

ENGLISH 9
MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (RELATIVE CLAUSE)

LÝ THUYẾT

- Mệnh đề quan hệ (mệnh đề tính từ) được dùng như 1 tính từ, để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ hoặc cho ý cả câu đứng trước nó.
- Mệnh đề quan hệ có thể bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ: **who, whom, which, that, whose** hay những trạng từ quan hệ: **why, where, when**.

I. CÁC ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ:

1. WHO:

- Làm chủ từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ
- Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người

... N (person) + WHO + V

2. WHOM:

- Làm túc từ cho động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ
- Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người

... N (person) + WHOM + S + V

3. WHICH:

- Làm chủ từ hoặc túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ
- Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật

... N (thing) + WHICH + V

... N (thing) + WHICH + S + V

4. THAT:

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

- 5. WHOSE:** dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật, thường thay cho các từ: her, his, their, hoặc hình thức 's.

... N (person, thing) + WHOSE + N + (S) + V

II. CÁC TRẠNG TỪ QUAN HỆ:

- 1. WHY:** mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ **chỉ lý do**, thường thay cho cụm *for the reason, for that reason*.

... N (reason) + WHY + S + V

e.g. I don't know the reason. You didn't go to school for that reason.

→ I don't know the reason why you didn't go to school.

- 2. WHERE:** thay thế từ **chỉ nơi chốn**, thường thay cho *there*

... N (place) + WHERE + S + V

(WHERE = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)

e.g. The hotel wasn't very clean. We stayed at that hotel.

→ The hotel where we stayed wasn't very clean.

→ The hotel at which we stayed wasn't very clean.

3. WHEN: thay thế từ **chỉ thời gian**, thường thay cho từ *then*

... N (time) + **WHEN** + S + V

(WHEN = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)

e.g. Do you still remember the day? We first met on that day.

→ Do you still remember the day when we first met?

→ Do you still remember the day on which we first met?

I don't know the time. She will come back then.

→ I don't know the time when she will come back.

III. CÁC LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ:

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

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định

(**Defining relative clauses**):

- giúp giới hạn lại danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa
- cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu
- không thể lược bỏ, không có nó câu sẽ không rõ nghĩa
- không có dấu phẩy ngăn cách nó với mệnh đề chính.

e.g. The city which I visited last summer is very beautiful.

2. Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định

(**Non-defining relative clauses**):

- không giúp giới hạn lại danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa vì danh từ đó "đã quá rõ"
- cung cấp thêm thông tin phụ, không quá cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu
- có thể lược bỏ thì câu vẫn có nghĩa
- được ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng 1 hoặc 2 dấu phẩy

e.g. Dalat, which I visited last summer, is very beautiful.

Note: **các trường hợp danh từ "đã quá rõ"** => dùng mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định:

- danh từ riêng
- trước danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa có tính từ sở hữu (my, his, her, their,...)
- trước danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa có *this, that, these, those*
- danh từ chỉ vật duy nhất (the sun, the moon,...) hoặc danh từ chỉ khái niệm (gravity, happiness...)

CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP DÙNG "THAT" KHÔNG DÙNG "WHICH/ WHO/ WHOM"

1. Phía trước là "all, little, much, few, everything, none" thì dùng "that" mà không dùng "which".

e.g. There are few books that you can read in this book store.

(Có một vài cuốn sách mà bạn có thể đọc ở tiệm sách này).

2. Từ được thay thế phía trước **vừa có người vừa có vật** thì dùng “that” mà không dùng “which”.

e.g. He asked about the factories and workers **that** he had visited.

(Ông ấy hỏi về những công ty và công nhân mà ông ấy đã đến thăm)

3. Từ được thay thế phía trước có định ngữ là tính từ so sánh nhất thì dùng “that” mà không dùng “which”.

e.g. This is the best novel **that** I have ever read.

(Đây là cuốn tiểu thuyết hay nhất mà tôi từng đọc).

4. Từ được thay thế phía trước có định ngữ là số thứ tự thì dùng “that” mà không dùng “which”.

e.g. The first sight **that** was caught at the Great Wall has made a lasting impression on him.

(Cảnh tượng đầu tiên về Vạn lý trường thành đập vào mắt ông ấy gây được ấn tượng khó quên với ông).

5. Từ được thay thế phía trước có định ngữ là “the only, the very, the same, the right” thì dùng “that” mà không dùng “which”.

e.g. It is the only book **that** he bought himself.

(Đó là cuốn sách duy nhất mà anh ta đã tự mình mua).

CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP KHÔNG DÙNG “THAT”:

– Trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (có dấu phẩy)

– Sau giới từ.

BÀI TẬP

Exercise 1: Choose the best option:

- The manshe wanted to see her family is David.
A. which B. where **C. whom** D. who
- The womancame here two days ago is her professor.
A. that B. what C. whom **D. who**
- Freedom is somethingmillions have given their lives for.
A. which B. where C. whom D. who
- He is the boyis my best friend.
~~A. whose~~ B. whom **C. who** ~~D. which~~
- The pilot was the only manwas rescued after the crash.
A. that B. who C. whom D. which
- I'll see you near the post officewe met the other day.
A. which **B. where** C. when D. why
- The man lives behind my house is a doctor.
A.that ~~B. whose~~ ~~C. which~~ D. whom
- Her grandmother,is 70, often takes exercise.
A. what **B. who** C. where D. which
- The really happy people are thoseenjoy their daily work.
A. what **B. who** C. which D. where
- My girlfriend loves tokbokki,is Korean food.
A. which B. where C. whom D. who

11. The bookis in the car is his brother's.
 A. who **B. that** C. where D. whom
12. Peter, I played video games with on the weekend, was younger than me.
~~A. that~~ B. who ~~C. which~~ **D. whom**
13. The people are waiting for the bus in the rain are getting well.
A. who B. which C. whose D. whom
14. I have a message for people are delayed by the traffic chaos.
~~A. which~~ **B. that** ~~C. why~~ D. whom

Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with Who, Whom, Whose, Which, That, Where, When, Why

15. The men who/ that lives next-door are English.
16. The chocolate which/ that you like comes from the United States.
17. A burglar is someone who/ that breaks into a house and steals things.
18. The man whom/ that/ who she is going to marry is very rich.
19. He wore a mask which / that made him look like Mickey Mouse.
20. The woman whose daughter was crying tried to calm her down.
21. The family whose car was stolen last week is the Smiths.
22. A bus is a big car which/ that carries lots of people.
23. Children who/ that like music are often good at mathematics.
24. The girl who/ that recited the poem is my niece.
25. The Pacific Ocean, which might have been crossed by raft during the Stone Age, is the world's largest ocean.
26. The parents thanked the woman..... saved their son
27. He ate the foodno one else wanted
28. The village where I ran out of petrol didn't have a petrol station
29. John sold his computer, he no longer need, to his cousin
30. The dictionaryyou gave me is very good.
31. The police are looking for the thievesgot into my house last night.
32. I gave you a bookhad many pictures.
33. Did you see the beautiful dressshe wore yesterday.
34. This is the bankwas robbed yesterday.
35. He arrived with a friendwaited outside in the car.
36. The carthe robbers escaped in was a BMW.
37. The postmanworks in the village is very old.
38. The cowboyis wearing a red shirt looks very funny.
39. The engineersdesigned the building received an award.
40. The townspeople,pride in their community is well- known, raised enough money to build a new town hall.
41. The newspaperwe subscribe to is delivered regularly.
42. The factory closed last week produced cars.
43. I like the ice-cream they sell in that shop
44. John has got a new mobile phone takes beautiful photos
45. The job she has applied for is in London

Exercise 3: Find the mistakes in these sentences and correct them:

- 46. The film who I watched yesterday was interesting.
- 47. The only house which was painted last week was Oanh's.
- 48. A dictionary is a book whom gives her the meaning of words.
- 49. I like that dress whom is really beautiful.
- 50. Do you get on with the person which lives behind?

Exercise 4: Complete the second sentence:

- 51. I went to see a doctor. She had helped my father
I went to see the doctor
- 52. Mary was wearing the red dress. It was made in France
Mary was wearing the red dress
- 53. John is one of my closest friends. I have known him for three years
John is one of my closest friends
- 54. Ann talked to a man. He won a lot of money
Ann talked to the man.....
- 55. He is an architect. He designed the new city library
He is the architect
- 56. A woman wrote to me. She wanted my advice
The woman
- 57. We stayed at Sofitel Hotel. Mark recommended it to us
We stayed at Sofitel Hotel
- 58. New York is one of the largest cities in the USA. My sister is living there
New York is one of the largest cities in the USA.....
- 59. Jerry sent me a letter. It was very funny.
Jerry sent me a letter

Exercise 5: Combine these pairs of sentences, using Relative Clauses:

- 60. The first boy has just moved. He knows the truth.
.....
- 61. Linh liked the waiter. He was very friendly.
.....
- 62. He was Tom. I met him at the bar yesterday.
.....

63. Ba dropped a cup. It was new.

.....

64. They are looking for the man and his dog. They have lost the way in the forest.

.....

65. My wife wants you to come to dinner. You were speaking to my wife

.....

66. The woman works in a hospital. She is from India.

.....

67. The students will be awarded the present. The students' reports are very valuable.

.....

68. The man was rude. He was wearing a red shirt.

.....

69. The botanist will never forget the day. He found a strange plant on that day.

.....

70. The TV got broken. It was my grandfather's.

.....

KIỂM TRA

Choose the best option: (3 marks)

1. Mr. Ken, is living next door, is a dentist.
A. that B. who C. whom D. what
2. The filmthey are talking about is fantastic.
A. who B. which C. whom D. where
3. I live in a pleasant roomoverlooks the garden.
A. who B. which C. whom D. where
4. The old building.....is in front of my house fell down.
A. of which B. which C. whose D. whom
5. Her computer,belonged to my friend, got broke.
A. which B. whom C. who D. that
6. I don't like the boySue is going out with.
A. when B. which C. whose D. whom

Fill in the blanks with Who, Whom, Whose, Which, That, Where, When, Why (3 marks)

7. Do you know the girlsare standing outside the church?
8. I can't find the keyopens this door.
9. The manmobile was ringing did not know what to do.
10. I have lost the necklacemy mother gave me on my birthday.
11. The volunteers,enthusiasm was obvious, finished the work quickly.
12. Busesgo to the airport run every half hour.

Combine these pairs of sentences, using Relative Clauses: (4 marks)

13. They called a doctor. He lived nearby.
.....
14. The only thing is how to go home. It makes me worried.
.....
15. I live in a city. It is in the north of Vietnam.
.....
16. The man works for my father's company. The man's daughter is fond of dancing.
.....