

Lesson 18 RELATIVE CLAUSES

Let's Learn!

Relative Pronouns & Relative Adverbs

WHO & WHOM

FOR PEOPLE

Who

- Thay thế cho chủ ngữ (S), tân ngữ (O) chỉ người.

» The man wants to buy my house. He called me yesterday.
⇨ The man who called me yesterday wants to buy my house.

Whom

- Thay thế cho tân ngữ (O) chỉ người.

» The man wants to buy my house, I called him yesterday.
⇨ The man whom I called yesterday wants to buy my house.

- Nếu trước tân ngữ (O) chỉ người có giới từ, thì phải cho giới từ lên trước WHOM. (prep + whom).

» The man wants to buy my house. I talked to him yesterday.
⇨ The man to whom I talked yesterday wants to buy my house.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



WHICH

FOR ANIMALS, THINGS

Which

- Thay thế cho chủ ngữ (S), tân ngữ (O) chỉ vật.

» The bed is comfortable. It is in my room.
⇨ The bed which is in my room is comfortable.

Prep + Which

- Nếu trước tân ngữ (O) chỉ vật có giới từ, thì phải cho giới từ lên trước WHICH. (prep + which)

» The bed is comfortable. I sleep in it every day.
⇨ The bed in which I sleep every day is comfortable.

THAT

- Thay thế cho đại từ quan hệ "Who/ Whom" chỉ người hoặc "Which" chỉ vật.

Examples: Thu works for a company which/ that makes cars.

- That thay thế cho một mệnh đề đi trước hoặc sau nó.

Examples: I was given a scholarship that made my parents happy.
That I was given a scholarship made my parents happy.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

NHỮNG TRƯỜNG HỢP BẮT BUỘC DÙNG/ KHÔNG DÙNG "THAT"

Bắt buộc dùng "That"

- Sau danh từ vừa là người, vừa là vật.
  - » The book and its author that we are talking about are interesting.
- Sau danh từ đi kèm so sánh nhất.
  - » It's the most beautiful girl that I have ever met.
- Sau đại từ bất định.
  - » Anyone that uses this machine has to pay money.
- Sau danh từ đi kèm từ chỉ số lượng. *(all, many, much, a lot of, some, a few, a little …)*
  - » She gave me all the information that I needed.
- Sau danh từ đi kèm số thứ tự. *(the first, the second, the third, the last …)*
  - » The first comic book that I read was Doraemon.

Không dùng "That"

- Sau dấu phẩy.
  - » Jack, ~~that~~ plays the piano very well, is my son.
  - ⇨ Jack, who plays the piano very well, is my son.
- Sau giới từ *(in, on, at, of …)*
  - » The bed in which I sleep every day is comfortable.
  - ⇨ The bed ~~in that~~ I sleep every day is comfortable.
  - ⇨ The bed that I sleep in every day is comfortable.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



WHOSE

POSSESSION

Sở hữu của người

- Thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu chỉ người (his, her, their, Linda's...).
- Whose + N = The N of whom
  - » The little boy is very naughty. His name is John.
  - ⇨ The little boy whose name is John is very naughty.
  - ⇨ The little boy the name of whom is John is very naughty.

Sở hữu của vật

- Thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu chỉ vật (its)
- Whose + N = The N of which
  - » That house was built 5 years ago. Its door is red.
  - ⇨ That house, whose door is red, was built 5 years ago.
  - ⇨ That house, the door of which is red, was built 5 years ago.

WHERE

where

- Thay thế cho trạng từ chỉ địa điểm.
  - » I used to live in Thailand. People drive on the left there.
  - ⇨ I used to live in Thailand where people drive on the left.
- Nếu trạng từ chỉ địa điểm bao gồm giới từ *(Prep – in, on, at...)*
  - ⇨ Có thể dùng: Prep + which = where
  - » This is London. Alex was born in this city.
  - ⇨ This is London, where Alex was born.
  - ⇨ This is London, in which Alex was born.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WHEN

when

- Thay thế cho trạng từ chỉ thời gian.
- Nếu trạng từ chỉ thời gian bao gồm giới từ *(Prep – in, on, at...)*
  - ⇨ Có thể dùng: Prep + which = when
  - » I love Sunday. I don't have to get up early on that day.
  - ⇨ I love Sunday when I don't have to get up early.
  - ⇨ I love Sunday on which I don't have to get up early.

WHY

why

- Thay thế cho cụm từ, mệnh để chỉ nguyên nhân.
- Cấu tạo: the reason why = the reason for which
  - » I came late. I missed the bus.
  - ⇨ The reason why I came late was that I missed the bus.
  - ⇨ The reason for which I came late was that I missed the bus.

WHAT

what

- Đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ (S) hoặc tân ngữ (O) chỉ vật.
  - » I don't know what happened yesterday
  - » I don't understand what he is saying.
- Đứng đầu câu làm chủ ngữ chính: What + S + V + V.
  - » What he is saying is true.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUNS / ADVERBS

Whoever	Bất kì, cho dù ai (Chủ ngữ)	• *Please send this document to whoever is in charge of IT.*
Whomever	Bất kì, cho dù ai (Tân ngữ)	• *I am free to marry* **whomever** *I love.*
Whichever	Bất kì cái nào (Có sự lựa chọn)	• *We have both boiled chicken and roasted beef, so you can choose* **whichever** *you like.*
Whatever	Bất kì cái gì, điều gì	• *When I was a kid, I had to do* **whatever** *my parents said.*
Whenever	Bất kì khi nào	• *You can lend my bike* **whenever** *you need it.*
Wherever	Bất kì nơi nào	• *There're still lots of seats, so you can sit* **wherever** *you want.*
However	Dù như thế nào, dù cách nào	• *However intelligent she is, she can't solve this exercise.* • **However** *much I eat, I'm still hungry.*



Defining Relative Clauses

- MĐQH xác định dùng để đưa ra thông tin quan trọng nhằm xác định đối tượng
- Không thể lược bỏ.
  - » The girl is my friend. She's sitting over there.
  - ⇨ The girl who is sitting over there is my friend.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Non - defining Relative Clauses

- MĐQH không xác định dùng để cung cấp thêm thông tin về đối tượng.
- Có thể lược bỏ đi, câu vẫn có đầy đủ ý nghĩa.
  ⇨ Dùng dấu phẩy trước và sau MĐQH không xác định.

» Paris is a nice city. I came there last year.
⇨ Paris, where I came last year, is a nice city.

CÁCH NHẬN BIẾT MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH

Tên riêng của người, vật, địa điểm

» Paris, where I came last year, is a nice city.

Vật, người duy nhất

» The sun, which is rising, is beautiful.

» Ho Chi Minh, who died in 1969, is my idol.

Tính từ sở hữu, sở hữu cách

» My mother, who is cooking in the kitchen, often gives me money.

Đại từ chỉ định (this, that, these, those...)

» That girl, whom I met yesterday, is a singer.

"Which" thay thế cho mệnh đề trước nó

» Tony came late, which annoyed me.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Let's Practice

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct relative pronoun to complete each sentence.

Điền đại từ quan hệ thích hợp vào ô trống để hoàn thiện câu.

1. Do you know the old man ..... is coming toward us?
2. The people ..... are waiting for the taxi in the rain are getting wet.
3. I come from a city ..... is located in the northern part of the country.
4. They live in a house ..... was built in 2010.
5. He was the first student ..... came to school this morning.
6. This is the girl ..... mother comes from India.
7. The flowers ..... my mother grew in this garden last month are beautiful.
8. A castle is a place ..... a king or a queen lives.
9. He came to the party with a friend ..... house is next to mine.
10. That woman, ... son was crying, was trying to talk to him.

Exercise 2. Write (D) if the sentence is a defining relative clause and (N) if it is a non-defining relative clause.

Viết D nếu câu đó là mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và N nếu là mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

1 ..... Mr. Richards, who is a bus driver, lives in the suburbs.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



2 ..... This is the bank where James was robbed.

3 ..... We often visit our grandparents in Quang Ninh, which is famous for seafood.

4 ..... This car, whose driver is a young woman, is from Japan.

5 ..... What did she do with the money which her mother gave to her?

6 ..... This is the girl who won the first prize in the singing contest.

7 ..... This is the place where I left my luggage.

8 ..... This boy, whose mother is my teacher, is very good at basketball.

9 ..... Thank you for your gift, which is very beautiful.

10 ..... This is the town where I usually spend my holidays with my family.

Exercise 3. Underline the correct answer.

Gạch chân đáp án đúng.

1 The psychologists who | whom | which | whose study the nature of sleep have made important discoveries.

2 He was the only man which | where | whom | who reached Mt. Everest.

3 Bella is always the first whom | who | to | which comes and the last whom | who | to | which leaves the party.

4 People who | x | whose | why usually listen to very loud music may suffer from gradual hearing loss.

5 He was the last man whom | who | by whom | which escaped from fire.

6 I haven't got anything who / whose / it / that I ordered 5 days ago.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7 This is Henry, that / whom / who / which you met at the party last night.

8 The sixth woman whom | who | whose | which was interviewed was really excellent.

9 This is the house where | in which | in that | which my parents bought 10 years ago.

10 Did you meet people in that | who | whom | which joined the interview?

Exercise 4. Circle non-defining relative clauses.

Khoanh tròn mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

1 A. My brother who lives in Singapore came to see me last month.
B. My brother, who lives in Singapore, came to see me last month.

2 A. My sister, who is 30 years old, spent her holiday in Turkey.
B. My sister, who is 30 years old spent her holiday in Turkey.

3 A. Nick's mum who is a manager has lost her car.
B. Nick's mum, who is a manager, has lost her car.

4 A. My friend Jane, whose husband is Japanese, moved to Canada last month.
B. My friend Jane whose husband is Japanese moved to Canada last month.

5 A. These shoes which I bought yesterday are very fashionable.
B. These shoes, which I bought yesterday, are very fashionable.

6 A. Mr. Wick, whom I met at the art gallery, is a famous painter.
B. Mr. Wick, whom I met at the art gallery; is a famous painter.

7 A. Sue's two dogs, which are playful, are brown.
B. Sue's two dogs, are playful, are brown.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



8 A. Kevin's daughter, who is in grade 3, can play the piano very well.
B. Kevin's daughter, that is in grade 3, can play the piano very well.

9 A. That church, where we visited yesterday, is very old.
B. That church, which we visited yesterday, is very old.

10 A. Mary, to who my uncle got engaged, is a friendly woman.
B. Mary, who my uncle got engaged to, is a friendly woman.

Exercise 5. Omit the relative pronoun where necessary.

Lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ nếu cần.

1. The students whose reports are very valuable will be awarded the present.
2. The book which I read yesterday was boring.
3. The boy will never forget the day when he got lost in the woods.
4. The person who called you two hours ago is called Emma.
5. The man whose son is hooked on making models works for my father's company.
6. The girls whom you talked to this morning are both college students.
7. The people that you are waiting for are my relatives.
8. The students who did not come to class yesterday will have to take another test next week.
9. Did you get the message which my secretary sent yesterday afternoon?
10. Selena was the second student who entered the classroom this morning.

LIVEWORKSHEETS