Chapter 12: Adjectives Clauses

1. Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 12- 1>



Check (✓) the completions that are true for you.
Chọn câu đúng với em.

I have a friend who . . .

1. lives near me.
2. is interested in soccer.
3. likes to do exciting things.
4. is studying to be an astronaut.

12-1 Adjective Clauses: Introduction

Giới thiệu về mệnh đề tính từ.

Adjectives *(Tính từ)*	**Adjective Clauses** *(Mệnh đề tính từ)*
An **adjective** modifies a noun. Modify means to change a little. An adjective describes or gives information about the noun. (See Chart 6-8, p. 160.) *Tính từ đóng vai trò bổ nghĩa cho danh từ. Tính từ thường miêu tả hoặc bổ sung thêm thông tin cho danh từ. (Xem lại bảng 6-8, trang 160)*	An **adjective clause** modifies a noun. It describes or gives information about a noun. *Một mệnh đề tính từ đóng vai trò bổ nghĩa cho danh từ. Nó miêu tả hoặc bổ sung thông tin cho danh từ*
An adjective usually comes in front of a noun. *Tính từ thường đứng trước danh từ*	An adjective clause follows a noun. *Mệnh đề tính từ thường theo sau danh từ.*
(a) I met a ***kind*** man Adjective + noun (b) I met a ***famous*** man Adjective + noun	(c) I met a man ***who is kind to everybody.*** Noun + adjective clause (d) I met a man ***who is famous poet.*** Noun + adjective clause (e) I met a man ***who lives in Chicago*** Noun + adjective clause

*GRAMMAR TERMINOLOGY *Giải nghĩa thuật ngữ ngữ pháp*	
(1) ***I met a man*** = an independent clause; it is a complete sentence. (2) ***He lives in Chicago*** = an independent clause; it is a complete sentence. (3) ***who lives in Chicago=*** a dependent clause; it is NOT a complete sentence (4) ***I met a man who lives in Chicago*** = an independent clause + a dependent clause; a complete sentence	**A clause** is a structure that has a subject and a verb. There are two kinds of clauses: **Independent** and **dependent.** • An **independent clause** is a main clause and can stand alone as a sentence, as in (1) and (2). . • A **dependent clause**, as in (3), cannot stand alone as a sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause, as in (4).

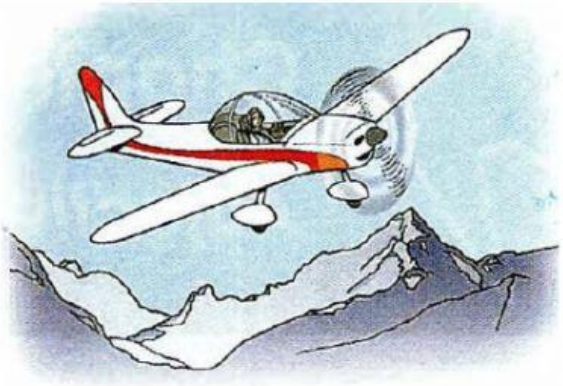
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	Mệnh đề *là một cấu trúc gồm một chủ ngữ+ một động từ. Có hai dạng mệnh đề: độc lập và phụ thuộc.* • ***Mệnh đề độc lập*** *là một mệnh đề chính và có thể đứng một mình như là một câu như ở ví dụ (1) và (2).* • ***Mệnh đề phụ thuộc,*** *như ở ví dụ (3), không thể đứng một mình như là một câu hoàn chỉnh. Nó phải liên kết với một mệnh đề độc lập khác, như ở ví dụ (4).*

2. Exercise 2. looking at grammar. (Chart 12- 1)

Check(✓) the items that have complete sentences.

Trong các câu dưới đây câu nào là một câu hoàn chỉnh có đầy đủ chủ ngữ, động từ, và vị ngữ.



1. I know a teenager. She flies airplanes.
2. I know a teenager who flies airplanes.
3. A teenager who flies airplanes.
4. Who flies airplanes.
5. Who flies airplanes?
6. I know a teenager flies airplanes.

3. Exercise 3. Warm-up. (Chart 12-2)

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the list

Hoàn thành các câu sau, chọn từ cho trước trong bảng

A dermatologist	An orthopedist	A pediatrician	A surgeon



1. _____ is a doctor who performs operations.
2. _____ is a doctor that treats skin problems.
3. _____ is a doctor who treats bone injuries.
4. _____ is a doctor that treats children.

A dermatologist: Bác sĩ da liễu
An orthopedist : Bác sĩ chuyên khoa chỉnh hình
A pediatrician : Bác sĩ khoa nhi

A surgeon : Bác sĩ phẫu thuật
operation : cuộc phẫu thuật
bone injury : gãy xương

12-2 Using Who and That in Adjective Clauses to Describe People

*Dùng "**Who**" và "**That**" trong mệnh đề tính từ để miêu tả người*

(a) The man is friendly

S V
He lives next to me.
↓
who
↓
S V
who lives next to me.

In adjective clauses, ***who*** and ***that*** are used as subject pronouns to describe people.
In (a): ***He*** is a subject pronoun. ***He*** refers to "the man."

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(b) The man who lives next to me is friendly	To make an adjective clause, change ***he*** to ***who***. ***Who*** is a subject pronoun. ***Who*** refers to "the man." *Trong mệnh đề tính từ, **who và that** được sử dụng như là đại từ chủ ngữ để miêu tả người. Ở ví dụ (a): **He** là đại từ chủ ngữ. He ám chỉ "nam giới".* *Để đặt một mệnh đề tính từ, đổi **he** thành **who.** **Who** là một đại từ chủ ngữ. **Who** ám chỉ đến chủ ngữ là "nam giới".*
(c) The woman is talkative. **S V** **She** lives next to me. ↓ **that** ↓ **S V** **that** lives next to me. (d) The woman that lives next to me is talkative.	***That*** is also a subject pronoun and can replace ***who***, as in (d). The subject pronouns ***who*** and ***that*** cannot be omitted from an adjective clause. ***That** cũng là một đại từ chủ ngữ và có thể thay thế **who**, như ở ví dụ (d).* *Hai đại từ chủ ngữ **who** và **that** không thể bị lược bỏ trong mệnh đề tính từ.* *INCORRECT: The woman lives next to me is talkative.* As subject pronouns, both ***who*** and ***that*** are common in conversation, but ***who*** is more common in writing. *Với vai trò là đại từ chủ ngữ, cả **who** và **that** rất phổ biến trong các đoạn hội thoại, nhưng **who** lại phổ biến hơn trong văn viết.*
	In (b) and (d): The adjective clause immediately follows the noun it modifies. *Ở ví dụ (b) và (d): mệnh đề tính từ đi ngay sau danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa.* *INCORRECT: The woman is talkative that lives next to me.*

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

Circle the two sentences that express the ideas in the given sentence.
Chọn hai câu diễn đạt ý nghĩa của câu cho trước.

1. The librarian who helped me with my research lives near my parents.

   a. The librarian lives near my parents.

   b. I live near my parents.

   c. The librarian helped my parents.

   d. The librarian helped me.



2. The veterinarian that took care of my daughter's goat was very gentle.

   a. The veterinarian took care of my goat.

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b. The goat was gentle.

c. The veterinarian treated my daughter's goat.

d. The veterinarian was gentle.

5. Exercise 5. Looking at grammar. (Charts 12·1 and 12·2)

Decide the each adjective clause and noun that it modifies.

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

1. The hotel clerk who gave us our room keys speaks several languages.

→ Adjective clause:

→ Noun:



2. The manager that hired me has less experience than I do.

→ Adjective clause:

→ Noun:

3. I like the manager that works in the office next to mine.

→ Adjective clause:

→ Noun:

4. My mother is a person who wakes up every morning with a positive attitude.

→ Adjective clause:

→ Noun:



5. A person who wakes up with a positive attitude every day is lucky.

→ Adjective clause:

→ Noun:

6. Exercise 6. Looking at grammar. (Charts 12·1 and 12·2)

Change the b. sentences to adjective clauses. Combine each pair of sentences with who or that.

Biến đổi các câu ở cột B sang mệnh đề tính từ. Kết hợp câu ở cột A và B thành câu hoàn chỉnh, sử dụng ***who*** *hoặc* ***that.***

Example: a. Do you know the people? b. They live in the house on the corner.

→Do you know the people ***who*** (or ***that***) live in the white house?

1. a. The police officer was friendly. b. She gave me directions.

→

2. a. The waiter was slow. b. He served us dinner.

→

3. a. I talked to the women. b. They walked into my office.

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→

4. a. The man talked a lot. b. He sat next to me on the plane.

→

5. a. The people have three cars. b. They live next to me

→

7. Exercise 7. Looking at grammar. (Charts 12-1 and 12·2)

Add who or that as necessary.
*Thêm **who** hoặc **that** vào vị trí phù hợp.*



1. I liked the people sat next to us at the soccer game.

→ I liked the people ***who*** sat next to us at the soccer game.

2. The man answered the phone was polite.

→

3. People paint houses for a living are called house painters.

→

4. I'm uncomfortable around married couples argue all the time.

→

5. While I was waiting at the bus stop, I stood next to an elderly man started a conversation with me about my school.

→



8. Exercise 9. Warm-up. (Chart 12-3)

Complete the sentences with your own words.
Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây.

1. The teacher that I had for first grade was _____.
2. The first English teacher I had was _____.
3. The first English teacher who I had wasn't _____.

12-3 Using Object Pronouns in Adjective Clauses to Describe People

Sử dụng đại từ tân ngữ trong mệnh đề tính từ để miêu tả người

(a) The man was friendly

S	V	O
I	met	him
		↓
		that

In adjective clauses, pronouns are used as the object of a verb to describe people.
In (a): ***him*** is an object pronoun. ***Him*** refers to "the man."
One way to make an adjective clause is to change ***him*** to ***that. That*** is the object

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O S V (b) The man ***that*** *I met* was friendly. (c) The man **X** *I met* was friendly	pronoun. ***That*** refers to "the man." ***That*** comes at the beginning of an adjective clause. An object pronoun can be omitted from an adjective clause, as in (c). *Trong mệnh đề tính tuwg, đại từ được dùng như tân ngữ của động từ để tả người.* *Ở ví dụ (a):* ***him*** *là một đại từ tân ngữ.* ***Him*** *ám chỉ "nam giới".* *Một cách để đặt mệnh đề tính từ đó là biến đổi* ***him*** *thành* ***that.*** ***That*** *là đại từ tân ngữ.* ***That*** *ám chỉ "nam giới".* ***that*** *bắt đầu mệnh đề tính từ.* *Đại từ tân ngữ có thể bị lược bỏ trong mệnh đề tính từ như ở ví dụ (©*
S V **O** (d) The man was friendly. I met **him** ↓ **whom** **who** **O S V** (e) The man ***who*** I met was friendly. (f) The man ***whom*** I met was friendly.	***Him*** can also be changed to ***who*** *or* ***whom,*** as in (e) and (f). As an object pronoun, ***that*** is more common than ***who*** in speaking. **X** is the most common choice for both speaking and writing. ***Whom*** is generally used only in very formal writing. ***Him*** *cũng có thể được biến đổi thành* ***who*** *hoặc* ***whom,*** *như ở ví dụ (e) và (f).* *Với vai trò là một đại từ tân ngữ,* ***that*** *được sử dụng phổ biến trong giao tiếp hơn* ***who.*** *Tuy nhiên thì đa phần người nói sẽ lược bỏ* ***who*** *và* ***whom*** *cả trong văn nói lẫn văn viết.* ***Whom*** *thường được sử dụng trong các văn bản hành chính, văn bản có văn phong trang trọng.*

9. Exercise 9. Looking at grammar. (Charts 12-2 and 12-3)

Check(✓) the sentences that have object pronouns.

Chọn câu có chứa đại từ tân ngữ trong các câu sau.

1. _✓_ The children who we invited to the party are from the neighborhood.
2. The children that we invited to the party were excited to come.
3. The children whom we invited to the party had a good time.
4. The children who live next door are a lot of fun.
5. Marie and Luis Escobar still keep in touch with many of the students that they met in their English class five years ago.
6. People who listen to loud music on earphones can suffer gradual hearing loss.
7. I know a couple who sailed around the world.

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8. The couple whom we had over for dinner sailed around the world.

10. Exercise 10. Looking at grammar. (Charts 12-2 and 12-3)

Circle all the correct completions.

Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. The woman_____was interesting.

a. that I met last night
c. who I met last night
b. I met last night
d. whom I met last night

2. The man _____ was fast.

a. that painted our house
c. who painted our house
b. painted our house
d. whom painted



3. The people _____ live on Elm Street.

a. that Nadia is visiting
c. who Nadia is visiting
b. Nadia is visiting
d. whom Nadia is visiting

4. The students _____ missed the quiz.

a. that came to class late
c. who came to class late
b. came to class late
d. whom came to class late

11. Exercise 11. Looking at grammar. (Chart 12-3)

Combine each pair of sentences with **that, who, or whom**. Change the sentences in b column to adjective clauses.

*Kết hợp các cặp câu sau, sử dụng **that, who, hoặc whom.** Biến đổi các câu ở cột B thành mệnh đề tính từ*

Example:

a. A woman asked me for my phone number
b. I didn't know her.

→*A woman that/whom I didn't know asked me for my phone number.*

1. a. The couple was two hours late.
b. I invited them for dinner.

→

2. a. The man snored the entire flight.
b. I sat next to him on the plane.

→

3. a. The man tried to shoplift some groceries.
b. The police arrested him.

→

4. a. The chef is very experienced.
b. The company hired her.

→

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12. Exercise 12. Looking at grammar. (Charts 12-2 and 12-3)

Complete the sentences with that, X, who, or whom. Write all the possible completions.

Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây, sử dụng that, X, who, hoặc whom. Liệt kê tất cả những đáp án phù hợp.

1. The man _____married my mother is now my stepfather.
2. The man _____my mother married is now my stepfather.
3. Do you know the boy_____ is talking to Anita?
4. I've become good friends with several of the people _____ I met in my English class last year.
5. A woman _____ I saw in the park was holding several balloons.
6. The woman _____ was holding several balloons was entertaining some children.



"He laughs best who laughs last" – "Cười người hôm trước hôm sau người cười"

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