<u>Unit 44:</u> Agree /Co-operate /Disagree /Argue.

Đồng ý / Hợp tác / Bất đồng / Tranh cãi.

Part I

1- to agree [ə'gri:]

a- (with s.o.; about/ on sth; that ...) to (say that you) have the same opinion as someone else:

nói rằng mình có cùng ý kiến với người khác; đồng ý; nhất trí(với ai về chuyện gì). *I agree with her on most things.*

I agree you about not making a decision too quickly.

She agrees that the whole thing is her fault.

b- (to sth/ to do sth) to say yes to something: nói được trước chuyện gì; bằng lòng(điều gì)

He wouldn't agree to the terms of the contract.

They agreed to give me my money back because it had been their mistake.

c- (with sth) to support or approve of (a moral issue etc.): ung hộ hay chấp thuận (điều gì).

I don't agree with violence in any circumstances.

2- to be in agreement [ə'gri:mənt] (formal) to agree: đồng ý; nhất trí.

They're in complete agreement on the matter.

3- agreed [ə'gri:d] : I agree (used when you have reached a joint decision with someone about something): **tôi đồng ý**(được bạn dùng khi đã đạt đến một quyết định trùng khớp với người khác về một việc nào đó).

'If you cook, I'll do the washing-up.' - 'Agreed.'

4- to come to/reach an agreement : to agree after discussion cook: đi đến / đạt được thỏa thuận.

We reached an agreement that we would take it in turns to cook.

They came to an agreement not to discuss the subject again.

5- to be in favour (of sth/ of doing sth) to support something; to think that something is a good idea: ůng hộ ai/ cái gì; cho rằng điều gì đó là một ý hay.

The majority of workers were in favour of strike action.

I'm in favour of leaving now.

6- to accept [ək'sept]

a- (sth) to say yes (to an offer etc.) : chấp nhận (lời đề nghị).

If they make me a good enough offer I'll accept it.

He asked her to marry him and she accepted straight away.

b- (sth/ that ...) to agree or recognize that something is true: đồng ý hay nhận ra rằng điều gì là đúng; thừa nhận; tin (rằng).

I accept that you were right.

She still can't accept that he's dead.

He refuses to accept the fact that he's wrong

7- to compromise ['komprəmaiz] (with s.0.) to reach an agreement between two extremes: dàn xếp bằng cách thỏa hiệp.

I'll compromise with you - you can have the car this weekend if I can have it next weekend.

8- to reach a compromise: to compromise after discussion : đạt tới một sự thỏa hiệp. We couldn't agree at the beginning but eventually we reached a compromise.

9- to meet (so.) halfway: to compromise with someone: dàn xếp với ai; thỏa hiệp với ai.

You'll have to meet him half way - you won't get everything you want.

10- to co-operate ['kɔ:pərit] (with s.0.) to work or act together with someone; to do what someone wants in order to help them: hop tác; cộng tác với ai.

He said he was willing to co-operate with them because he didn't want any trouble.

11- co-operative ['kɔ:pəreitiv] helpful; willing to co-operate: vui vẻ hợp tác; tổ vẻ hợp tác.

The secretary wasn't very co-operative and wouldn't give me the information I wanted.

12- co-operation [,kɔ:pə'reiʃn] the act of co-operating: **sự hợp tác**; **sự cộng tác**. *Thanks to their co-operation, we solved the problem*.

Part 2

1- to disagree [,disə'gri:]

a- (with so . on / about sth) to (say that you) have a different opinion from someone else:

có ý kiến khác(với ai); không đồng ý(với ai về việc gì).

We're good friends, even though we often disagree.

I disagree with him about what the best thing to do is.

b- (with sth) to believe that something is wrong: không tin/ chấp thuận(điều gì)(vì bạn nghĩ điều đó là sai).

I disagree with the Government's education policy.

2- to have a disagreement [,disə'gri:mənt] (with S.O. about sth) (formal) to disagree verbally: **cãi co(với ai về chuyện gì).**

I had a disagreement with the boss about the work I was doing, so I left.

3- to contradict [,kontrə'dikt] (s.0.) to disagree by saying the exact opposite; to tell someone that they are wrong: phủ nhận; cãi lại.

I can't say anything without him contradicting me.

4- to dispute [dis'pju:t] **(sth)** (formal) to believe that something isn't true or right: (nghi ngò về sự thật hoặc giá trị của cái gì); **bàn cãi điều gì.**

I dispute the official version of what happened.

5- to object ['obdʒikt](to sth/to doing sth) to feel that something is wrong and not to like it: phản đối; chống lại.

I object to the way the boss treats me.

I don't object to them coming with us.

6- an objection [əb'dʒekʃn] (to sth/ to doing sth) a reason to disagree; a statement of disagreement: lý do phản đối; lời phản đối.

There were many objections to the council's plans.

I have no objection to them staying with us.

7- to be opposed [ə'pouzid] (to sth/ to sth) to disagree strongly with or be against something, often for moral reasons: chống lại cái gì mạnh mẽ; rất phản đối.

The Catholic Church is opposed to divorce.

His parents are opposed to him giving up his education.

8- opposition [,opə'zifn] (to sth) strong disagreement: sự chống đối; sự đối chọi.

There is a lot of opposition to the government's defence policy.

9- to argue ['a:gju:] (with s.o./ about sth) to disagree verbally with someone, often angrily: tranh cãi/ cãi vã(với ai/ về chuyện gì).

Don't argue with me!

They're always arguing about money.

10- to have an argument ['a:gjumənt] (with s.o./ about sth) to argue: tranh cãi/ cãi vã(với ai/ về chuyên gì).

I had an argument with him yesterday about the best way to do the job.

11- to row [rou] (with s.o./ about sth) to argue noisily and sometimes violently (often involving people who know each other well): cãi nhau om sòm/ ầm ĩ(thường dính líu đến những người quen thân nhau).

She often rows with him in public.

12- to have a row (with s.o./about sth) to row: cãi nhau om sòm/ âm ĩ.

I had a row with her and now she refuses to speak to me.

They have a lot of rows about money.

13- to quarrel ['kwɔrəl] (with s.o./ about sth) to argue angrily, often about small things: cãi nhau; giận nhau(thường về những chuyện nhỏ).

The children often quarrel about which programme they're going to watch on TV.

14- to have a quarrel ['kwɔrəl] to quarrel: cãi nhau; giận nhau.

They've had a quarrel so they're not very friendly with each other now.

15- to bicker ['bikə] (about sth) to argue like children, about small things: cãi nhau như trẻ con về những chuyện không quan trọng.

Will you two stop bickering and let me get some sleep!

They're always bickering about whose turn it is to do the washing up.

16- controversial [,kontrə'və: fəl]causing argument: gây ra tranh luận.

It was a controversial film which shocked many people.

Exercises			
I- Choose the wor	rd or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best comp	letes each sentence.
	ildren, theyabout		
A dispute	B contradict	C oppose	D bicker
2- They were	about who should m	ake the coffee.	
A quarrelling	B disputing	C objecting	D opposing
3- I'm not	them staying with us, as	s long as it's only fo	or a few days.
A disagreed with	B opposite	C opposed to	D objected to
4- They had a(n).	and never spoke	to each other again	
A dispute	B objection	C quarrel	D opposition
5- 'So, we're going	g to Italy for our holidays,	right?' - '	Now whereabouts in
Italy			
shall we go?'			
•	B I'm agree	•	D In agreement
6- The players	the referee's decision	on.	
A disagreed	B disputed	C objected	D contradicted
II- Fill each of th	e blanks with one suitable	e word.	
1- You've just	yourself. You said t	he opposite a few n	ninutes ago.
2- We discussed in	t for a while and then we	an agreem	ient.
3- I think you sho	uld try to with h	im. You can't both l	have everything you
want			
	that. I don't think it's true		
	l He wouldn't do		
6- Thank you for	your invitation which we a	are pleased to	
7- We look forwar	rd to many more years of.	between o	our two countries.

8- It is a	new law, which many people disagree with.
9- She argues	me almost everything.
10- I agree	you what the problem is.
11- I've never ha	ad the slightest disagreement him anything.
12- I hate to say	it, but I disagree you completely.
III- For each of	f the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in
meaning to the	original sentence, but using the word given. This word must not be
altered in any w	vay.
EXAMPLE	It's no use arguing: I've made up my mind.
point	There's no point in arguing; I've made up my mind.
1- I don't mind o	changing my plans.
objection	
2- I thought abo	ut it for a while and then I accepted their offer.
agreed	
3- The neighbou	ars were arguing.
row	
4- Do we agree?	
agreement	
5- I don't like ha	iving to pay so much for so little.
object	
6- He thinks tha	t divorce is wrong.
agree	
7- I don't want to	o argue with you.
argument	
8- In the end we	found a solution that suited us both.
compromise	
9- I don't think t	hat the way he treats people is right.
disagree	
10- I'll compron	nise with you.
meet	
11- We've agree	d to share the cost.
come	
12- I expressed	my disagreement with his plan.
opposition	
13- He thinks th	at capital punishment is a good idea.
favour	
14- If you do wh	nat I ask, everything will be all right.
co-operate	
15- I never have	arguments with my parents.
row	

ANSWER Unit 44

44.1 1D 2A 3C 4C 5C 6B

- 44.2 1 contradicted 2 reached 3 compromise 4 accept 5 co-operative 6 accept 7 co-operation 8 controversial 9 with ... about 10 with ... about 10 with ... about 12 with
- 44.3 1- I have no objection to changing my plans.
 - 2 -I thought about it for a while and then I agreed to their offer.
 - 3- The neighbours were having a row.
 - 4- Are we in agreement?
 - 5- I object to having to pay so much for so little.
 - 6- He doesn't agree with divorce.
 - 7- I don't want to have an argument with you.
 - 8- In the end we reached a compromise.
 - 9- I disagree with the way he treats people.
 - 10- I'll meet you half-way.
 - 11- We've come to an agreement to share the cost.
 - 12- I expressed my opposition to his plan.
 - 13- He is in favour of capital punishment.
 - 14- If you co-operate with me, everything will be all right.
 - 15- I never row with my parents.