

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 2 – DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE
GRAMMAR 2

A. GRAMMAR

I. Relative clauses beginning with a preposition (Mệnh đề quan hệ bắt đầu bằng giới từ)

- When **whom** or **which** goes with a **preposition**, the **preposition** can come **at the beginning** of the clause or **at the end** of the clause (Khi **whom** hay **which** đi kèm **giới từ**, **giới từ** có thể **đứng trước** **mệnh đề** hoặc **ở cuối** **mệnh đề**):

Ex: *I had an uncle in Germany, from whom I inherited a bit of money.*

*I had an uncle in Germany, whom I inherited a bit of money **from**.*

We bought a chainsaw (máy cưa xích), with which we cut up all the wood.

*We bought a chainsaw, which we cut all the wood up **with**.*

- But when **that** or **who** goes with a **preposition**, the **preposition** always comes **at the end** of the clause (Nhưng khi **that** hay **who** đi kèm **giới từ**, **giới từ** luôn luôn **nằm cuối** **mệnh đề**):

Ex: *I didn't know the uncle that I inherited the money **from**.*

*We can't find the chainsaw that we cut all the wood up **with**.*

*Nathan likes the girl who he borrowed books **from**.*

*That is the man who she arrived **with**.*

II. Questions beginning with prepositions (Câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng giới từ)

- The meaning sometimes becomes **clearer** when the **preposition** is put **at the beginning of a question**. (Trong một vài trường hợp, ý nghĩa trở nên rõ ràng hơn khi giới từ được đặt ở đầu câu hỏi.)

Ex: *In which country is the ancient city of Petra? sounds better than: Which country is the ancient city of Petra **in**?*

B. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct words to make questions with prepositions at the beginning for the underlined parts.

0. *I went to the cinema with Evelyn.*

→ With **whom** / **what** did you go to the cinema?

1. *That man is playing for the London club.*

→ For **that** / **which** club is that man playing?

2. *My friends were talking about a famous singer last night.*

→ About **whom** / **what** were your friends talking last night?

3. *They would like to participate in sporting events when they were young.*

→ In **which** / **that** events would they like to participate when they were young?

4. *I can go to the beach with my family in the summer.*

→ In **that** / **which** season can you go to the beach with your family?

V. Finish these sentences in such a way that mean exactly the same as the first one.

0. *The man that we are talking about is a famous writer.*

→ *The man about _____ whom we are talking is a famous writer* .

1. The tree that we picked these fruits from is in front of the house.

→ The tree from _____ .

2. The city that we were born in is very large.

→ The city in _____ .

3. Do you remember the day? We first met on that day.

→ Do you remember the day on _____ ?

4. The manager has just announced his retirement. We have all depended on him so much.

→ The manager on _____ .

5. The teacher is Mr. Pike. We studied with him last year.

→ The teacher with _____ .

C. FCE PRACTICE

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: **0 T o** _____

Waiting at the diner

After fifteen minutes waiting for her order (0) come, Sylvie began to regret her decision to stop at the diner. She'd been led to a seat at the back with a view of a small lake. At least that would pass the time pleasantly, she thought, watching the ducks and texting a message to Alan. She told him it was something of an exaggeration to call (9) a lake – more like a pond, really, and then deleted the message for being far (10) trivial and chatty.

She'd come in at half past four, hoping to have a quick coffee and a cake and (11) on her way again, but already the diner was starting to fill (12) with travelling families looking (13) they were settling for an early meal. The waitress looked stressed and kept her head down, so despite several attempts, Sylvie was (14) to make eye contact with her. (15) this rate, Sylvie risked being late for her appointment with Alan, (16) already been on the road since the early morning.

 54 You will hear a geography student called Sam giving a talk about tea. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Tea

Sam learnt most about tea's history from the (9) he found online.

Sam gives the example of (10) being added to tea, to show how tea-drinking habits have changed.

Sam was surprised to learn that a tea plant is in fact a (11)

According to Sam, a high level of (12) is essential for all tea plants.

Sam thinks that the best tea comes from leaves that are (13)

When making a cup of tea, Sam says the (14) of the water is very important.

Sam recommends mixing (15) into tea.

Sam says he would never try (16) tea.

A relative of Sam's drinks tea to help with her (17) levels.

Sam's ambition is to see a tea (18)

 58 You will hear a man called Bradley promoting a food festival that takes place in his home town in the USA. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

The Great Cheese Festival, Wisconsin, USA

Bradley says the festival takes place during what's known locally as (9) '.....'.

The festival started because a cheese (10) opened in another region of the USA.

Every year the three-day festival starts with a special (11)

Bradley's favourite part of the festival is the display of cheese (12)

This year there will be a cheese (13) competition for all visitors.

Bradley particularly recommends the (14) for younger children.

It is essential to get (15) for the festival.

It's possible to do (16) in the mornings only.

The people from the community who organise the festival are all (17)

Money raised at this year's festival will finance a (18) in the town.

I. Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. If I **win** / **won** a million euros, I'd buy my mum and dad a new house.
2. If Steve paid more attention in class, he **will** / **would** learn more.
3. **They'll** / **They'd** go on a cruise if they had enough money.
4. You'd feel a lot healthier if you **don't** / **didn't** eat so much fast food.
5. If I **have** / **had** a bike, it wouldn't take me so long to get to school.

II. Match to make meaningful sentences.

1. Cut the melon into 2cm cubes	a. full of clay and paints.
2. I saw a great crafts shop,	b. variation among the responses.
3. He was standing on this big	c. in Germany.
4. There is a great deal of	d. silver pyramid where the stage was.
5. Many Christmas traditions originated	e. and leave to soak in some port or red wine.
6. It was the first major concrete structure	f. the police with stones and bricks.
7. Protesters attacked	g. to be built in Britain since Roman times.

1 –	2 –	3 –	4 –	5 –	6 –	7 –
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* **Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.