

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (RELATIVE CLAUSES)

I. Choose the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1. Do you know the man _____ we met at the party last week?

- A. which B. whose C. who D. whom

Question 2. My mother, _____ everyone admires, is a famous teacher.

- A. where B. whom C. which D. whose

Question 3. This is the village in _____ my family and I have lived for over 20 years.

- A. which B. that C. whom D. where

Question 4. We need a teacher _____ native language is English.

- A. who B. whose C. whom D. that

Question 5. The woman, _____ was sitting in the meeting hall, didn't seem friendly to us at all.

- A. who B. whom C. where D. when

Question 6. We'll come in June _____ the schools are on holiday.

- A. that B. where C. which D. when

Question 7. The old building _____ is in front of my house fell down.

- A. of which B. whom C. whose D. which

Question 8. I bought a T- shirt _____ is very nice.

- A. who B. whose C. whom D. that

Question 9. We saw many soldiers and tanks _____ were moving to the front.

- A. which B. who C. that D. whom

Question 10. The man sitting next to me kept talking during the meeting, _____ really annoyed me.

- A. which B. who C. that D. whom

II. Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 11. (A) The waiter (B) whom served us yesterday (C) was polite and (D) friendly.

Question 12. This class (A) is only (B) for people (C) who's first language (D) is not English

Question 13. This is (A) the boy (B) who sister (C) studied (D) with me at high school.

Question 14. He (A) is moving to Lang Son city, (B) that is (C) in the north-east (D) of Viet Nam.

Question 15. The girl (A) whom is standing (B) over there (C) is (D) from Viet Nam.

III. Fill in the blank with a suitable relative pronoun/ adverb.

Question 16. Let me see the letter _____ you have written.

Question 17. Is there anyone _____ can help me do this?

Question 18. Mr. Brown, _____ is only 34, is the director of this company.

Question 19. I know a place _____ roses grow in abundance.

Question 20. It was the nurse _____ told me to come in.

Question 21. The teacher with _____ we studied last year no longer teaches in our school.

Question 22. They showed me the hospital _____ buildings had been destroyed by US bombings.

Question 23. We saw many soldiers and tanks _____ were moving to the front.

IV. Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using relative pronouns in the brackets.

Question 24. We want to visit a temple. It opens at 7.00. (that)

→ The temple _____ .

Question 25. A boy's bike was stolen. He went to the police station. (whose)

→ The boy _____ .

Question 26. A friend met me at the airport. He carried my suitcase. (who)

→ The friend _____ .

Question 27. Nam cooked a meal. It was delicious. (which)

→ The meal _____ .

Question 28. The friend is staying with me. She comes from Vietnam. (who)

→ The friend _____ .

Question 29. I found man's wallet. He gave me a reward. (whose)

→ The man _____ .

Question 30. I often go to the shop in the centre. It is cheaper. (which)

→ The shop in the centre _____ .

C.**KIẾN THỨC TRỌNG TÂM CẦN GHI NHỚ***** Relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ)****I. Definition (Định nghĩa)**

- Mệnh đề quan hệ (Relative clauses) là mệnh đề phụ dung để giải thích rõ hơn về danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề quan hệ đứng ngay sau danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa

E.g: The girl is Nam's girlfriend. She is sitting next to me.

=> The girl *who is sitting next to me* is Nam's girlfriend.

Mệnh đề quan hệ thường được nối với mệnh đề chính bằng các đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns): who, whom, which, whose, that hoặc các trạng từ quan hệ (relative adverbs): where, when, why.

+ **Who:** được dùng làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người.

E.g: My close friend *who sings very well* is your brother.

+ **Which:** được dùng làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật.

E.g: Do you see the book *which is on the table*?

+ **Whom:** được dùng làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người.

E.g: The man *whom I met yesterday* is Hoa's brother.

+ **Whose:** được dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật đứng trước. Sau whose là danh từ mà nó làm sở hữu.

E.g: Do you know the girl *whose mother is a famous artist*?

+ **That:** được dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật. *That* dùng để thay cho *who, whom, which* trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

E.g: I don't like houses *which/ that are very old*.

Các trường hợp nên dùng "that"

- Khi nó đi sau các hình thức so sánh nhất

E.g: It is the most boring book *that I have read*.

- Khi nó đi sau các từ: *only, the first, ..., the last*.

E.g: He is the first man *that I have loved*.

- Khi danh từ phía trước chỉ người và vật.

E.g: He is talking about the people and places *that he visited*.

- Khi nó đi sau các đại từ bất định: *nobody, no one, nothing anything any one, anybody, any, some, someone, somebody, all...*

E.g: These books are all *that my grandmother left me*.

+ **Where:** là trạng từ quan hệ để thay thế cho các từ/cụm từ chỉ địa điểm, nơi chốn.

E.g: This is my hometown. I was born and grew up *here*.

=> This is my hometown *where I was born and grew up*.

+ **When:** là trạng từ quan hệ để thay thế cho cụm từ/từ chỉ thời gian.

E.g: That was the day. I met my wife *on this day*.

=> That was the day *when I met my wife*.

+ **Why**: là trạng từ 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. Classification (Phân loại)

* **Mệnh đề quan hệ có hai loại: mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định**

a. Mệnh đề xác định

- Là mệnh đề được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó, cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa. Tất cả các đại từ quan hệ được sử dụng trong mệnh đề xác định.

E.g: Do you know the name of the man *who came here yesterday*?

=> Mệnh đề xác định không có dấu phẩy

b. Mệnh đề không xác định

- Là mệnh đề cung cấp thêm thông tin về người hoặc vật, không có nó thì câu vẫn đủ nghĩa.

E.g: Miss Hoa, *who taught me English*, has just got married.

=> Mệnh đề không xác định có dấu phẩy

• Note

- That không được dùng trong mệnh đề không xác định

E.g: Mr John, *whom I met last week*, is Miss Nga's husband. (không được dùng "that")