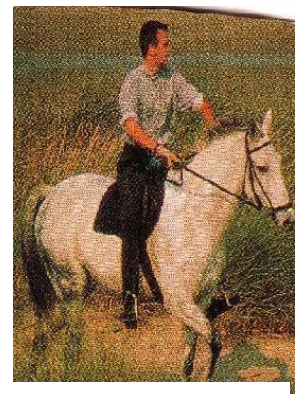


I have a friend named Monty Roberts who owns a horse ranch in San Ysidro. The last time I paid him a visit he said: “I want to tell you the story of a young boy. His father, who was an itinerant horse trainer, went from farm to farm and ranch to ranch, training horses. Although the boy’s studies were continually interrupted, he got fairly good school results. Once he wrote a seven-page paper describing the horse ranch of his dream. He even drew a plan of a zoo-acre ranch with a 4,000 square-foot house in the middle. On the front page was a large red F with the following comment: “In spite of the family good style, this is an unrealistic dream for a young boy like you. You come from an itinerant family. You have no money. Owning a horse ranch requires a lot of money. There’s no way you could ever do it. If you rewrite this paper with a more realistic goal I will reconsider your grade.”

- The boy went home and asked his father what he should do. His father said: “Listen, son, though I think it is a very important decision for you, you have to make up your mind on this.”

Finally after a week the boy turned in the same paper, making no changes at all. He explained to his father:” Although I am not happy with the F, I’ll keep my dream”.

- Monty then said: “I tell you this story because you are sitting in my 4,000 square-foot house in the middle of 20 acre horse ranch. I still have that school paper framed over the middle of 200 acre horse ranch. I still have that school paper framed over the fireplace.” He added, “The best part of the story is that school



paper framed over the middle of 200. He added, “The best part of the story is that two summers ago, that same school teacher brought 30 kids to camp on my ranch for a week. When the teacher was leaving, he said, “Look Monty, although I tried to do my job as well as I would, I am afraid I was a dream stealer. I stole a lot of kids dreams. Fortunately you had enough courage not to give up yours.” Don’t let any one steal your dreams back. Follow your heart, no matter what. Jack Canfield, *Chicken soup for the Soul*, 1997.

• Activity's:

Activity 1:

Choose the correct answer.

(a. b. c) _____

- 1- The text is about
 - a. an itinerant horse trainer.
 - b. the education of a horse trainer's son.
 - c. a horse trainer's son's achievement.

- 2- The boy's name is
 - a. Monty
 - b. Jack
 - c. not mentioned.

- 3- The young boy changed continuously school because
 - a. of his father's job.
 - b. he got good results.
 - c. he was a dreamer.

- 4- The subject of the essay was
 - a. tell us about you father's career.
 - b. what do you want to be and do when you grow up.
 - c. write a project about a horse ranch.

- 5- He got a very bad grade because the teacher thought
 - a. the style was not good.
 - b. there were too many mistakes.
 - c. the project was too ambitious and idealistic.

- 6- The teacher asked him
 - a. to rewrite the essay

- b. to correct the mistakes
- c. to speak with his father about it

7- The boy decided

- d. to write another project
- e. to keep his project.
- f. to move to another school.

8- The boy's dream

- a. become reality a few later
- b. remained a beautiful dream
- c. was a story he read in a book.

Activity 2 :

Reorder the following statements chronologically.

-
- ... He talked with his father about it.
 - ... The teacher asked him to rewrite the project.
 - ... He told his friend the story.
 - ... He got an "F".
 - ... He built his horse ranch a few years later.
 - ... He met the teacher again.
 - ... The boy wrote an essay about his dream.
 - ... He decided to keep his work in spite of the "F".
 - ... He allowed him to stay in his ranch with children.
 - ... The teacher recognized he made a mistake.

Activity 3 :

A) Which three adjectives best describe the boy.

B) Justify by quoting from the text or by explaining your choice with your own words.

courageous – impolite – crazy - perseverant – obedient – hard working.

- He was because
- He was because

- He was because

Activity 4 :

b a

Choose the sentence a or b which has the same

meaning

1- **Although** the boy's studies were continually interrupted, he got fairly good school results.

- a) The boy's studies were continually interrupted but he got fairly good results.
- b) The boy got fairly good result because his studies were continually interrupted.

2- **In spite** of the fairly good style, this is an unrealistic project for a young boy like you.

- a) The style is good and the project is unrealistic.
- b) The style is good but the project is unrealistic.

3- **Though** I think it is a very important decision for you, you have to make up your own decision.

- a) You have to make up your own decision so it is important for you.
- b) It's an important decision but you have to make up your own decision.

4- **Although** I'm not happy with the "F" I'll keep my dream.

- a) I am not happy with the "F" but I'll keep my dream.
- b) I'll keep the "F" because I am not happy.

5- **Although** I tried to do my job as a teacher, I am afraid I was a dream stealer.

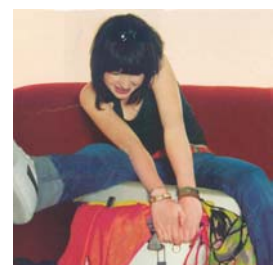
- a) I was a dream stealer because I wanted to do my job.
- b) I wanted to do my job but I didn't realize I was a dream stealer.

Activity 5 :

Look at the pictures and write sentences for each one. Use although or though.

although/ though:

eg: She is trying hard to lock her suitcase but she cannot pack all her clothes.



a- Although / though she is trying hard to lock her suitcase, she cannot pack all her clothes

b- She cannot pack all her clothes although / though she is trying hard to lock her suitcase.



1- She was late but she embarked and flew to London.

a-

b-



2- James and Mary didn't wake up early but they managed to catch the London train.

a-

b-



3- London was over crowded that summer but they had a good time.

a-

b-



4- Nouria Benida Merah didn't have the ideal training conditions but she got the gold medal in the Olympic stadium of Sydney on September 30th 2000 .

a-

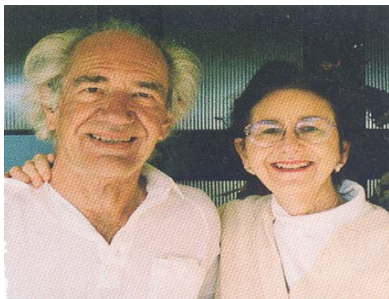
b-



5- Announcements of the train cancellation were made but railway operators assisted passengers at the station.

a-

b-



6- The house was expensive but they bought it.

a-

b-



7- The students can have their breakfast at the University refectory, some of them prefer cooking their own at the Residence kitchen.

a-

b-



8- She put on weight but she keeps on eating rich food.

a-

b-

Activity 6 :

A) study this example

Last summer Maria and Paola spent their holidays in London.

It rained a lot, but they enjoyed themselves.

You can say:

Although / though it rained a lot, they enjoyed themselves. or

In spite / despite the rain, they enjoyed themselves.



B) Write sentences in the same way. Use the words between brackets.



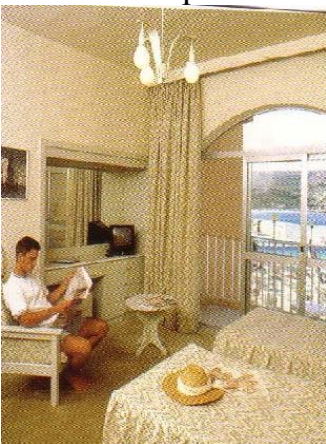
1- It is risky but she enjoys practising this sport.

- a. Although / Though.....
- b. In spite of / Despite



2- He had a bad cold but he went to work.

- a. Although
- b. In spite of / Despite.....



3- He made a late reservation but he could have a room over looking the sea.

- a. Although.....
- In spite of / Despite..... *



4- It was very cold but the children had some fun with snow man

- a. Although
- b. In spite of / Despite.....



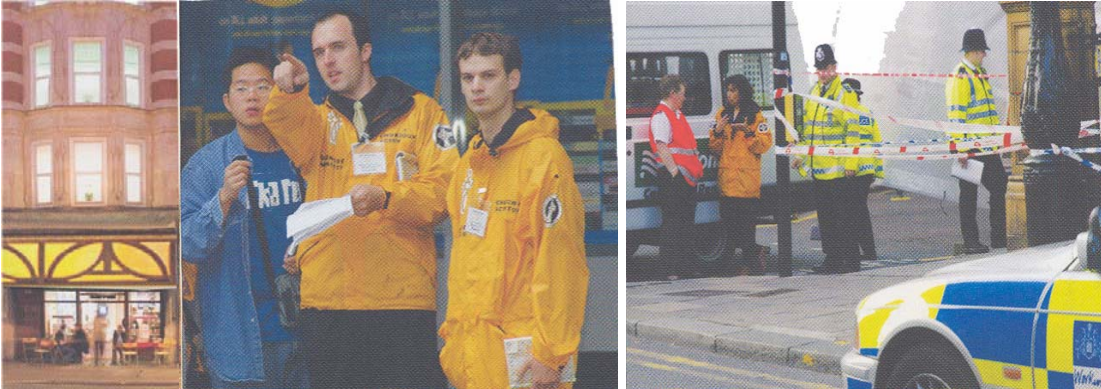
5- They made a mess because they didn't listen to their sister who had recommended them to cover the disk but she offered to help them clean the oven.

- a. Although.....
- b. In spite of / Despite.....



6- London was in shock and confusion after the terror attacks but some volunteer took up the task of assisting and directing people.

- a. Although.....
- b. In spite of / Despite.....



7- The police evacuated the area but some people were still at the building entrance.

- a. Although.....
- b. In spite of / Despite.....



8. There are more police controls but some motorists still forget to fasten their seat-belts.

- a. Although
- b. In spite of/ Despite.....

Activity 7 :

Look at the pictures and write sentences as in the example below.

.....

eg: Lucy is a very young girl but she enjoys helping her mother.

In spite of / being a very young girl, Lucy enjoys helping her mother.



1. Brian and Kate are not tall enough but they managed to put away the parcels on the shelves.

In spite of / despite not being

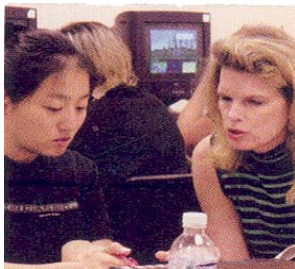
.....
.....



2. She is extremely qualified but she didn't get the job

In spite of being

.....
.....



3. She didn't speak a word of English when she arrived but she is learning quickly and can even communicate now.

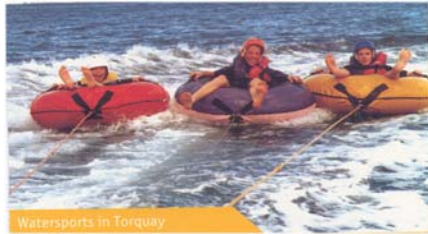
In spite of not

.....



4. They didn't have the money for the car of their dream but they could afford a race moto.

In spite of



5. They did not have much experience with waters sports but they tried some in Torquay.

In spite of

Activity 8 :

Fill the blanks with the words from the box

Although sunbathing is dangerous, many people

hat – out reapply – generously – risk – sunglasses – delicate –
outside – under – enough

forget some elementary rules.

stay in the shade between 11-3 the sun is dangerous in the
of the dayfind shade umbrellas trees or indoors.



make sure you never burn. sunburn can double you of
skin cancer.

always cover up

sunscreen is not wear a t-shirt, a wide and
.....



remember to take extra care with children
young skin is keep babies of the sun.



then use factor 15+ screen
apply 15-30 minutes before you go and
often.



Find out more at www.sunsmart.org.uk

Activity 9 :

Think It Through...



ALL medicines, both prescription and over-the-counter, have risks as well as benefits. Think it through and work together with your doctor, pharmacist, and other health care professionals to better manage the benefits and risks of your medicines.

Speak up. **A**sk questions. **F**ind the facts. **E**valuate your choices. **R**ead the label.

www.fda.gov/cder/drug or call 1-888-INFO-FDA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Study the following advertisement published by the US Department of health and human services and find which statements are true or false.

1. Medicines can help but they can also be dangerous for you health.
2. You can buy medicines only with a doctor's prescription.....
3. Although health professionals know the dangers of some medicines, they encourage people to buy them.....
4. In spite of the relief some medicines bring, they can harm you.
5. Only prescribed medicines are the ones you get without a doctor's prescription.
6. You can evaluate the risks of medicines yourself.
7. Although you can buy medicines over the counter, you should consult a health specialist first.

Activity 10 :

A- Check your punctuation.

colon – exclamative – question mark – hyphen – apostrophy

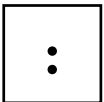
- , An is used when two words are contracted and to show possession. eg: It's Jane's.
- A is used when two words are joined together. eg: some compound nouns.



An is used to show surprise. It comes at the end of a sentence and is often used in dialogues.



A shows that direct question is being asked. It is also used in requests. Eg Could you bring me...?



A tells you that something is coming next, for example a list.

B- Supply the correct punctuation and capital letters .

punctuation , capital letters :

monty s project was good he wrote a seven page paper describing in detail the horse ranch the stables the buildings the track and the house when he read the teacher s comment what an unrealistic project he asked his father: do you think I should rewrite the paper

Activity 11.

- Think of an obstacle that made things difficult for you.
- Use the following questions and the words from the box to help you write a paragraph.

Questions.

- When did it happen?
- What was the obstacle?
- How did you deal with the problem?
- Did you get over it? How?
- Who helped you?
- How did you feel?

Bank words

Obstacles: illness – poverty – divorce – death – unemployment – condition of life – distance – handicap – marginalization – rejection – prejudice.

Activity 12 :

Translate into Arabic:

Although the boy's studies were continually interrupted, he got fairly good results.

- **Keep in Mind :**

Connectors expressing Concession.

Although / though / In spite of / despite are used to show contrast

<p>Although / though he had a bad cold, he went to work. or He went to work although / though he had a bad cold.</p>	<p>Although/ though + subject + verb</p>
<p>In spite of / despite a bad cold, he went to work or He went to work in spite of / despite a bad cold.</p> <p>We can also say: In spite of / despite this, he went to work. or He was ill. In spite of / despite this, he went to work. or In spite of the fact / despite the fact that he was ill, he went to work. or He went to work in spite of the fact / despite the fact that he was ill.</p>	<p>In spite of/ despite + - noun - pronoun (this, that.. - stem + ing.</p>

All these sentences have the same meaning.

The fact of having a cold is contrasted with the idea of going to work.

Usually if some one is ill, he doesn't go to work so the connectors **although / though ; in spite of / despite** express the idea that **going to work** is unexpected and surprising.

Reading :

A message to young people

My parents worked hard and always emphasized the importance of education. My wife and I have tried to pass these values on to our children. We taught them the beauty of life and to try to do what they could that will help their community ... the success of my family is the result of perseverance and all of us working together to achieve the highest goals possible. It has not always been easy. Each of our children has encountered people along the way who tried to make it difficult for them, yet. I reminded them of what we have often said in our house: It is not the number of hills that you try to climb but the one that you get over that counts. Keeping that principle in mind, they pressed ahead with what they wanted to do in spite of difficulties. To other young people, particularly those who face obstacles such as sexism, racism, poverty or who doubt their own ability to succeed, I say: Work hard, attain an education, strive for the highest goals, no matter what the costs. My parent always encouraged me as I have encouraged my children. If you don't have encouragements from home or school, strive all the harder. Persevere. Your reward will come in knowing that you climbed the hill yourself.

Sincerely yours Dr L.V.Perry Us News 8 world Report, August 1 1994

Activity 1 :

-Are the following statements true or false.

-Justify by quoting the text.

1. Education, work perseverance are the most important values.
.....
2. Dr Perry and his wife choose not to inculcate these values to their children.
.....
3. It is necessary to make efforts so as to achieve your objectives.
.....
4. Doctor Perry's children never met obstacles.....
5. The success of his family is due to their unity.....
6. Doctor Perry's children were encouraged to go ahead whatever the difficulties were.
7. In spite of obstacles, you can succeed if you work hard.
.....

8. Education is not a priority.

Activity 2 :

What do the following pronouns refer to?

- “them” (b3)
- “those”
- “the one”