

4. DẠNG CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT

MỖI KỲ RA 3-4 CÂU

There is
no substitute for
hard work.

Không có gì
có thể thay thế cho
sự chăm chỉ.

Dạng câu tường thuật là dạng có độ khó cao nhất trong Part 2, bạn phải nghe hết cả câu và phán đoán chính xác nội dung thì mới có thể làm được bài.

Chiến lược làm bài

- ❖ Chọn câu đối đáp ứng với câu trần thuật chứ không phải câu hỏi.
- ❖ Đáp án mang nội dung giúp đỡ người nói thường là đáp án đúng.
- ❖ Đáp án hỏi ngược lại cũng thường là đáp án đúng.

Những dạng câu hỏi thường gặp

Q. This document contains several errors. Tập tài liệu này có một vài lỗi.

Cung cấp nội dung → It should have been proofread. Đáng lẽ nó phải được hiệu chỉnh.

Q. You are not happy with the results of our survey. Bạn không hài lòng với kết quả cuộc khảo sát của chúng tôi.

Biểu đạt ý kiến → No, it's so disappointing. Đúng vậy, rất thất vọng.

Q. The inspection has already been carried out. Cuộc thanh tra đã được tiến hành rồi.

Câu hỏi ngược lại → Did you pass it? Bạn có qua không?

Sample Question

07-14.mp3

Q. The convention center on Emerald Avenue has been renovated.

- (A) I know. I went to the seminar there last week.
- (B) I haven't found a contractor yet.
- (C) Turn right on Wilshire Street.

Giải thích: Điều quan trọng là bạn luôn phải hiểu được chủ ngữ và động từ - phần cho biết nội dung chính của câu. Chủ ngữ và động từ của câu hỏi là The convention centers has been renovated. Đáp án phù hợp nhất với đoạn hội thoại chính là đáp án (A). Đáp án (B) sử dụng từ contractor có liên quan với động từ renovate, còn đáp án (C) sử dụng Street có liên quan tới Avenue của câu hỏi để gây nhiễu nên là các đáp án sai.

Từ vựng: renovate cải tạo, tu sửa contractor nhà thầu.

contain (v) /kən'tein/: chứa
= consist + of /kən'sist/
several (pro) /'sevrəl/: vài
= a few /fju:/
error (n) /'erər/: lỗi
= mistake /mi'steik/
proofread (v) /'pru:fri:d/
hiệu chỉnh
= check /tʃek/
result (n) /rɪ'zʌlt/: kết quả
consequence
/'kɑ:nsɪkwens/
survey (n) /'sɜ:veɪ/
cuộc khảo sát
= study (n) /'stʌdi/
disappointing (adj) /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/
thất vọng
= depressing /dɪ'presɪŋ/
inspection (n) /ɪn'spekʃn/
cuộc thanh tra
= examination /ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃn/

Trung tâm Hội nghị ở Đại lộ Emerald đang được tu sửa.
(A) Tôi biết. Tuần trước tôi đã đi hội thảo ở đó.
(B) Tôi vẫn chưa tìm ra nhà thầu.
(C) Rẽ phải ở phố Wilshire.
Đáp án (A)

convention (n) /kən'venʃn/ hội nghị
= meeting /'mi:tɪŋ/
renovate (v) /'renəveɪt/
trùng tu
= recondition /,ri:kən'dɪʃn/
seminar (n) /'semɪnɑ:(r)/
hội thảo
= convention /kən'venʃn/
contractor (n) /'kɑ:ntɹæktər/
nhà thầu
= constructor /kən'stræktər/

I. STRATEGY PRACTICE: Choose 3 among the 5 responses that best reply each question.

1. Felix was promoted to district manager.

- That makes sense. He deserves it.
- I'll be there on my way home.
- Who did he replace?
- He lives in Washington D.C.
- Lucky him! Do you know where his new office is?

2. I heard that the Chinese restaurant near the City Hall will be moving.

- I don't even know a word of Chinese.
- Actually, it's being remodeled.
- What's its new address?
- Oh no! I love that place.
- I will have an appointment at the hall.

3. The weather is pretty nice today.

- Yes, it's been warm and sunny for weeks now.
- You can use my umbrella instead of that small raincoat.
- Why don't we take a stroll for a while?
- Please take a cup of hot tea over there.
- It's too hot for us, actually.

4. That was the best concert I have ever attended.

- Who did you go with?
- That'll take a lot of time.
- Actually, I have a date tonight.
- Lucky you! I couldn't buy the ticket.
- See? I told you that you would love it.

5. Maybe we need a few more days to complete this assignment.

- Okay. Let's ask the professor for an extension.
- I need a specific time. You've been delaying it for weeks.
- What date is it today?
- Our teacher will be very upset, I swear.
- Should I sign my name on both copies?

6. Send me a copy of the conference schedule.

- I will do it by noon, after I leave the meeting.
- Finally, many people are attending the conference.
- I don't have it here. Please ask the secretary for one.
- Yes, sir! I have just proof-read it.
- I can rearrange my schedule from next Monday.

7. Excuse me. I'm looking for the nearest post office.

- Turn left at the next corner, and it's on your left.

- Please briefly introduce yourself in English.
- There's still a long way before we get to your office.
- Sorry I can't help. I've just moved to this area.
- You can follow me. I'm going to the bookstore next to it.

8. I found some errors in the brochure.

- Really? Can you show me where they are?
- I fell in love with a nice printer at the showroom.
- Could you please highlight them?
- He deleted all the important files by chance yesterday.
- No way! I double-checked it already.

9. These sales data are inaccurate.

- I'll ask James to check them again.
- I met a persuasive salesperson at the trade fair.
- Sure. Thank you for your kindness.
- Which parts? Or do you mean the whole document?
- That's exactly what I told Daniel but he didn't care.

10. I'd like to listen to the news for the result of today's football match.

- Jason may know, but he is not here now.
- I have no idea about the final score. I missed the game, too.
- I bought a football from the store next door.
- Actually, I'd like you to guide me with some steps.
- It was amazing! We won at the last minute!

11. Your business plan is outstanding.

- She looks so graceful, doesn't she?
- Thank you for your encouraging feedback.
- Wow, thank you so much for your feedback.
- I couldn't have done it without your help. Thanks a lot.
- I don't know why I couldn't sleep last night.

12. I think we should bring umbrellas with us today.

- Yes. Let's do that. I don't like to get wet, either.
- I don't think that it's going to rain, actually.
- Yes, just wait a minute while I'll go get them.
- No, I didn't borrow anything from him.
- Not really, the weather was so much worse than expected.

13. The manager said we're still short on staff.

- Let's hope that we can hire enough staff next year.
- I am looking for a job opportunity.
- I don't think we will ever keep up with his high standards.
- Yes. He is kind of short, but cute.
- What positions are still available?

II. WRITING PRACTICE: Rearrange words to make a complete answer:

1. Felix was promoted to district manager.
to congratulate him/celebrate a party /we should /Really,
2. I heard that the Chinese restaurant near the City Hall will be moving.
to fix it /is looking for/ the owner/ a mechanic/ because it is too old. I guess
3. The weather is pretty nice today.
clouds and sun light./ a lot of/ There are
4. That was the best concert I have ever attended.
special /nothing/ about it. /I feel
5. Maybe we need a few more days to complete this assignment.
this task / We will finish/ before the deadline./ Trust me,
6. Send me a copy of the conference schedule.
as soon as / the file/ possible /I'll send you
7. Excuse me. I'm looking for the nearest post office.
at the end of /a restaurant /this road, /I remember that. /In front of
8. I found some errors in the brochure.
some solutions/ to solve them/ suggest /where they are/ and. / Can you show me

GRAMMAR FOCUS: RELATIVE CLAUSES 1

1. Ý nghĩa: Mệnh đề quan hệ rất được ưa dùng trong các định nghĩa cũng như các giải thích. Việc sử dụng đúng sẽ làm cấu trúc câu rõ ràng và chặt chẽ hơn khi nói.

2. Chức năng: Mệnh đề quan hệ hay còn gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ vì nó tính chất như tính từ, để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ liên quan.

3. Dấu hiệu: mệnh đề quan hệ có thể bắt đầu bằng các Đại từ quan hệ who, whom, whose, which, that hoặc nhiều khi Đại từ quan hệ được lược bỏ. Các từ when, where và why là các Trạng từ quan hệ.

4. Cách dùng

TỪ	THAY THẾ CHO	TƯƠNG ĐƯƠNG VỚI	NÉT NGHĨA
Who	Người làm chủ ngữ	= that	Người mà (chủ ngữ của động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ)
Whom	Người	= that	Người mà (tân ngữ của động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ)

	làm tân ngữ		
Which	Vật/ việc	= that	Cái/ vật mà (có thể làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ)
That	Người/ vật		Người/vật mà
Whose	Sở hữu		Người mà có
Where	Nơi chốn	= in/ on/at which	Nơi/ chỗ mà
When	Thời gian	= in/ on/ at which	Lúc/ khi mà
Why	Lý do	= the reason for which	Lý do mà

5. Cách kết hợp câu sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ:

- Nhìn xem 2 câu có những từ gì liên quan với nhau hoặc cùng chỉ một đối tượng.
- Xét xem từ các từ liên quan thuộc loại danh từ chỉ người hay vật, haysở hữu để chọn đại từ quan hệ tương ứng
- Khi đã sử dụng đại từ quan hệ để thay cho danh từ hoặc đại từ thì không được nhắc lại danh từ hoặc đại từ đó lần 2
- Sử dụng động từ phù hợp về ngôi và số với đại từ quan hệ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex:

- The man is Mr. Pike. He is standing over there.
- The man who/ that is standing over there is Mr. Pike.
- The people make a lot of noise. They live next door.
- The people who/ that live next door make a lot of noise.
- It was the same boy. I met the boy yesterday.
- It was the same boy whom/ that I met yesterday.
- The garden was full of flowers. It wasn't very large.
- The garden which/ that wasn't very large was full of flowers.
- This is a book. I like the book very much.
- This is the book which/ that I like the best.
- This is a team leader. I respect his opinion.
- This is the team leader whose opinion I respect.
- I thanked a neighbor. I borrowed his car yesterday.
- I thanked the neighbor whose car I borrowed yesterday.
- These are matters. We have to deal with them.
- These are the matters with which we have to deal.
- I met a girl. I gave a ticket to her.
- I met the girl to whom I gave a ticket.
- The city is very modern. I live there.
- The city where/ in which I live is very modern.
- This is a time of the day. The sun is the highest in the sky then.
- This is the time of the day when/ at which the sun is the highest in the sky.
- That is a reason. The gun was made for that reason.

→ That is the reason why the gun was made.

6. Lưu ý:

a/ chỉ được dùng That chứ ko được dùng Who, Whom, Which

- Sau cấu trúc so sánh nhất

Ex: He is the most handsome guy **that** I have ever met.

- Sau các từ the last, the only, the first, the second ...

Ex: It was the first time **that** we talked about money.

- Sau các cụm từ chỉ người và vật cùng lúc

- She told us about the people and the places **that** she had visited.

b/ Không được sử dụng THAT:

- Sau dấu phẩy

Ex: We advised Tom, who (không dùng That) was a teenager, to stop smoking

- Sau giới từ.

Ex: They were talking about the jobs for which (không dùng That) they applied.

PRACTICE: Combine these sentences using the best relative pronouns: WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, WHICH, THAT, or Ø.

1. I saw the man. He closed the door.

→ I saw the man who/ that closed the door.

2. Algebra problems contain letters. They stand for unknown numbers.

→ Algebra problems contain letters which/ that stand for unknown numbers.

3. Did I tell you about the woman? I met her last night.

→ Did I tell you about the woman whom/ that/ Ø I met last night.

4. The doctor was gentle. He examined the sick child.

5. Did you hear about the earthquake? It occurred in California.

→

6. I must thank the people. I got a present from them.

→

7. The topic was interesting. Omar talked about it.

→

8. Olga wrote on a topic. She knew nothing about it.

→

9. The candidate didn't win the election. I voted for her.

→

10. She lectured on a topic. I know very little about it.

→

11. The man gave me good advice. I spoke to him.

→

12. I returned the money. I had borrowed it from my roommate.

→

13. I read about a man. He keeps chickens in his apartment.

→

14. I apologized to the woman. I spilled her coffee.

→

15. The man called the police. His wallet was stolen this morning.

→

16. I met the woman. Her husband is the president of the corporation.

→

17. Mr. North teaches a class for students. Their native language is not English.

→

18. You broke a child's toy. He started to cry.

→

19. I read about a child. Her life was saved by her pet dog.

→

20. We couldn't find the person. His car was blocking the driveway.

→

LISTENING REVIEW:

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

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | . | 5. | . |
| A. | . | A. | . |
| B. | . | B. | . |
| C. | . | C. | . |
| 2. | . | 6. | . |
| A. | . | A. | . |
| B. | . | B. | . |
| C. | . | C. | . |
| 3. | . | 7. | . |
| A. | . | A | . |
| B. | . | B | . |
| C. | . | C | . |
| 4. | . | 8. | . |
| A. | . | A | . |
| B. | . | B | . |
| C. | . | C | . |
| 9. | . | 10. | . |
| A | . | A | . |
| B | . | B | . |
| C | . | C | . |

(0) Practice Exercise:

Listen and choose the correct answer with each question.

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