

TOPIC 1

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVES CLAUSES

A – Lý thuyết

Chúng ta sử dụng *mệnh đề quan hệ (Relative Clause)* nhằm bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước nó. Vì là một mệnh đề nên chúng vẫn có cấu trúc chủ ngữ vị ngữ cơ bản của một câu. Mệnh đề quan hệ đứng ngay sau danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa.

1. Trong tiếng Anh có những đại từ quan hệ cơ bản sau:

Đại từ quan hệ	Cách sử dụng
Who	Làm chủ ngữ, đại diện ngôi người
which	Làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, đại diện ngôi đồ vật, động vật Bổ sung cho cả câu đứng trước nó
whose	Chỉ sở hữu cho người và vật
whom	Đại diện cho tân ngữ chỉ người
That	Đại diện cho chủ ngữ chỉ người, vật, đặc biệt trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (who, which vẫn có thể sử dụng được)

E.g:

Lord Thompson, who is 76, has just retired.

This is the house which Jack built.

Marie Curie is the woman that discovered radium.

2. Các loại mệnh đề quan hệ

Có hai loại mệnh đề quan hệ: mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

a. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Defining Relative Clause)

Defining Relative Clause được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề xác định là mệnh đề cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa. Nó được sử dụng khi danh từ là danh từ không xác định và không dùng dấu phẩy ngăn cách nó với mệnh đề chính.

E.g: Marie Curie is the woman that discovered radium.

This is the house that Jack built.

b. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (Non-defining relative clauses)

Non-defining relative clause là mệnh đề cung cấp thêm thông tin về một người, một vật hoặc một sự việc đã được xác định. Mệnh đề không xác định là mệnh đề không nhất thiết phải có trong câu, không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa. Nó được sử dụng khi danh từ là danh từ xác định và được ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng một hoặc hai dấu phẩy (,) hay dấu gạch ngang (-)

E.g: Dalat, **which I visited last summer**, is very beautiful.

c. Làm thế nào để xác định loại của mệnh đề quan hệ?

Để có thể xác định được loại mệnh đề quan hệ, bạn hãy chú ý đến danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa. Đối với Non-defining relative clauses, danh từ được bổ nghĩa trong mệnh đề thường là:

- Danh từ riêng
- Tính từ sở hữu (my, his, her, their)
- Danh từ đi với this, that, these, those

3. Cách dùng mệnh đề quan hệ

Đối với các đại từ quan hệ **who, whom, which**

Who	Làm chủ từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người. N (person) + who + V + O Ví dụ: I don't know who he is
Whom	Làm túc từ cho động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người.N (person) + whom + S + V Ví dụ: The girl whom John is dating is really beautiful.
Which	Làm chủ từ hoặc túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vậtN (thing) + which + V + ON (thing) + which + S + V Ví dụ: The car which I have just bought suddenly broken down.
Whose	Chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật, thường thay cho các từ: her, his, their, hoặc hình thức 'sN (person, thing) + whose + N + V Ví dụ: This is George, whose brother went

to school with me.

Đối với đại từ quan hệ *that*

That có thể thay thế cho vị trí của **who, whom, which** trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

Các trường hợp sử dụng *that*:

- Khi đi sau các hình thức so sánh nhất.

E.g: He was the most interesting person that I have ever met.

- Khi đi sau các từ chỉ cấp độ như *only, the first, the last*:

E.g: It was the first time that I heard of it.

- Khi danh từ đi trước bao gồm cả người và vật.

E.g: These books are all that my sister left me.

- Khi đi sau các đại từ bất định, đại từ phủ định, đại từ chỉ số lượng: *no one, nobody, nothing, anyone, anything, anybody, someone, something, somebody, all, some, any, little, none*.

E.g: She talked about the people and places that she had visited.

Lưu ý: *Bạn không được phép sử dụng đại từ that trong các mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định và khi nó đứng sau giới từ.*

Đối với các trạng từ quan hệ

Why	Mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ lý do, thường thay cho cụm <i>for the reason, for that reason</i>N (reason) + why + S + V ... Ví dụ: I don't know the reason why you didn't go to school.
Where	Thay thế từ chỉ nơi chốn, thường thay cho <i>there</i>N (place) + where + S + V (WHERE = ON / IN / AT + WHICH) E.g: The hotel where we stayed wasn't very clean. The hotel at which we stayed wasn't very clean.
When	Thay thế từ chỉ thời gian, thường thay cho từ <i>then</i>N (time) + when + S + V ... (WHEN = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)

14. This is an awful film. It is the worst...I have never seen.
 A. who B. that C. what D. whom
15. The hotel ...we stayed was not clean.
 A. who B. that C. where D. when
16. The last time ...I saw her, she looked very beautiful.
 A. who B. that C. where D. when
17. What was the name of the people ...car had broken down.
 A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
18. I recently went back to the town...I was born.
 A. what B. where C. who D. which
19. The reason I phoned him was to invite him to a party.
 A. what B. whose C. why D. which
20. I don't agree with you have just said.
 A. what B. who C. when D. which
21. She told me her address I wrote on a piece of paper.
 A. what B. which C. when D. where
22. The dress didn't fit her, so she took it back to the shop she had bought it.
 A. where B. which C. what D. when
23. Do you know the girl Tom is talking to?
 A. whom B. what C. which D. whose
24. I gave her all the money I had.
 A. that B. what C. when D. whose
25. The party we went to wasn't very enjoyable.
 A. who B. when C. that D. where

Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences that have the same meaning

1. The man is her father. You met him last week.
 → _____.
2. Carta has a sister. Her sister's name is Juma.
 → _____.
3. Show me the new hats. You bought them last night.
 → _____.
4. Huyen likes the blue T-shirt. My sister is wearing it.
 → _____.
5. That is a company. It produces ring.
 → _____.

6. The children were attracted by the show. It was performed so many.

→ _____.

7. Linda bought a new phone yesterday. I can use it to send and receive message.

→ _____.

8. Tet is a festival. Tet often happens in late January or early February.

→ _____.

9. My best friend can compose songs. Ly sings folk songs very well.

→ _____.

10. Cuong is the boy. He is giving my mom a gift.

→ _____.

11. The woman has a shop. It sells children's clothes.

12. Do you know the little boy? He was talking to Bill.

13. The letter was on the table a few minutes ago. Where is it?

Exercise 3: Find out and correct the mistakes

1. The film who I watched yesterday was interesting.
2. I like that dress whom is really beautiful.
3. The only house to be paint last week was Oanh's.
4. Do you get on with the person which lives behind?
5. A dictionary is a book whom gives her the meaning of words.

HOMework

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Mr.Huynh, _____ is living behind my house, is a cook.

- A. that B. who C. whom D. what

2. Her phone _____ was my friend's got broke.

- A. which B. whom C. who D. that

3. The man _____ she wanted to see her parents.

- A. which B. where C. whom D. who

4. Her grandfather, _____ is 80, often takes exercise.

- A. what B. who C. where D. which

5. The woman _____ came here yesterday is her teacher.
 A. who B. that C. whom D. what
6. Freedom is something for _____ millions have given their lives.
 A. which B. where C. whom D. who
7. The really happy people are those enjoy their daily work.
 A. what B. who C. which D. where
8. My mother loves tokbokki, _____ is a Korea food. Who
 A. which B. where C. whom D. who
9. Gin has passed the exam yesterday, _____ is great news.
 A. who B. that C. which D. whom
10. The book _____ is on the tables is his teacher's.
 A. who B. that C. which D. whom
11. The man _____ lives next door is a teacher.
 A. that B. who C. which D. whom
12. Peter, _____ I played tennis with on Sunday, was fitter than me.
 A. that B. who C. which D. whom
13. The old building _____ is in front of my house fell down.
 A. of which B. which C. whose D. whom
14. We'll come in July _____ the schools are on holiday.
 A. that B. where C. which D. when
15. The stories _____ Tom tells are usually very funny.
 A. when B. that C. where D. who
16. Why does she always wear clothes are too small for her?
 A. which B. who C. whose D. where
17. The factory John works in is the biggest in town.
 A. when B. where C. which D. how
18. Have you ever seen the photographs Ann took?
 A. that B. where C. when D. who
19. Everybody went to the party enjoyed it very much.
 A. that B. whose C. which D. who
20. 1945 was the year the second world war ended.
 A. which B. why C. when D. where
21. Is there a shop near here I can buy a postcard?
 A. when B. which C. where D. who

II. Fill in the blanks with WHO, WHICH or THAT:

1. The men _____ lives next-door are English.
2. The dictionary _____ you gave me is very good.
3. Do you know the girls _____ are standing outside the church?
4. The police are looking for the thief _____ got into my house last night.

5. The chocolate _____ you like comes from the United States.
6. I have lost the necklace _____ my mother gave me on my birthday.
7. A burglar is someone _____ breaks into a house and steals things.
8. Buses _____ go to the airport run every half hour.
9. I can't find the key _____ opens this door.
10. I gave you a book _____ had many pictures.
11. I don't like the boy _____ Sue is going out with.
12. Did you see the beautiful dress _____ she wore yesterday.
13. The man _____ she is going to marry is very rich.
14. This is the bank _____ was robbed yesterday.
15. He wore a mask _____ made him look like Mickey Mouse.

TEST (TOPIC 1)

Nguyen Thi Dinh High school	SCORE	FEEDBACK
Full name:.....		
Class:.....		

I. Choose the correct answer: (5.0 marks)

- The architects _____ designed the building received an award.
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
- Do you know the date _____ we have to hand in the essay?
A. which B. in which C. on that D. when
- Post office is a place _____ you can buy stamps, mail letters and packages, and receive mail.
A. that B. which C. where D. whom
- Most folk songs are ballads _____ have simple words and tell simple stories.
A. what B. when C. where D. that
- The problem _____ never occurred.
A. I hadn't expected it B. that I had expected it
C. who I had expected D. I had expected
- I think the reason _____ we get on so well is that we both enjoy talking.
A. why B. which C. that D. what
- Children _____ diets contain high levels of protein do better in examination.
A. who B. whom C. whose D. Ø
- My friend, _____ I visited last week, is taking a holiday soon.
A. that B. whom C. which D. whose
- Where is the picture was on the wall?
A. when B. where C. which D. who
- I don't like people never stop talking.
A. who B. which C. whom D. whose

II. Complete the second sentence using Relatives clauses: (5.0 marks)

- Mr. Johnson is our new teacher. Your father is talking to him.

- Those men saved my life. They pulled me out from the burning car.

- Mrs. Smith's son is feeling better. He had an operation last night.

- That self-portrait has been sold. He painted it from his death - bed.

- My parents send their best wishes to you. You met them last month.

TOPIC 2

RELATIVE PRONOUNS WITH PREPOSITIONS

A – Lý Thuyết

Chỉ có hai đại từ quan hệ là **Whom** và **which** thường có giới từ đi kèm và giới từ có thể đứng trước các đại từ quan hệ hoặc cuối mệnh đề quan hệ.

Eg: The man **about whom** you are talking is my brother.

The man (**whom**) you are talking **about** is my brother.

Eg2: The picture **at which** you are looking is very expensive.

picture (**which**) you are looking at is very expensive.

Chú ý:

- Khi giới từ đứng cuối mệnh đề quan hệ thì ta có thể bỏ đại từ quan hệ và có thể dùng **that** thay cho **whom** và **which** trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

- Khi giới từ đứng trước đại từ quan hệ thì ta có không thể bỏ đại từ quan hệ và có không thể dùng **that** thay cho **whom** và **which**.

1. Giới từ trước đại từ quan hệ (Preposition + relative pronoun + clause)

Khi đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns) làm túc từ (tân ngữ) cho một giới từ (prepositions), chúng ta có hai cách viết như sau:

Eg1: The man **about whom** you are talking is my brother.

Người đàn ông mà tôi đang nói đến là anh trai của tôi.

Eg2: The picture **at which** you are looking is very expensive.

Bức ảnh mà bạn đang nhìn rất đắt tiền đấy.

2. Giới từ sau động từ (Preposition after the verb)

Eg1: The man (**whom**) you are talking **about** is my brother.

Người đàn ông mà tôi đang nói đến là anh trai của tôi.

Eg2: The picture **which** you are looking **at** is very expensive.

Bức ảnh mà bạn đang nhìn rất đắt tiền đấy.

Chú ý:

- **Whom** (cho người) và **Which** (cho vật) là hai đại từ quan hệ duy nhất có giới từ đi kèm.
- Khi giới từ đứng cuối mệnh đề quan hệ (MĐQH) thì ta có thể bỏ đại từ quan hệ (ĐTQH) và có thể dùng **That** thay thế cho **Whom** và **Which** trong MĐQH xác định.

Eg1: I can't remember the name of the hotel we stayed **at**.

Tôi không thể nhớ tên của khách sạn mà chúng ta đã ở.

Eg2: This is the color we've finally decided **on**.

Đây là màu mà cuối cùng chúng ta đã quyết định.

- Khi giới từ đứng trước ĐTQH thì ta không thể bỏ ĐTQH và không thể dùng **That** thay cho **Whom** và **Which**.

Cách dùng của các cấu trúc mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ:

all, most, none, neither, any, either, some, (a) few, both, half, each, one, two, several, many, much, + of whom/which.

Eg1: I have two sisters, **both of whom** are students.

Tôi có hai người chị, cả hai đều là sinh viên.

Eg2: He asked me a lot of questions, **most of which** I couldn't answer.

Anh ấy hỏi tôi rất nhiều câu hỏi, hầu hết trong số đó tôi không thể trả lời.

Eg3: Daisy has three brothers, **all of whom** are teachers.

Daisy có ba anh em, tất cả đều là giáo viên.

Eg4: My mother tried on three dresses, **none of which** fitted her.

Mẹ tôi đã mặc thử ba chiếc váy, nhưng không chiếc nào vừa với bà ấy.

B – Bài tập

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Many diseases _____ people died years ago are now no longer dangerous.
A. to which B. for which C. by which D. of which
- Mr. Smith is the man _____ I'm responsible _____ my work.
A. to whom - Ø B. for whom - to C. to whom - for D. with whom - for
- Jean Fragonard was a French artist _____ portraits of children.
A. whose paintings B. who has painted C. who painted D. whose painted
- Those photos, _____ we had taken with a cheap camera, came out beautifully.
A. which B. to which C. for which D. that
- Walkers can unwittingly damage the fragile environment _____.
A. that the birds live B. where the birds live in
C. which live the birds D. in which the birds live
- The school has been given 20 computers, half of _____ are brand new.
A. that B. those C. them D. which
- The computer, _____ the memory capacity has just been upgraded, is among the latest generations.
A. that B. whose C. of which D. which of
- Several cars _____ owners had parked them under the trees were damaged.
A. their B. of which C. whom D. whose
- She joined the local tennis club, _____ were at least 60.
A. most of its members B. most whose members
C. most of whose members D. most members
- My English teacher, Mrs Brookes, was someone _____ I had great respect.
A. that B. whom C. for who D. for whom
- He is only one boy _____ in this game.
A. who participating B. participated C. to participate D. who participate.
- This is the seventh person _____ late.
A. coming B. to come C. come D. all are correct
- The United States consists of fifty states, _____ has its own government.
A. they each B. each of which C. hence each D. each of that
- I saw a lot of new people at the party, _____ seemed familiar.

- A. some of whom B. some of who C. whom D. some of that
15. The concert _____ I listened last weekend was boring.
 A. to that B. to which C. about which D. for which
16. I like the village _____ I used to live.
 A. in that B. in where C. which D. in which

II. Rewrite the sentences using Relatives pronouns with prepositions.

1. That's the man. I got the bag from him yesterday.

2. Economics is a subject. I am very interested in it.

3. This is Joanne. I gave my notes to her.

4. The friend spoke French. Jim was travelling with him.

5. The ladder began to slip. Tom was standing on it.

6. This is the city. I was born in this city.

7. Paul is fitter than you. I play tennis with him on weekends.

8. The woman said the machine was very good. Jim bought the machine from her.

9. The chair is in bad shape. You are sitting on it.

10. John has bought a house. There are ghosts in that house.

11. Some people drive drunk. I never travel with them.

12. I bought bananas this morning. Some of them are not ripe.

13. The man is my brother. You are talking about him.

14. I have two books. One of them I was given

15. The picture is very expensive. You are looking it.

TEST (TOPIC 2)

Nguyen Thi Dinh high school	SCORE	FEEDBACK
Full name:.....		
Class:.....		

I. Choose the correct answer: (5.0 marks)

- The periodic table contains all the elements, _____ has a particular atomic weight and atomic number.
A. which of each B. each of which C. which each D. each
- Did you see the men _____ I gave the money?
A. to whom B. which C. from whom D. to that
- They asked me a lot of questions, _____ I couldn't answer.
A. most of which B. of which most C. most of that D. of that most
- The man _____ is my teacher.
A. who she is speaking to B. whom she is speaking with
C. to whom she is speaking D. to whom she is speaking with
- The concert _____ I listened last weekend was boring.
A. to that B. to which C. about which D. for which
- I don't know the reason _____ she hasn't talked to me recently.
A. on which B. for which C. of which D. about which
- I like the village _____ I used to live.
A. in that B. in where C. which D. in which
- The little girl _____ I borrowed this pen has gone.
A. at whom B. for whom C. to whom D. from whom
- The knife _____ we cut bread is very sharp.
A. with that B. which C. with which D. that
- The authority gathered those villagers _____ they explained the importance of forests.
A. who B. whom C. to whom D. to that

II. Combine the following pairs of sentences, using prep with pronoun: (5.0 marks)

- They are the people. Most of them are disabled.

- He's the criminal. The police are looking for him.

- Brenda is a friend. I went on holiday with her.

- That's the woman. I was telling you about her.

- This is the new president. We all voted for him.
