

# Lesson 18



# RELATIVE CLAUSES

Let's Learn!

Relative Pronouns  
& Relative Adverbs



## WHO & WHOM

### FOR PEOPLE

#### Who

- ★ Thay thế cho chủ ngữ (S), tên 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 tên 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 tên 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.



## WHICH

### FOR ANIMALS, THINGS

#### Which

★ Thay thế cho chủ ngữ (S), tên 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 tên 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.

## 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.



## 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.

## 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 đề 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.



## COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUNS / ADVERBS

|           |                                    |   |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|
| Whoever   | Bất kì, cho dù ai<br>(Chủ ngữ)     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Please send this document to whoever is in charge of IT.</i></li> </ul>   |
| Whomever  | Bất kì, cho dù ai<br>(Tân ngữ)     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>I am free to marry whomever I love.</i></li> </ul>  |
| Whichever | Bất kì cái nào<br>(Có sự lựa chọn) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>We have both boiled chicken and roasted beef, so you can choose whichever you like.</i></li> </ul>                              |
| Whatever  | Bất kì cái gì,<br>điều gì          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>When I was a kid, I had to do whatever my parents said.</i></li> </ul>  |
| Whenever  | Bất kì khi nào                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>You can lend my bike whenever you need it.</i></li> </ul>   |
| Wherever  | Bất kì nơi nào                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>There're still lots of seats, so you can sit wherever you want.</i></li> </ul>  |
| However   | Dù như thế nào,<br>dù cách nào     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>However intelligent she is, she can't solve this exercise.</i></li> <li><i>However much I eat, I'm still hungry.</i></li> </ul> |

Defining Relative Clauses  
Non-Defining Relative Clauses

### 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.

## 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.



## 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.



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.

- 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.



- 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.