CHỦ ĐỀ 19: CÂU GIẢ ĐỊNH

A. LÝ THUYẾT

Câu giả định hay còn gọi là câu cầu khiến là loại câu thể hiện mong muốn ai đó làm một việc gì đó. Ngoài ra, trong câu giả định động từ được dùng diễn tả những gì trái với thực tế hoặc chưa thực hiện được.

Ex: - He wishes he were 30.

- It's time I were in bed.

CHÚ Ý

Thông thường trong câu giả định trái với hiện tại, động từ to be thì dùng là were cho tất cả các ngôi.

I. CÁCH DÙNG "WISH" VÀ "IF ONLY"

Khi chúng ta muốn tình huống khác đi (không như thực tế) thì ta dùng cách nói giả định với động từ wish để chỉ điều ước ở tương lai, hiện tại và quá khứ. Có thể thay thế S + wish bằng if only.

1. Chỉ điều ước ở tương lai

Dùng câu ước ở tương lai với mong muốn ai đó làm việc gì đó hoặc việc gì đó xảy ra trong tương lai. Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như: tomorrow, tonight, next...

$$S_1 + \text{wish(es)} + S_2 \begin{cases} \text{would/ could/ might (not)} + V \\ \text{were (not)} + V\text{-ing} \end{cases}$$

- We wish that you could come to the party tonight. (You can't come.)
- I wish that you would stop saying that. (You won't stop.)
- She wishes that she were coming with us. (She is not coming with us.)
- If only I would take the trip next Sunday. (I won't take.)

STUDY TIPS

* Khi S_1 và S_2 cùng nói về một người thì sử dụng could thay cho would.
- He wishes he could go home.
- I wish you wouldn't leave your clothes all over the floor.
* would thường được dùng khi người nói phàn nàn điều gì đó.
- I wish she would help her mother with housework.

2. Chỉ điều ước ở hiện tại

Chúng ta dùng câu ước ở hiện tại để chỉ mong ước về điều không có thật hoặc không thể thực hiện được ở hiện tại. Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như: now, at the moment, today,...

$$S + \text{wish(es)} + S \begin{cases} PP_I \\ \text{didn't} + V \\ \text{could (not)} + V \\ \text{were...} \end{cases}$$

- I wish I were rich. (But I am poor now.)
- I can't swim. I wish I could swim.
- I wish that I had enough time to finish my homework. (I don't have enough time.)
- They wish that they didn't have to go to class today. (They have to go to class today.)

3. Chỉ điều ước ở quá khứ

Chúng ta sử dụng câu ước ở quá khứ để ước điều trái với những gì xảy ra trong quá khứ, thường là để diễn tả sự nuối tiếc, ân hận với tình huống ở quá khứ. Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như: yesterday, last, ago,...

$$S + \text{wish(es/ed)} + S \begin{cases} \text{had (not)} + PP_{II} \\ \text{could (not) have} + PP_{II} \end{cases}$$

- I wish I hadn't failed my exam last year. (I failed my exam.)
- I wish that I had washed the clothes yesterday. (I didn't wash the clothes yesterday.)
- She wish that she could have been there. (She couldn't be there.)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Các cấu trúc viết lại câu

4.1. Nếu trong câu đề dẫn có những cụm từ sau thì khi viết lại câu giả định chúng được bỏ đi: want to/ would love to/ would like to/ be sorry/ be afraid/ it's pity/ what a pity.

Ex: They want Jason to be here now.
= They wish Jason were here now.

Ex: I'm afraid I can't go to your party.
= I wish I could go to your party.

Ex: I'm sorry you gave him my phone number.
= I wish you hadn't given him my phone number.

Ex: I'm sorry that I didn't finish my work last night.
= I wish I had finished my work last night.

4.2. Nếu trong câu đề dẫn có các trường hợp sau thì dùng điều ước trái với quá khứ: regret/ forget/ remember + V-ing; be sorry for + V-ing; should (not) have PP_{II} ; need have PP_{II}; must have PP_{II}.

Ex: He regrets not saying good-bye to Jane.
= He wishes he had said good-bye to Jane.

Ex: I think you should have told him about that matter.
= I wish you had told him about that matter.

4.3. Mệnh đề sau wish hoặc if only tương đương thì động từ của: câu điều kiện loại 2, 3/ It's (high/ about) time/ would rather...

Ex: It's high time Mary went to bed.
= Mary's mother wishes she went to bed.

4.4. Câu có thì hiện tại hoàn thành thì chuyển thành câu điều ước ở quá khứ.

Ex: She hasn't visited London yet.
= She wishes she had visited London.

Chú ý:

S + wish + (sb) + to V – mong muốn (ai) làm gì
Ex: I wish to pass the entrance exam.
Ex: I wish you to become a good teacher.
* Trong trường hợp này, chúng ta có thể thay thế "wish" bằng "want" hoặc "would like". **Ex:** I would like/ want to pass the entrance exam.

CHÚ Ý

Dựa vào ngữ cảnh để xác định thì của động từ: want to be/ would love to/ would like to...

Ex: He wants you to be here right now. (hiện tại)
= He wishes you were here right now.

Ex: He wants to be a teacher when he grows up. (tương lai)
= He wishes he could be a teacher when he grows up.

II. CÁCH DÙNG "AS IF / AS THOUGH"

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ bắt đầu bằng các liên từ: **as if/ as though** (như thể, dường như) chỉ một điều không có thật hay sự trái ngược với thực tế.

1. Diễn tả điều không có thật ở hiện tại

S + $V_{(\text{quá khứ đơn})}$ + as if/ as though + S + V-ed_1/ were...

- He **acts** as though he **were** rich. *(He is not rich.)*
- The lady **dresses** as if it **were** in winter even in the summer. *(It is not winter.)*
- Angela **walks** as if she **studied** modelling. *(She does not study modelling.)*

2. Diễn tả điều không có thật ở quá khứ

S + $V_{(\text{quá khứ đơn})}$ + as if/ as though + S + had (not) + V_{ed2}

- He looked as if he hadn't taken a bath for months.
- The child ate as though he had been hungry for a long time.
- The whole were seriously damaged. It looked as if it had been destroyed by bombs.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Chú ý:

Khi diễn tả điều có thật ở hiện tại, tương lai ta dùng cấu trúc:

$$S + V_{(\text{hiện tại đơn})} + \text{as if/ as though} + S \begin{cases} V_{(\text{hiện tại})} \\ \text{will/ shall/ can/ may} + V \\ \text{am/ is/ are going to } V \end{cases}$$

Ex: - He looks as if he has finished the test.
- There are black clouds in the sky. It looks as if it is going to rain.

III. CÁCH DÙNG "WOULD RATHER / WOULD SOONER"

CHÚ Ý
would rather = would sooner
Ex: He would sooner not drink brandy.

Câu giả định sử dụng **would rather** được dùng để diễn đạt điều gì đó mong muốn được thực hiện trong một tình huống cụ thể.

1. Mong muốn ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

1.1. Bản thân mong muốn làm việc gì/ không muốn làm việc gì

S + would rather + (not) V + (than V)

Ex: - He would rather not drink brandy.
- I'd rather walk than go by bus.

1.2. Mong muốn ai đó làm việc gì/ không làm việc gì

S_1 + would rather + S_2 + Ved_1/ didn't + V

Ex: - I'd rather you went by train.
- Henry would rather that his girlfriend didn't work in the same department.

2. Mong muốn ở quá khứ

2.1. Bản thân mong muốn làm việc gì/ không muốn làm việc gì

S + would rather + (not) have + V_{ed2} + (than...)

Ex: - I would rather not have taken the bus.
- I would rather have gone to class yesterday than today.

2.2. Muốn người khác làm việc gì/ không làm việc gì ở quá khứ

S_1 + would rather + S_2 + had (not) + V_{ed2}

Ex: - Bob would rather that Jill had gone to class yesterday.
- Bill would rather that his wife hadn't divorced him.

Chú ý

S + would rather + V + (than V) = S + would prefer to V (rather than V)

Ex: I'd rather drive my car than take the train.
= I'd prefer to drive my car rather than take the train.

IV. CÁCH DÙNG "IT'S (ABOUT/ HIGH) TIME"

Cấu trúc sử dụng trong câu giả định It's (about/ high) time được dùng để nói khi ta làm việc gì đó hơi muộn, đáng nhẽ phải được làm sớm hơn.

$$\text{It's (about/ high) time} + S \begin{cases} V\text{-}ed_1 \\ \text{could} + V \\ \text{were...} \end{cases}$$

- It's time you went home.
- It's high time the children were in bed.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Ex: Sau cấu trúc It's time có thể dùng động từ nguyên thể có to (to V) để nói vừa đúng lúc, vừa kịp lúc làm gì.

It's time + (for + O) + to V

- It's time to buy a new house.
- It's time for us to start the conference.

IV. CÁC DẠNG GIẢ ĐỊNH KHÁC

Hiện tại bàng thái được dùng trong mệnh đề "that" đứng sau một số động từ, tính từ, danh từ thể hiện ý muốn, yêu cầu, đề nghị...

1. Dùng sau một số động từ

Mệnh đề giả định đứng sau các động từ (V_1): ask, advise, command, decree, demand, desire, insist, move, order, prefer, propose, recommend, request, require, stipulate, suggest, urge,...

$$S_1 + V_1 + \text{that} + S_2 \begin{cases} (\text{not}) + V \\ (\text{not}) + be + V_{ed2} \\ (\text{not}) + be + V_{ing} \end{cases}$$

- The doctor suggested that his patient not smoke.
- The teacher insists that her students be on time.
- The Congress has decreed that the gasoline tax be abolished.
- I propose that we all be waiting in Tim's apartment when he gets home.

2. Dùng sau một số tính từ

Mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng that đứng sau các tính từ như: advisable; anxious; best; critical; crucial; desirable; determined; eager; essential; imperative; important; mandatory; necessary; obligatory; urgent; vital;...

$$It + be + adj + that + S_2 \begin{cases} (\text{not}) + V \\ (\text{not}) + be + V_{ed2} \\ (\text{not}) + be + V_{ing} \end{cases}$$

- It was important that he stay in bed for a few days.
- It is necessary that he not find the books.
- It is best that income tax be abolished.
- It is important that you be standing there when he gets off the plane.

3. Dùng sau một số danh từ

Dùng trong các mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng that làm bổ ngữ đứng sau các danh từ như: advice, command, demand, desire, imperativeness, insistence, order, proposal, preference, recommendation, request, requirement, suggestion, urgency, wish, (a good) idea; (a bad) idea,...

$$N + be + that/\ It + be + N + that + S_2 \begin{cases} (\text{not}) + V \\ (\text{not}) + be + V_{ed2} \\ (\text{not}) + be + V_{ing} \end{cases}$$

- My request is that he be severely punished.
- It is a recommendation that the vehicle owner be present at the court
- The doctor's suggestion is that she take a holiday.

Trong ngữ pháp Anh-Anh, trước động từ 2 (V_2) thường có should, người Anh chỉ bỏ should khi nó là động từ to be. Ngữ pháp Anh-Mỹ không dùng should cho toàn bộ động từ đứng sau.

STUDY TIPS

Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng "should + V" trong các cấu trúc ở mục IV trang 201:

- The doctor suggested that Tom should stop smoking.
- I demand that I should be allowed to be free now.
- We proposed that he should go to school on time

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

I. Câu hỏi tinh túy (từ các đề thi của Bộ GD-ĐT)

1. The children wish that they have more free time
A B C
to play football.
D

2. The bad weather caused serious damage to the crop. If only it _____ warmer.
A. were B. had been
C. has been D. was

3. It is imperative _____ what to do when there is a fire.
A. he must know about B. that everyone know
C. that he knew D. we knew

4. The children ran away as if they _____ a ghost.
A. see B. had seen
C. would see D. have seen

5. It has been suggested that Mary _____ a computer course in preparation for a steady job.
A. take B. have been taken
C. would have taken D. was taken

6. Our boss would rather____ during the working hours.
A. us not chatting B. we didn't chat
C. us not chat D. we don't chat

7. Susan's doctor insists _____ for a few days.
A. that she is resting B. her resting
C. that she rest D. her to rest

8. "It's about time you _____ your homework, Mary."
A. do B. did C. must do D. will do

9. I wish I hadn't accepted the invitation to her birthday party.
A. I insisted on having been invited to her birthday party.
B. I was very glad to accept the invitation to her birthday party.
C. I regret accepting the invitation to her birthday party.
D. If only I had come to her birthday party.

10. "Why don't you reply to the President's offer right now?" said Mary to her husband.
A. Mary suggested that her husband should reply to the President's offer without delay.
B. Mary told her husband why he didn't reply to the President's offer then.
C. Mary ordered her husband to reply to the President's offer right now.
D. Mary wondered why her husband didn't reply to the President's offer then.

II. Bài tập

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences

EXERCISE 1.

1. I wish I _____ how to control the tsunami.
A. knew B. know
C. to know D. to have known

2. We went by sea, but we'd rather _____ by air.
A. went B. go
C. to have go D. have gone

3. I requested that first year students _____ to change their courses in the first two weeks.
A. are permitted B. be permitted
C. were permitted D. would be permitted

4. Bill would rather that his wife _____ him.
A.didn't divorced B. hadn't been divorced
C. had not divorced D. doesn't divorced

5. If only my motorbike _____ broken down again, I would have arrived on time.
A. wouldn't B. hadn't C. didn't D. wasn't

6. Tomorrow's difficult. I'd rather you _____ next week.
A. came B. come
C. have come D. to come

7. He behaves as though he _____ the place.
A. to own B. had owned
C. has owned D. owned

8. Would you rather _____ in ink or in pencil?
A. write B. writing C. to write D. wrote

9. Is it essential that we _____ there?
A. were B. are C. be D. have been

10. It's time for her _____ to bed .
A. went B. go C. goes D. to go

EXERCISE 2.

1. It is our wish that she _____ in her life.
A. succeeds B. succeed
C. succeeded D. will succeed

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Yesterday, John told me that he wished he _____ harder in high school because then university might not be so difficult for him.
A. studied B. would study
C. had studied D. studies

3. Mary would rather _____ to class yesterday.
A. not have gone B. didn't go
C. hadn't gone D. haven't gone

4. It's high time we _____ these mice.
A. are getting rid of B. are going to get rid of
C. get rid of D. got rid of

5. It is necessary that he _____ his course.
A. taking B. take C. takes D. took

6. Mary would rather that she _____ the test yesterday.
A. didn't fail B. doesn't fail
C. hadn't failed D. hasn't failed

7. _____ I had learnt English when I was at high school.
A. Unless B. Even if C. If D. If only

8. He talked as if he _____ the test last Monday successfully.
A. had done B. have done
C. did D. has done

9. He _____ spend a lot of money on his trip to Europe.
A. would prefer not to B. prefers to not
C. prefers not D. wouldn't prefer

10. Dr. Smith asked that Mark _____ his research paper before the end of the month.
A. to submit B. submit
C. submiting D. submited

EXERCISE 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction.

1. It is important that you turned off the heater every morning before you leave for class.
A B C D

2. I'm not the kind of person who goes around thinking if only I have done this or that. I just feel lucky.
A B C D

3. It is the high time John understands how to behave properly towards the old men.
A B C D

4. There has been a recommendation that Paul is elected the president of the country.
A B C D

5. The afflicted mother felt as though she was on the verge of dying.
A B C D

6. I wished we could have been together at the party now.
A B C D

7. Minh's mother would sooner not to meet her friend in person than phone her.
A B C D

8. It was suggested that Pedro studies the material more thoroughly before attempting to pass the exam.
A B C D

9. Tommy would prefer have gone skiing than fishing during our holidy last week.
A B C D

10. It is crucial that a car be waited for the boss when the meeting is over.
A B C D

EXERCISE 4. Choose the correct sentence among A, B, C or D that has the same meaning as the given one

1. If only I had taken his advice.
A. I wish I followed his advice.
B. I wish I have taken his advice.
C. I regret not having taken his advice.
D. I regret not to take his advice.

2. Please don't talk so loudly while I'm studying.
A. I'd sooner you didn't talk so loudly while I'm studying.
B. I'd rather not to talk so loudly while I'm studying.
C. While studying, you shouldn't talk so loudly.
D. I'm sorry you were talking so loudly while I'm studying.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. The man demanded to be told everything about the accident.

A. The man demanded that the accident be told everything.

B. The man demanded that he was told everything about the accident.

C. The man demanded that everything be told about the accident.

D. The man demanded that everything about the accident be told.

4. It's a pity that you didn't tell us about this.

A. I wish you told us about this.

B. I wish you would tell us about this.

C. I wish you had told us about this.

D. I wish you have told us about this.

5. He would prefer you to pay him immediately.

A. He'd rather to be paid immediately.

B. He'd rather you paid him immediately.

C. He'd rather you to pay him immediately.

D. He'd rather you pay to him immediately.

6. If you had heard the politician speak, you'd think he had won the election.

A. The politician spoke as though he had won the election.

B. The politician spoke as though he won the election.

C. The politician spoke as though he wins the election.

D. The politician spoke as though he win the election.

7. John wishes to be an architect like his father.

A. John wants his father to be an architect.

B. John would like to be an architect like his father.

C. John and his father wish to become architects.

D. John wants the architect to like his father.

8. I think riding a bicycle is preferable to driving a car.

A. I'd rather drive a car to ride a bicycle.

B. I'd rather ride a bicycle than drive a car.

C. I'd rather riding a bicycle to driving a car.

D. I'd rather driving a car to riding a bicycle.

9. The residents get very angry when bicycles are left in the hallway.

A. The residents didn't like the bicycles in the hallway.

B. The residents was upset because they lost the bicycles.

C. The residents liked the bicycles put out of the hallway.

D. The residents all wish bicycles weren't left in the hallway.

10. I can't stand Betty borrowing my clothes without asking me first.

A. I'd rather Betty not borrow my clothes without asking me first.

B. I'd rather Betty not to borrow my clothes without asking me first.

C. I'd rather Betty didn't borrow my clothes without asking me first.

D. I'd rather Betty were not borrowing my clothes without asking me first.

LIVEWORKSHEETS