5| DẠNG CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI

MỖI KỲ RA 2-4 CÂU

The best way to predict future is to create it.

Cách tốt nhất để dự đoán tương lai là tự tạo ra nó.

Dạng câu hỏi đuôi là dạng câu hỏi tìm kiếm sự đồng tình hoặc xác nhận từ đối phương, bất kể nội dung câu hỏi là gì, nếu để khẳng định thì trả lời Yes, ngược lại nếu để phủ định thì trả lời No. Yes/No có thể được lược bớt.

Chiến lược làm bài

- Bất kể câu hỏi đuôi ở dạng khẳng định hay phủ định nếu đồng ý với ý kiến của người nói thì trả lời Yes, không đồng ý thì trả lời No.
- Bất kể nội dung là gì, đáp án lặp lại y nguyên trợ động từ của câu hỏi đuôi thường luôn là đáp án đúng.

Những dạng câu hỏi thường gặp

Q. Mr. Chang is going to be the new CEO, isn't he? Ngài Chang sắp trở thành CEO mới rồi phải không?
Câu khẳng định + câu hỏi đuôi phủ định → Yes, from next month. Đúng vậy, bắt đầu từ tháng sau.

Q. You don't know many people in this town, do you? Bạn không biết nhiều người trong thị trấn này phải không?
Câu phủ định + câu hỏi đuôi khẳng định → No, actually I made some friend here. Không, thực ra tôi có quen vài người bạn ở đây.

actually (adv) /ˈæktʃuəli/ thực ra thì
= in fact /fækt/

Sample Question

07-12.mp3

Q. You went to the technology fair last month, didn't you?
(A) I'll mail it right away.
(B) No, I was on vacation.
(C) Yes, I'm leaving in a few hours.

Giải thích: Điều quan trọng là bạn luôn phải nghe hiểu chủ ngữ và động từ chính của câu hỏi. Chỉ cần nghe được cụm "You went to" (Đã đi chưa) thì bạn cũng có thể dễ dàng biết đáp án đúng là (B). Đáp án (A) gãi bẫy bằng cách dùng từ chỉ thời gian right away tại liên quan với từ last month của câu hỏi. Còn đáp án (C) sai vì dùng thì tương lai để trả lời cho câu hỏi ở thì quá khứ.

Từ vựng: technology fair buổi triển lãm (hội chợ) công nghệ **mail** gửi thư **right away** ngay lập tức **on vacation** trong kỳ nghỉ **leave** rời đi

Bạn đã đi hội chợ công nghệ tháng trước phải không?
(A) Tôi sẽ gửi thư ngay đây.
(B) Không, lúc đó tôi đang trong kì nghỉ.
(C) Vâng, mấy tiếng nữa tôi sẽ đi.
Đáp án (B)

technology (n) /tekˈnɑːlədʒi/: công nghệ
chief /ˌtʃiːf/ technology officer: giám đốc công nghệ
fair (n) /fer/: triển lãm
= bazaar /bəˈzɑːr/
vacation (n) /veɪˈkeɪʃn/ kỳ nghỉ
= holiday /ˈhɑːlədeɪ/
leave (v) /liːv/: rời đi
= go away /əˈweɪ/

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➢ ***Practice Exercise*** **(Câu hỏi đuôi và câu tường thuật)**

A. LISTENING REVIEW:

1. Listen and fill in the blanks.

1/ Q: the event schedule to Richard, did you?
A: No, I forgot about it.
2/ Q: You've already registered for the class, ?
A: Yes, I did yesterday.
3/ Q: credit cards, do you?
A: No, we don't.
4/ Q: You're going to the mailroom now, right?
A: Yes,
5/ Q: The performance hasn't ended yet, ?
A: No, but It'll end soon.
6/ Q: You're going to the , aren't you?
A: Yes, but I'll be an hour late.
7/ Q: You sell books on information technology, ?
A: Sure. Check the engineering section to your left.
8/ Q: I finally completed .
A: Could you help me then?
9/ Q: will help you set up your computer.
A: Great. Do you have the extension?
10/ Q: The book you ordered .
A: Thanks. I'll be there on my way home.
11/ Q: The weather is pretty nice today.
A: Yes, it's warm .
12/ Q: I heard the entire staff is getting a raise.
A: because sales have been quite poor recently.
13/ Q: I think with us today.
A: Yeah, it seems like it will rain when we come back.
14/ Q: to complete this assignment.
A: Okay. Let's ask for an extension.
15/ Q: for today's soccer game result.
A: Jason should know it.
16/ Q: is outstanding.
A: Thank you for the comment.
17/ Q: Don't forget to .
A: Thanks for reminding me.
18/ Q: Please present any type of identification
A: Okay. I'll keep that in mind.
19/ Q: These sales data are inaccurate.

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A: I'll ask James to .

20/ Q: I think we'll need more brochures .

A: There are more in our office.

II. WRITING PRACTICE:

Rearrange words to make a complete sentence

1. You can drop by the post office on the way to work, can't you?
   a different direction from it./ No,/ my house/ is located in

2. Your commute is more than one hour, isn't it?
   No, /only 30 minutes./ it takes

3. You don't like to go and watch baseball games at the stadium, do you?
   in my free time/ No, /with my friends./I often go there

4. You didn't see my wallet, did you?
   to help you /Yes,/ check around here? /do you want me

5. You met my new partner, didn't you?
   why do you/ No,/ ask that?

6. The personnel manager is on vacation, isn't he?
   come back/ he is going to/ on Monday./ Yes,

7. That building down the street has been available for a year, hasn't it?
   moved in/ here/ I am not sure,/ I have just

8. Amelia picked up her baggage at her final destination, didn't she?
   she was so busy. /take it /because /No, I helped her

9. Mr. Farley asked you to make the order today, didn't he?
   right now./ Yes,/ I am preparing for it

10. The plot of this movie is very interesting, isn't it?
    S o/ No, /boring and meaningless. /I find it

2. Listen ONE time to decide the best response to the question.
Then listen again and dictate everything you hear.

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1. ?
A. .
B. .
C. .

2. ?
A. .
B. .
C. .

3. ?
A. .
B. .
C. .

4. ?
A. .
B. .
C. .

5. ?
A. .
B. .
C. .

6. ?
A. .
B. .
C. .

7. ?
A .
B .
C .

8. ?
A .
B .
C .

GRAMMAR REVIEW: RELATIVE CLAUSES 2

- Bên cạnh các đại từ quan hệ WHO, WHOM, WHICH, WHOSE, THAT, mệnh đề quan hệ còn có thể được bắt đầu bằng trạng từ quan hệ WHEN, WHERE, WHY.
- Trạng từ quan hệ có thể được sử dụng thay cho một đại từ quan hệ và giới từ. Cách làm này sẽ làm cho câu dễ hiểu hơn. Chúng ta cùng tìm hiểu cách sử dụng cũng như cấu trúc của các trạng từ quan hệ này:

1. Khác với đại từ quan hệ có thể là chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, TRẠNG TỪ QUAN HỆ KHÔNG BAO GIỜ LÀM CHỦ NGỮ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, vì vậy sau chúng KHÔNG THỂ LÀ ĐỘNG TỪ.

a. Trạng từ quan hệ When thay thế từ chỉ thời gian, thường thay cho cụm từ THEN, AT/IN/ON THAT TIME.
Cú pháp: Danh từ (chỉ thời gian) + WHEN + S + Động từ ...
- Do you still remember the day? We first met on that day.
→ Do you still remember the day <u>when/ on which</u> we first met?
- I don't know the time. She will come back then.
→ I don't know the time <u>when/ at which</u> she will come back.

b. Trạng từ quan hệ Why mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ lý do, thường thay cho cụm FOR THE REASON.
Cú pháp: Danh từ (chỉ lý do) + WHY + S + Động từ ...
- I don't know the reason. You didn't go to school for that reason.
→ I don't know the reason <u>why/ for which</u> you didn't go to school.

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c. Trạng từ quan hệ Where thay thế từ chỉ nơi chốn, thường thay cho THERE, AT THAT PLACE.
Cú pháp: Danh từ (chỉ nơi chốn) + Where + S + Động từ ...
Trạng từ quan hệ Where có thể được thay thế bằng in/on/at which.
- The hotel wasn't very clean. We stayed that hotel.
→ The hotel where/ at which we stayed wasn't very clean.

Lưu ý:
a. Trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định, WHEN và WHY có thể được bỏ, hoặc thay bằng THAT.
Ex:
- I'll never forget the day (when/ that) I met you.
- The reason (why/ that) I didn't phone you was that I didn't have your phone number?

b. WHERE có thể được bỏ đi, thay bằng THAT nếu nó đứng sau các từ somewhere, anywhere, everywhere, nowhere và place (không được bỏ WHERE khi nó đứng sau các từ khác)
Ex:
- Have you got somewhere (where/ that) I can lie down for an hour?
- We need a place (where/ that) you can stay for a few days.

c. Không dùng giới từ trước các trạng từ quan hệ WHERE, WHEN, WHY
Ex:
- The building where he lives is very old.
= The building in which he lives is very old.
NOT: The building in where he lives is very old.
- I never forget the day when I met you.
= I never forget the day on which I met you.
NOT: I never forget the day on when I met you.

PRACTICE:

I. Combine each pair of sentences using WHEN or WHERE.

1. The city was beautiful. We spent our vacation there (in that city).
→
2. That is the drawer. I keep my jewelry there (in that drawer).
→
3. 7:05 is the time. My plane arrives then (at that time).
→
4. July is the month. The weather is usually the hottest then (in that month).
→
5. 1960 is the year. The revolution took place then (in that year).
→
6. That is the place. The accident occurred there.
→
7. There was a time. Movies cost a dollar then.
→

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8. A cafe is a small restaurant. People can get a light meal there.
→
9. The house was destroyed in an earthquake ten years ago. I was born and grew up there.
→
10. Winter is the time of year. The weather is the coldest then.
→

II. Combine each pair of sentences using WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, WHICH, WHY, WHERE or WHEN:

1 We're developing a new financial product. It is aimed at wealthy clients.
→ We're developing a new financial product **which is aimed at wealthy client.**
2 I'd like you to meet a colleague. He could be a useful contact for you.
→ I'd like you to meet a colleague .
3 A candidate's CV is on your desk. She deserves an interview.
→ The candidate deserves an interview.
4 A visitor is coming next week. She's from our Paris office.
→The visitor is from our Paris office.
5 I recently went back to visit the company. I had my first job there.
→ I recently went back to visit the company .
6 We had dinner together at a restaurant. It was called 'Noodle Heaven'.
→ The restaurant was called 'Noodle Heaven'.
7 I heard a man's presentation. He was an investment banker.
→ The man was an investment banker.
8 Here is a mobile phone. I was telling you about it.
→ Here is the mobile phone .
9 Over there is a site. They're going to build a new factory.
→ The site is over there.
10 After lunch I'll show you the laboratory. We do all our quality control in that lab.
→ After lunch I'll show you the laboratory .
11 We found a translator. She can speak Lithuanian and Polish.
→ The translator .
12 The Alentejo is a region. Most of our cork is produced there.
→ The Alentejo is a region .

Practice Exercise:

Listen and choose the correct answer with each question.

1. Mark your answer (A) (B) (C)

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2. Mark your answer (A) (B) (C)
3. Mark your answer (A) (B) (C)
4. Mark your answer (A) (B) (C)
5. Mark your answer (A) (B) (C)
6. Mark your answer (A) (B) (C)
7. Mark your answer (A) (B) (C)

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