Chapter 12: Adjectives Clauses

1. Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 12-4)

Read the paragraph about James and then check (✓) the sentences that you agree with.
Đọc đoạn văn giới thiệu về James dưới đây. Đánh dấu ✓ vào trước nhận định mà em đồng ý



James is looking for a pet. He is single and a little lonely. He isn't sure what kind of pet would be best for him. He lives on a large piece of property in the country. He is gone during the day from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. but is home on weekends. He travels about two months a year but has neighbors that can take care of a pet, as long as it isn't too big. What kind of pet should he get?

1. He should get a pet that likes to run and be outside, like a dog.
2. He needs to get a pet which is easy to take care of, like a fish or turtle.
3. He should get an animal that he can leave alone for a few days, like a horse.
4. He needs to get an animal his neighbors will like.

12-4 Using Pronouns in Adjective Clauses to Describe Things

(a) The river is polluted. | S: It → that / which | V: flows | through the town.

S V
(b) The river ***that*** *flows through the town* is polluted.
(c) The river ***which*** *flows through the town* is polluted

Who and ***whom*** refer to people.
Which refers to things.
That can refer to either people or things.
Who *và* ***whom*** *đều chỉ người.*
Which *chỉ sự vật.*
That *có thể vừa chỉ người vừa chỉ vật.*

In (a): To make an adjective clause, change ***it*** to ***that*** or ***which.*** ***It, that,*** and ***which*** all refer to a thing (the river).
(b) and (c) have the same meaning, but (b) is more common than (c) in speaking and writing.
Ở ví dụ (a): Để đặt mệnh đề tính từ, đổi ***it*** *thành* ***that*** *hoặc* ***which. It, that,*** *và* ***which*** *đều chỉ vật (the river).*
Ví dụ (b) và (c) có cùng ý nghĩa nhưng (b) phổ biến hơn (c) trong cả văn nói lẫn văn viết.

When ***that*** and ***which*** are used as the subject of an adjective clause, they CANNOT be omitted.

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	*Khi **that** và **which** đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề tính từ thì chúng không thể bị lược bỏ.* *INCORRECT: The river flows through the town is polluted.*
(d} The books were expensive. **S V O** I bought ***them.*** ↓ ***that which*** **O S V** (e) The books ***that*** *I bought* were expensive. (0 The books ***which*** *I bought* were expensive. (g) The books **X** *I bought* were expensive.	***That*** or ***which*** can be used as an object in an adjective clause, as in (e) and (f). An object pronoun can be omitted from an adjective clause, as in (g). (e), (f), and (g) have the same meaning. In speaking, ***that*** and ***X*** are more common than ***which***. In writing, ***that*** is the most common, and ***X*** is rare. ***That** và **which** có thể dùng như tân ngữ trong mệnh đề tính từ như ở ví dụ (e) và (f).* *Đại từ tân ngữ có thể bị lược bỏ khỏi mệnh đề tính từ như trong ví dụ (g).* *Ví dụ €, (f), và (g) tương đồng về nghĩa.* *TRong văn nói, **that** và **X** phổ biến hơn **which**. Trong văn viết, **that** phổ biến nhất và **X** là hiếm gặp nhất.*

2. Exercise 2. Looking at grammar. (Chart 12-4)



Decide adjective clause and the noun it modifies.

Xác định mệnh đề tính từ và danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa.

1. I lost the scarf that I borrowed from my roommate.

→Adjective clause:

→Noun:



2. The food we ate at the sidewalk cafe was delicious.

→Adjective clause:

→Noun:

3. The bus that I take to school every morning is usually very crowded.

→Adjective clause:

→Noun:

4. Pizza which is sold by the slice is a popular lunch in many cities throughout the world.

→Adjective clause:

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→Noun:

5. Piranhas are dangerous fish that can tear the flesh offan animal as large as a horse in a few minutes.



→Adjective clause:

→Noun:

3. Exercise 3. Looking at grammar. :(Chart 12-4)

Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence.
Kết hợp các cặp câu dưới đây thành một câu có chứa mệnh đề tính từ.

1. a. The pill made me sleepy. b. I took it.

→ The pill that I took made me sleepy.

→ The pill 0 I took made me sleepy.

→ The pill which I took made me sleepy.



2. a. The soup was too salty. b. I had it for lunch.

→

3. a. I have a class. b. It begins at 8:00 A.M.

→



4. a. The information helped me a lot. b. I found it on the Internet.

→

5. a. My daughter asked me a question. b. I couldn't answer it.

→

6. a. Where can I catch the bus? b. It goes downtown.

→

4. Exercise 4. Looking at grammat (Charts 12-3 and 12-4)

Cross out the incorrect pronouns in the adjective clauses.
Chọn đại từ sai trong các câu dưới đây. Viết lại câu đúng.



1. The books I bought ~~them~~ at the bookstore were expensive.

→ *The books I bought at the bookstores were expensive.*

2. I like the shirt you wore it to class yesterday.

→

3. Amanda Jones is a person I would like you to meet her.

→

4. The apartment we wanted to rent it had two bedrooms.

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→

5. My wife and I are really enjoying the TV set that we bought it for our anniversary.

→

6. The woman you met her at Aunt Barbara's house is an Olympic athlete.

→

7. Ayako has a cat that it likes to catch mice.



→

8. The mice that Ayako's cat catches them live in the basement.

→

5. Exercise 5. Looking at grammar. (Charts: 12-2 -12-4)

Write all the pronouns that can be used to connect the adjective clauses to the main clauses: **that, who, which,** or **whom**. If the pronoun can be omitted, use 0.
*Liệt kê hết tất cả các đại từ có thể dùng để liên kết mệnh đề tính từ với mệnh đề chính:**that, who, which,** hoặc **whom.** Trong trường hợp có thể lược bỏ đại từ thì điền **X.***

Example: The manager *who / that* fired Tom is a difficult person to work for.

I. The box _____ I mailed to my sister was heavy.

2. The people _____ sat in the stadium cheered for the home team.

3. The calendar _____ hangs in Paul's office has pictures of his kids.

4. The teenagers returned the wallet _____ they found on the sidewalk.

5. The people _____ my brother called didn't answer their phone.

6. The tree branch _____ was lying in the street caused problems for drivers.

12-5 Singular and Plural Verbs in Adjective Clauses

(a) I know the man *who* ***is*** *sitting* over there	In (a): The verb in the adjective clause (***is***) is singular because ***who*** refers to a singular noun, ***man***. *Ở ví dụ (a): Động từ trong mệnh đề tính từ **(is)** là số ít bởi **who** chỉ một danh từ số ít, **man.***

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(b) I know the people *who* ***are*** *sitting* over there.	In (b): The verb in the adjective clause (***are***) is plural because ***who*** refers to a plural noun, ***people***. *Ở ví dụ (b): Động từ trong mệnhđề tính từ (**Are**) là số nhiều vì đại từ **who** chỉ một danh từ số nhiều, **people**.*

6. Exercise 6. Looking at grammar. (Chart 12-5)

Circle the correct word in parentheses. Underline the noun that determines whether the verb should be singular or plural.

Chọn đáp án đúng. Xác định danh từ quyết định dạng số ít hay số nhiều của động từ.

1. A saw is a tool that (*is* / *are*) used to cut wood. →tool
2. Shovels are tools that (*is* / *are*) used to dig holes. →
3. I recently met a woman that (*live* / *lives*) in Montreal. →
4. Most people that (*live* / *lives*) in Montreal speak French as their first language. →
5. I have a cousin who (*works* / *work*) as a coal miner. →
6. Some coal miners that (*works* / *work*) underground suffer from lung disease. →
7. A professional athlete who (*play* / *plays*) tennis is called a tennis pro. →
8. Professional athletes who (*play* / *plays*) tennis for a living can make a lot of money. →
9. Biographies are books which (*tells* / *tell*) the stories of people's lives. →
10. A book that (*tells* / *tell*) the story of a person's life is called a biography. →
11. I talked to the men who (*was* / *were*) sitting near me. →
12. The woman that (*was* / *were*) sitting next to me at the movie was texting on her cell phone. →

7. Exercise 7. Warm-up. (Chart 12-6)



Complete the sentences with your own words.

Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây.

1. A person that I recently spoke to was _____.
2. A person whom I recently spoke to wasn't _____.

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3. The room which we are sitting in is _____.

4. The room we are sitting in has _____.

5. The room in which we are sitting doesn't have _____.

12-6 Using Prepositions in Adjective Clauses

(a) The man was nice. I talked *to* *him.*

	OBJ		PREP	
(b) The man	*that*	*I talk*	*to*	was nice.
(c) The man	*X*	*I talk*	*to*	was nice.
(d) The man	*whom*	*I talk*	*to*	was nice.

	PREP	OBJ		
(e) The man	*to*	*whom*	*I talk*	was nice.

(f) The chair is hard. I am sitting *in* *it.*

	OBJ		PREP	
(g) The chair	*that*	*I am sitting*	*in*	is hard.
(h) The chair	X	*I am sitting*	*in*	is hard.
(i) The chair	which	*I am sitting*	*in*	is hard.

	PREP	OBJ		
(j) The chair	*in*	*which*	*I am sitting*	is hard.

That, whom, and ***which*** can be used as the object (OBJ) of a preposition (PREP) in an adjective clause.

that, whom, *và* ***which*** *có thể dùng như tân ngữ (OBJ) của giới từ (PREP) trong mệnh đề tính từ.*

REMINDER: An object pronoun can be omitted from an adjective clause, as in (c) and (h).

GHI NHỚ: Đại từ tân ngữ có thể bị lược bỏ trong mệnh đề tính từ, như ở ví dụ (c) và (h)..

In very formal English, a preposition comes at the beginning of an adjective clause, followed by either *whom* or *which,* as in (e) and (j). This is not common in spoken English.

Trong văn phong tiếng Anh trang trọng, giới từ thường đứng trước mệnh đề tính từ, và đứng ngya sau nó là ***whom*** *hoặc* ***who****, như ở ví dụ (e) và (j). Điều này không mấy phổ biến trong văn nói.*

NOTE: In (e) and (j), *that* or *who* cannot be used, and the pronoun **CANNOT** be omitted.

CHÚ Ý: *ở ví dụ (e) và (j),* ***that*** *và* ***who*** *không sử dụng được trong hai câu này, và* ***không thể*** *lược bỏ đại từ.*

(b), (c), (d), and (e) have the same meaning.

(g), (h), (i), and 0) have the same meaning.

8. Exercise 8. Looking at grammar. (Chart 12-6)

Change the b. sentences to adjective clauses. Combine each pair of sentences.

Kết hợp các cặp câu dưới đây thành một câu hoàn chỉnh có mệnh đề tính từ.

1. a. The movie was funny. b. We went to it.

→ The movie that we went to wasfunny.

→The movie 0 we went to wasfunny.

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→The movie which we went to wasfunny.

→ The movie to which we went wasfunny.

2. a. The man is over there. b. I told you about him.

→

3. a. The woman pays me a fair salary. b. I work for her.

→

4. a. Alicia likes the family. b. She is living with them.

→

5. a. The picture is beautiful. b. Tom is looking at it.

→

6. a. I enjoyed the music. b. We listened to it ·after dinner.

→

9. Exercise 9. Looking at grammar. (Chart 12-6)

Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions. Decide the adjective clauses.
Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng giới từ thích hợp. Xác định mệnh đề tính từ.

1. I spoke ____to____ a person. The person I spoke ____to____ was friendly.

→Adjective Clause:

2. We went _____ a movie. The movie we went _____was very good.

→Adjective Clause:

3. We stayed_____ a motel. The motel we stayed _____ was clean and comfortable.

→Adjective Clause:

4. We listened _____ a new CD. I enjoyed the new CD we listened _____.

→Adjective Clause:

5. Sally was waiting _____a person. The person Sally was waiting _____. never came.

→Adjective Clause:



6. I talked _____a man. The man _____ whom I talked was helpful.

→Adjective Clause:

7. I never found the book that I was looking _____ .

→Adjective Clause:

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8. The interviewer wanted to know the name of the college I had graduated _____.

→Adjective Clause:



9. Oscar likes the Canadian family_____ whom he is staying.

→Adjective Clause:

10. The man who is staring _____ us looks unfriendly.

→Adjective Clause:

11. My sister and I have the same ideas about almost everything. She is the one person _____ whom I almost always agree.

→Adjective Clause:

12. What's the name of the person you introduced me_____ at the restaurant last night? I've already forgotten.

→Adjective Clause:

13. My father is someone I've always been able to depend _____ when I need advice or help.

→Adjective Clause:

14. The person you waved _____ is waving back at you.

→Adjective Clause:

15. Your building supervisor is the person _____ whom you should complain if you have any problems with your apartment.

→Adjective Clause:



"He who excuses himself, accuses himself " – "Có tật giật mình"

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