Chapter 14: Noun Clauses

1. Exercise 1. Warm·up. (Chart 14-3)

Check (✓) all the sentences that are grammatically correct.
Chọn câu đúng ngữ pháp trong các câu dưới đây.
Is Sam at work?

1. I don't know if Sam is at work.
2. I don't know Sam is at work.
3. I don't know if Sam is at work or not.
4. I don't know whether Sam is at work.



14-3 Noun Clauses That Begin with *If* or *Whether*

Yes/No Question	Noun Clause	
Is Eric at home? Does the bus stop here? Did Alice go to Chicago?	(a) I don't know ***if Eric is at home*** (b) Do you know ***if the bus stops here?*** (c) I wonder ***if Alice went to Chicago***	When a yes/no question is changed to a noun clause, ***if*** is usually used to introduce the clause. *Khi đổi từ câu hỏi thành mệnh đề danh từ, **if** thường được dùng để mở đầu cho mệnh đề đó.*
(d) I don't know ***if*** *Eric is at home* ***or not***		When **if** introduces a noun clause, the expression ***or not*** sometimes comes at the end of the clause, as in (d). *Khi **if** mở đầu mệnh đề danh từ, cụm **"or not""**đôi khi xuất hiện ở cuối mệnh đề như ử ví dụ (d).*
(e) I don't know ***whether*** *Eric is at home (or not)*		In (e): ***whether*** has the same meaning as ***if.*** *Ở ví dụ (e): **whether** đồng nghĩa với **if.***

2. Exercise 2. Looking at grammar. (Chart 14-3)

Change the yes/no questions to noun clauses.
Chuyển những câu hỏi Yes/No dưới đây thành mệnh đề danh từ

1. YES/NO QUESTION: Is Carl here today?

   NOUN CLAUSE: Can you tell me *if / whether Carl is here today?*

2. YES/NO QUESTION: Will Mr. Piper be at the meeting?

   NOUN CLAUSE: Do you know _____ ?

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3. YES/NO QUESTION: Did Niko go to work yesterday?

NOUN CLAUSE: I wonder_____.

4. YES/NO QUESTION: Is there going to be a windstorm tonight?

NOUN CLAUSE: I'm not sure _____.

5. YES/NO QUESTION: Do you have Yung Soo's email address?

NOUN CLAUSE: I don't know _____.



3. Exercise 3. Looking at grammar. (Chart 14-3)

Complete the noun clause in each conversation. Use ***if*** to introduce the noun clause.
*Hoàn thành các mệnh đề danh từ trong mỗi đoạn hội thoại dưới đây. Sử dụng **If** mở đầu mệnh đề danh từ.*

1. A: Are you tired?

B: Why do you want to know ____*if I am*_____tired?

A: You look tired. I'm worried about you.

2. A: Are you going to be in your office later today?

B: What? Sorry. I didn't hear you.

A: I need to know_____ in your office later today.

3. A: Did Tim borrow my cell phone?

B: Who?

A: Tim. I want to know _____ my cell phone.

4. A: Can Pete watch the kids tonight?

B: Sorry. I wasn't listening. I was thinking about something else.

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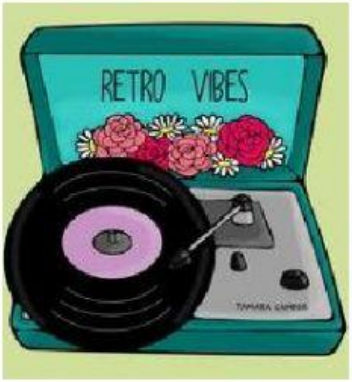
A: Have you talked to your brother Pete? We need to know _____ the kids tonight.



5. A: Are my car keys in here?

   B: Why are you asking me? How am I supposed to know _____ in here?

   A: You're sure in a bad mood, aren't you?



6. A: Does your car have a CD player?

   B: What was that?

   A: I want to know_____.

4. Exercise 4. Warm-up. (Chart 14-4)

Check (✓) the sentences that are grammatically correct. Which checked sentences do you agree with?

Chọn câu đúng ngữ pháp trong các câu dưới đây. Em đồng ý với ý kiến nào.

		Agree	**Disagree**
1.	I think that noun clauses are hard.		
2.	I suppose that this chapter is useful.		
3.	I think that some of the exercises are easy.		
4.	Is interesting this chapter I think.		

14-4 Noun Clauses That Begin with *That*

S V O (a) I think ***that*** Mr. Jones is a good teacher. (b) I hope ***that*** you can come to the game. (c) Mary realizes ***that*** she should study harder. (d) I dreamed ***that*** I was on the top of a mountain	A noun clause can be introduced by the word that. In (a): *that Mr. Jones is a good teacher* is a noun clause. It is the object of the verb *think.* That-clauses are frequently used as the objects of verbs that express mental activity. *Mệnh đề danh từ có thể được bắt đầu bằng* ***that.***

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	Ở ví dụ (a): ***that Mr. Jones is a good teacher*** *là một mệnh đề danh từ. Nó là tân ngữ của động từ think.* *Mệnh đề That thường được dùng như là tân ngữ của động từ diễn tả hành động thuộc về suy nghĩ*
(e) I think ***that*** *Mr. Jones is a good teacher.* (f) I think *Mr. Jones is a good teacher.*	The word ***that*** is often omitted, especially in speaking. Examples (e) and (f) have the same meaning. ***That*** *thường bị lược bỏ, đặc biệt là trong giao tiếp.* *Ví dụ (e) và (f) đồng nghĩa với nhau.*

Common Verbs Followed by That-clauses
Những động từ đi vưới mệnh đề That thường gặp

Agree that	Dream that	Know that	Realize that
Assume that	Feel that	Learn that	Remember that
Believe that	Forget that	Notice that	Say that
Decide that	Guess that	Predict that	Suppose that
Discover that	Hear that	Prove that	Think that
Doubt that	Hope that	Read that	Understand that

5. Exercise 5. Looking at grammar. (Chart 14-4)

Add the word that to mark the beginning of a noun clause.
Viết lại câu, thêm từ mở đầu cho mệnh đề danh từ



1. I think most people have kind hearts.

→ *I think* ***that*** *most people have kind hearts*_____.

2. Last night I dreamed a monster was chasing me.

→

3. I believe we need to protect the rain forests.

→

4. Did you notice Yusef wasn't in class yesterday? I hope he's okay.

→

5. I trust Linda. I believe what she said. I believe she told the truth.

→

6. Exercise 6. Warm-up. (Chart 14-5)

Check (✓) the sentences that you agree with.
Đánh dấu (✓) vào trước ý kiến mà em đồng ý.

1. I'm sure that vitamins give people more energy.



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2. It's true that vitamins help people live longer.

3. It's a fact that vitamins help people look younger.

14-5 Other Uses of *That*-Clauses

(a) **I'm *sure that*** the bus stops here. (b) **I'm *glad that*** you're feeling better today. (c) **I'm *sorry that*** I missed class yesterday. (d) I ***was disappointed that*** you couldn't come.	***That-clauses*** can follow certain expressions with ***be*** + *adjective* or ***be*** + *past participle.* ***Mệnh đề that*** *có thể đứng sau* ***be +*** *tính từ hoặc* ***be +*** *quá khứ phân từ.* The word ***that*** can be omitted with no change in meaning: ***That*** *có thể bị lược bỏ mà không gây ra bất cứ thay đổi nào về nghĩa.* *I'm sure the bus stops here.*
(e) ***It is true that*** the world is round. (f) ***It is a fact that*** the world is round.	Two common expressions followed by that-clauses are: *Hai cấu trúc thường đi với mệnh đề that thường gặp.* *It is true (that) ....* *It is a fact (that) ....*

Common Expressions Followed by That-clauses

Những cụm từ đi vưới mệnh đề That thường gặp

Be afraid that	Be disappointred that	Be sad that	Be upset that
Be angry that	Be glad that	Be shocked that	Be worried that
Be aware that	Be happy that	Be sorry that	
Be certain that	Be lucky that	Be sure that	It is a fact that
Be convinced that	Be pleased that	Be surprised that	It is true that

7. Exercise 7. Looking at grammar. (Charts 14-4 and 14-5)

Add ***that*** wherever possible.

Thêm ***that*** *vào chỗ thích hợp.*

1. A: Welcome. We're glad you could come. → *We're glad* ***that*** *you could come.*

   B: Thank you. I'm happy to be here.

2. A: Thank you so much for your gift.

   B: I'm pleased you like it. →

3. A: I wonder why Paulo was promoted to general manager instead of Andrea.

   B: So do I. I'm surprised Andrea didn't get the job. I think she is more qualified.

   →

4. A: Are you aware you have to pass the English test to get into the university?

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B: Yes, but I'm certain I'll do well on it.

→

5. Are you surprised dinosaurs lived on earth for one hundred and twenty-five million (125,000,000) years?

→

6. Is it true human beings have lived on earth for only four million (4,000,000) years?

→



8. Exercise 8. Listening and grammar. (Charts 14-4 and 14-5)

Listen to each conversation and then complete the sentences.
Nghe đoạn hội thoại và hoàn thành câu

Example: You will hear: MAN: I heard Jack is in jail. I can't believe it!
WOMAN: Neither can I! The police said he robbed a house. They must have the wrong person.
You will say: a. The man is shocked that *Jack is in jail.*
b. The woman is sure that *the police have the wrong person.*

1. a. The woman thinks that _____.
   b. The man is glad that _____.

2. a. The mother is worried that _____.
   b. Her son is sure that _____.

3. a. The man is surprised that _____.
   b. The woman is disappointed that _____.

4. a. The man is happy that _____.
   b. The woman is pleased that _____.

5. a. The woman is afraid that_____.
   b. The man is sure that_____.

9. Exercise 9. Warm-up. (Chart 14-6)

Circle all the statements that are true for each conversation.
Chọn câu đúng với đoạn hội thoại.

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1. A: Did Taka remember to get food for dinner tonight?

   B: I think so.

   a. Speaker B thinks Taka got food for dinner.

   b. Speaker B is sure that Taka got food for dinner.

   c. Speaker B doesn't know for sure if Taka got food for dinner.



2. A: Is Ben marrying Tara?

   B: I hope not.

   a. Speaker B says Ben is not going to marry Tara.

   b. Speaker B doesn't know if Ben is going to marry Tara.

   c. Speaker B doesn't want Ben to marry Tara.

14-6 Substituting *So* for a *That-Clause* in Conversational Responses

(a) A: Is Ana from Peru? B: I **think so.** (so= *that Ana is from Peru)* (b) A: Does Judy live in Dallas? B: I **believe so.** (so= *that Judy lives in Dallas.* (c) A: Did you pass the test? B: I **hope so.** (so= *that I passed the test)*	***Think, believe,*** and ***hope*** are frequently followed by ***so*** in conversational English in response to a yes/no question. They are alternatives to *yes, no,* or *I don't know.* ***So*** replaces a *that-clause.* ***Think, believe, và hope*** *thường đứng trước* ***so*** *trong giao tiếp để trả lời cho cau hỏi* ***yes/no.*** *Chúng là từ thay thế cho* ***yes, no, hay I don't know.*** ***So*** *thay thế một* ***mệnh đề That.*** *INCORRECT: I think so that Ana is from Peru.*
(d) A: Is Jack married? B: I ***don't*** **think** ***so.*** / I ***don't*** **believe** ***so***	Negative usage of ***think so*** and ***believe so:*** *Dạng phủ định của* ***think so*** *và* ***believe so:*** *do not think so | do not believe so*
(e) A: Did you fail the test? B: I **hope** ***not***	Negative usage of ***hope*** in conversational responses: *hope not.* *Dạng phủ định của* ***hope*** *trong giao tiếp:* ***hope not*** In (e): ***I hope not=*** I hope I didn't fail the test. *INCORRECT: I don't hope so.*
(f) A: Do you want to come with us? B: Oh, I don't know. I **guess** ***so.***	Other common conversational responses: *Những câu trả lời trong giao tiếp thường gặp khác:*

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	I guess so. I guess not. *I suppose so. I suppose not.* NOTE: In spoken English, ***suppose*** often sounds like "spoze."

10. Exercise 10. Looking at grammar. (Chart 14-6)

Restate Speaker B's answers by using a that-clause.

Viết lại, làm rõ câu trả lời của Speaker B bằng cách sử dụng ***mệnh đề That***

1. A: Is Karen going to be home tonight?.

   B: I think so.

   → *I think that Karen is going to be home tonight.*

2. A: Are we going to have a grammar test tomorrow?

   B: I don't believe so.

   →



3. A: Will Margo be at the conference in March?

   B: I hope so.

   →

4. A: Can horses swim?

   B: I believe so.

   →



5. A: Do gorillas have tails?

   B: I don't think so.

   →

6. A: Will Janet be at Omar's wedding?

   B: I suppose so.

   →

7. A: Will your flight be canceled because of the storms?

   B: I hope not.

   →

"Never put off tomorrow what you can do today"- "Việc gì làm được hôm nay chớ để ngày mai"

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