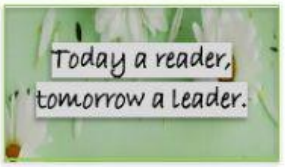
06 CÂU HỎI CÓ TỪ NGHI VẤN

Đối với những câu hỏi có từ nghi vấn thì mỗi dạng nghi vấn lại yêu cầu một đáp án đúng nhất định. Vì vậy chỉ cần nắm được những mẫu đáp án thường xuất hiện ứng với mỗi dạng nghi vấn thì bạn có thể dễ dàng chọn được những đáp án đúng.



1| DẠNG NGHI VẤN WHO

MỖI KỲ RA 2-4 CÂU

Với dạng câu hỏi này, hầu hết những đáp án liên quan tới con người là đáp án chính xác.

Chiến lược làm bài

- **Thường xuyên xuất hiện những đáp án sử dụng tên người hoặc chức danh, các mối quan hệ.**
- **Thường xuyên xuất hiện những đáp án sử dụng tên công ty, phòng ban, tổ chức.**
- **Dạng đáp án sử dụng đại từ nhân xưng thường là đáp án đúng.**

Những dạng hỏi đáp thường gặp

Q. Who is going to be promoted in our division? Ai là người sẽ được thăng chức ở phòng mình vậy?

Tên người → Mr.Wilson is said to be. Nghe nói là ông Wilson.

Q. Who's going with you to the reception? Ai sẽ đi cùng anh tới buổi tiếp đón?

Chức danh → The senior executive. Lãnh đạo cấp cao.

Q. Who do we have to talk to about the reimbursement? Chúng tôi phải nói chuyện với ai về việc hoàn tiền?

Phòng ban → Anyone in accounting. Bất cứ ai ở phòng kế toán.

Q. Who's visiting our headquarters today? Ai sẽ tới thăm trụ sở của chúng ta hôm nay?

Đại từ nhân xưng → I have a meeting there at 3:00. Tôi có một cuộc họp ở đó lúc 3 giờ.

Hôm nay tích lũy,
Ngày mai thành công.

promote (v) /prəˈmoʊt/
thăng chức, thúc đẩy
 # demote /diːˈməʊt/
division (n) /dɪˈvɪʒ.ən/
bộ phận, sự phân chia
= section /ˈsekʃn/
reception (n) /rɪˈsep.ʃən/
sự tiếp nhận
= welcome /ˈwel.kəm/
executive (n), (adj)
/ɪgˈzek.jə.ʈɪv/
lãnh đạo, hành pháp
= administration
/ədˌmɪnɪˈstreɪʃn/
reimbursement (n)
/ˌriːˌɪmˈbɜːs.mənt/
hoàn trả
= restitution /ˌrestɪˈtuːʃn/
headquarters (n)
/ˈhedˌkwɔːr.ʈə-z/
trụ sở chính
= main office /meɪn ˈɑfɪs/

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Sample Question

06-01.mp3

Q. Who's the head of the personel department?
(A) Ms. Garcia.
(B) For personal reasons.
(C) Go ahead and take it.

Giải thích: Với câu hỏi có từ nghi vấn Who, bạn hãy nhớ rằng thường thì chỉ cần nghe thấy đáp án có tên người là có thể biết ngay đó chính là đáp án đúng. Đáp án (B) sử dụng từ pesonal có phát âm tương tự từ personel, đáp án (C) cũng sử dụng từ ahead có phát âm giống từ head của câu hỏi nhằm gài bẫy, nên đây đều là các đáp án sai. Bạn cần nhớ kỹ rằng những đáp án sử dụng từ có phát âm tương tự với từ xuất hiện trong câu hỏi hầu như luôn là đáp án không chính xác.
Từ vựng: head người đứng đầu, lãnh đạo (trong một tập thể) **personnel department** bộ phận nhân sự **personal** mang tính cá nhân.

Người đứng đầu bộ phận nhân sự là ai?
(A)Cô Garcia.
(B)Vì những lí do cá nhân.
(C)Cứ tự nhiên lấy nó đi.
Đáp án (A)

personnel (n) /ˌpɜːrsəˈnel/ nhân viên
= worker /ˈwɜːrkər/
personal (adj) /ˈpɜːrsənl/ mang tính cá nhân
= private /ˈpraɪvət/

Những đáp án đúng thường xuất hiện trong dạng nghi vấn Who

Phân loại chung	Phân loại chi tiết	Đáp án thường gặp trong bài thi
Người	Tên người	Jack William, Franco, Mr.Adam
	Chức danh	supervisor head of department = manager executive assistant division head consultant director vice president CEO = Chief Executive Officer CFO = Chief Financial Officer
	Mối quan hệ	My niece, our nephew, their landlord
Đại Danh từ	Ngôi thứ 1	**I** tôi; **We** chúng ta/chúng tôi
	Ngôi thứ 2	**You** bạn
	Đại từ bất định	**Someone from/in~** Ai đó từ/trong~ **The one from/in~** Người từ/trong~
Cơ quan tổ chức	Công ty	**Trading Company** Công ty thương mại
	Phòng ban	Legal department Accounting Advertising Human Resources = H.R Marketing Purchasing = Buying Public Relations = P.R Production Quality Control Department = Q.C Shipping Packaging Sales Research and Development = R.D
	Đơn vị, tập thể	World Vision
Các dạng khác	Cách nói gián tiếp	**It hasn't actually been decided yet.** Thực ra việc đó vẫn chưa được giải quyết.

supervisor (n) /ˈsuː.pə.vaɪ.zə/ giám sát viên
manager (n) /ˈmæn.ə.dʒə/ quản lý *= chief /tʃiːf/*
department (n) /dɪˈpɑːrt.mənt/: phòng ban
assistant (n) /əˈsɪs.tənt/ trợ lý *= helper /ˈhelpər/*
consultant (n) /kənˈsʌl.tənt/ tư vấn viên
= professional advisor /prəˈfeʃənl ədˈvaɪzər/
vice president (n) /ˌvaɪs ˈprez.ɪ.dənt/ phó chủ tịch
financial (adj) /faɪˈnæn.ʃəl/ thuộc về tài chính
= commercial /kəˈmɜːrʃl/
nephew (n) /ˈnef.juː/ cháu trai
niece (n) /niːs/: cháu gái
advertising (n) /ˈæd.və.taɪ.zɪŋ/ bộ phận quảng cáo
= PR department /ˌpiː ˈɑːr dɪˈpɑːrtmənt/
legal (adj) /ˈliː.gəl/ hợp pháp, pháp chế
 # illegal /ɪˈliː.gl/
purchasing (n) /ˈpɜː.tʃəsɪŋ / thu mua
public relations (n) /ˈpʌb.lɪk rɪˈleɪʃənz/ quan hệ công chúng
production (n) /prəˈdʌkʃən/ bộ phận sản xuất
= manufacturing /ˌmænjuˈfæktʃərɪŋ/
quality (n) /ˈkwɑːləti/ chất lượng *= value /ˈvæljuː/*
packaging (n) /ˈpæk.ɪ.dʒɪŋ/ đóng gói
research (n) /ˈriːsɜːrtʃ/ nghiên cứu *= study /ˈstʌdi/*
development (n) /dɪˈvel.əp.mənt/: phát triển
= progress /ˈprɑ.gres/

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Practice Excercise

I. LISTENING PRACTICE:

Listen to the questions and responses below. First, Choose the correct words you hear. Then, identify the required information in the answer.

Ex:

1. A: Who is in charge of the Sales **Apartment / Department**?

B: Mr. David Moore. **(A person's name)**

2. A: Who **came / called** while I was out?

B: Cathy, your secretary. **(A job title)**

3. A: Who **manufactured / managed** this product?

B: BTL, a computer company.

4. A: Who will take this **project / program**?

B: I'll take it.

5. A: Who is responsible for the project?

B: The new manager **takes charge / is in charge**.

6: A: Who's responsible for **repairing / preparing** this report?

B: That's one of my duties.

7. A: Who will be joining us for lunch today?

B: One of my **colleges / colleagues** from the office.

8. A: Whose turn is it?

B: **Your / Yours**, I think.

9. A: Whose camera is that in the **meeting / reading** room?

B: It belongs to Francis.

10. A: Who's going to pick up **Mr. Wales / Mrs. White** at the airport?

B: I can do it.

11. A: Who lives next **floor / door**?

B: No one for now.

apartment (n)
/əˈpɑːrtmənt/: căn hộ
= *flat /flæt/*
manufacture (v)
/ˌmænjuˈfæktʃər/
sản xuất
= *produce /prəˈduːs/*

manage (v) /ˈmænɪdʒ/
xoay xở
= *control /kənˈtrəʊl/*
project (n) /ˈprɑːdʒekt/
dự án = *scheme /skiːm/*

responsible for (adj)
/rɪˈspɑːnsəbl/
chịu trách nhiệm
= accountable /əˈkaʊntəbl/
= *in charge of /tʃɑːrdʒ/*
repair (v) /rɪˈper/: sửa
= *fix /fɪks/*
prepare (v) /prɪˈper/
chuẩn bị
= *get ready /get ˈredi/*
report (n) (v) /rɪˈpɔːrt/
báo cáo
= *statement /ˈsteɪtmənt/*
duty (n) /ˈduːti/: nhiệm vụ
= *responsibility*
/rɪˌspɑːnsəˈbɪləti/
college (n) /ˈkɑːlɪdʒ/
trường cao đẳng, đại học
colleague (n) /ˈkɑːliːg/
đồng nghiệp
= *coworker /ˈkəʊ wɜːrkər/*

competition (n)
/ˌkɑːmpəˈtɪʃn/
cuộc thi

LIVEWORKSHEETS

12. A: Who won the writing competition?

B: Someone from **Marketing / Accounting.**

13. A: Who has **decided / designed** the new office building?

B: The Design-House Company.

14. A: Who do you work for?

B: Sky **Digital / Dental**, Inc.

15. A: Who has been **invited / invested** to the banquet?

B: Mr. Martinez.

16. A: Do you know who worked **overtime / overnight** yesterday?

B: I believe it was Jake Tomlin.

17. A: Who can help me find the **report / support**?

B: You can ask Josh.

design (v) /dɪˈzaɪn/
thiết kế
= fix /fɪks/

invest (v) /ɪnˈvest/
đầu tư
investment (n)
/ɪnˈvestmənt/: sự đầu tư
investigation (n)
/ɪnˌvestɪˈgeɪʃn/: sự điều tra
banquet (n) /ˈbæŋkwɪt/
bữa tiệc
= feast /fiːst/

II. STRATEGY PRACTICE:

Choose 3 among the 5 options that best reply each question.

corner (n) /ˈkɔːrnər/: góc
= edge /edʒ/
receptionist (n)
/rɪˈsepʃənɪst/
nhân viên lễ tân
belong to (v.p) /bɪˈlɔːŋ/
thuộc về
request (v) /rɪˈkwest/
yêu cầu
= ask for /æsk fər/
IT (n)
Information Technology
/ˌɪnfərˌmeɪʃn tekˈnɑːlədʒi/
công nghệ thông tin

1/ Who uses the corner office?

a. The new receptionist is working in that room.
b. Our teacher is going to the office.
c. That room belongs to our boss.
d. Our boss requested to repaint his room.
e. Two IT staff shared that workplace.

recommend (v)
/ˌrekəˈmend/ đề xuất
= suggest /səˈdʒest/
position (n) /pəˈzɪʃn/
vị trí
= job /dʒɑːb/
suitable (adj) /ˈsuːtəbl/
thích hợp
= appropriate /əˈprəʊpriət/
employ (v) /ɪmˈplɔɪ/
thuê *= hire /haɪr/*

2/ Who gave you that job?

a. One of my friends recommended me to them
b. My uncle offered me that position.
c. I don't like that job as much as my last one.
d. My boss said that I was not suitable for that job.
e. My old friend employed me.

together (adv) /təˈgeðər/
cùng nhau
= jointly /ˈdʒɔɪntli/
senior (n) /ˈsiːniər/
tiền bối
 # junior (n) /ˈdʒuːniər/
hậu bối
advice (n) /ədˈvaɪs/
lời khuyên
= recommendation
/ˌrekəmenˈdeɪʃn/

3/ Who helped you on the project?

a. My team worked together.
b. My father doesn't know anything about that project.
c. A senior at my university helped me.
d. I asked my brother for advice.
e. She is not a good doctor.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4/ Who's in charge of Marketing?

a. Ms. Dee from the Sales Department.
b. Selling products is Mr. Tony's responsibility
c. The new director who joined our team last week.
d. The new employee doesn't know about sales.
e. My sister is a potential customer.

responsibility (n) /rɪˌspɑːn.səˈbɪl.ə.ţi/ trách nhiệm
= duty
director (n) /daɪˈrek.tə˞/ giám đốc
potential (adj) /poʊˈten.ʃəl/ tiềm năng

5/ Whose documents are on my desk?

a. I saw Mr. Dan put them there
b. Your sister wanted to see you.
c. Are they in a red folder?
d. Danny came and left them on your table.
e. My father is sitting at his desk.

document (n) /ˈdɑːkjumənt/ tài liệu
= file /faɪl/

6/ Who designed this building?

a. It's the work of an architect named Jane.
b. Our boss paid for that.
c. We hired a designer from ISEC Company.
d. We did it ourselves.
e. He regrets destroying the building.

architect (n) /ˈɑːrkɪtekt/ kỹ sư

regret (v) /rɪˈgret/: tiếc
= be sorry
destroy (v) /dɪˈstrɔɪ/ phá hủy
= damage /ˈdæmɪʤ/

7/ Who are you doing business with?

a. I run my company alone.
b. I work with my friends.
c. David has been my partner for 2 years.
d. She works hard.
e. My friends are starting up a project.

business (n) /ˈbɪznəs/ kinh doanh
= commerce /ˈkɑːmɜːrs/
= trade /treɪd/

8/ Who repaired the coffee machine?

a. My son helped me with it.
b. I had a professional mechanic fix it yesterday.
c. I have no idea.
d. My dad can't do that.
e. That's interesting.

professional (adj) /prəˈfeʃənl/ chuyên nghiệp
= trained /treɪnd/
= competent /ˈkɑːmpɪtənt/

9/ Who won the lottery ticket?

a. Mr. Jack won £13 million.
b. I saw in an article that he is a farmer in Edinburgh.
c. I haven't heard about that.

lottery (n) /ˈlɑːtəri/: số số

article (n) /ˈɑːrtɪkl/ bài báo
= piece of writing
/ˌpiːs əv ˈraɪtɪŋ/

LIVEWORKSHEETS

d. Doctor John lent me 1 million.
e. I borrowed money from Nick 2 days ago.

10/ Who wrote the memo?

a. Sophia, but you were not here.
b. One of your clients. I asked him to write down his phone number.
c. Kim doesn't know how to write.
d. I believe that's Vic's hand-writing.
e. I bought a notebook at that shop.

memo (n) /ˈmeməʊ/
bản ghi nhớ
= note /nəʊt/
số nhiều: ***memos***
client (n) /ˈklaɪənt/
khách hàng
= customer /ˈkʌstəmər/
hand-writing (n)
/ˈhændraɪtɪŋ/
chữ viết tay

11/ Who is your music idol?

a. My favorite singer is Troye Sivan.
b. I have been a fan of Jennie for 3 years.
c. I don't know much about music.
d. I would love to.
e. Christine is not an excellent rapper.

excellent (adj) /ˈeksələnt/
xuất sắc
= accomplished
/əˈkɑːmplɪʃt/
= brilliant /ˈbrɪliənt/

12/ Whose car is that?

a. It belongs to my cousin.
b. The black car under the tree? I bought it yesterday.
c. My boss owns that red car.
d. I'm sorry I'm new here.
e. That's awesome!

awesome (adj) /ˈɔːsəm/
tuyệt vời, ấn tượng
= great /greɪt/
= fabulous
/ˈfæbjələs/

III. WRITING PRACTICE:

Write 2 suitable responses to each question. *Remember:*

- To use good grammar
- To have 5-10 words in each sentence
- To use the new words you see in the Vocabulary file
- Not to repeat the words in the questions
- Not to repeat your ideas and sentence structure.

0. Who makes the decisions in this office?

- We always discuss and decide everything together.
(NOT: We always make the decisions in this office.)
- The office manager usually does.
(NOT: The office manager decides everthing in this office.)

structure (n) /ˈstrʌktʃər/
cấu trúc

decision (n) /dɪˈsɪʒn/
quyết định
decide (v) /dɪˈsaɪd/
quyết định
= make a decision

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1/ Who uses the corner office? **2/** Who gave you that job? **3/** Who helped you on the project? **4/** Who's in charge of Marketing? **5/** Who is your music idol? **6/** Who designed this building? **7/** Who won the lottery ticket? **8/** Who wrote the memo?	**a.** A staff of the designer of our company. **b.** A nephew of the director is starting the new job today. **c.** Our team has dealt with it together. **d.** The new employee who moved to our company yesterday. **e.** The director is arranging the purchasing office there. **f.** I haven't heard about that. **g.** The head of department has arranged the work for me. **h.** He is a professional Vietnamese singer called Son Tung M-TP.

IV. LISTENING PRACTICE:

Listen and complete the gaps and decide the best answer.

1. Who this building?
A. An designed it.
B. You can the signs.
C. I not to buy it.

2. Who wrote the ?
A. The vice .
B. She wrote a to me.
C. I had to it.

3. Who is in charge of ?
A. The market at 5 P.M.
B. Charge it to my .
C. The new .

4. Who you on the project?
A. He was very .
B. Mr. Chang and Ms. Kim were my .
C. It was a big .

5. Who uses the corner ?
A. It used to be on the .
B. It to the office manager.
C. Yes, it's a office.

7. Who you that job?
A. I like my job.
B. He gave me some .
C. Mr. Rogers me.

6. Who the copy machine?
A. Robert it.
B. I some copies.
C. It's an machine.

8. Who sent you that e-mail ?
A. I mailed you a letter .
B. A costs 45 cents.
C. The message was from my .

GRAMMAR FOCUS: MODAL VERBS (ĐỘNG TỪ TÌNH THÁI)

1. Cách dùng:

a. Modal verbs không tồn tại ở dạng nguyên mẫu có TO, quá khứ phân từ và hiện tại phân từ.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vì thế chúng ta không dùng các dạng: to may, to shall, to should or coulding, maying

Ex: - You **must** pay now. (Chị phải thanh toán bây giờ)

NOT: You **must** to pay now.

- They **can** go home if they want. (Họ có thể về nhà nếu muốn)

NOT: They **can** to go home if they want.

b. Modal verbs không có đuôi _S/_ES khi chia với chủ ngữ ngôi thứ ba số ít.

Ex: - He **can** speak French.

NOT: He **cans** speak French.

c. Modal verbs không mượn trợ động từ "do/does" trong câu hỏi và thể phủ định.

Ex: - **Can** you remember her name?

NOT: Do you **can** remember her name?

- We **must** not be late.

NOT: We don't **must** be late.

- **Should** we lock the door?

NOT: Do we **should** lock the door?

d. Khi nói tiếng Anh, ta thường dùng dạng rút gọn của modal verbs ở thể phủ định:

cannot	→	can't	could not	→	couldn't
will not	→	won't	would not	→	wouldn't
must not	→	mustn't	ought not	→	oughtn't
shall not	→	shan't	should not	→	shouldn't
might not	→	mightn't			

2. Ý nghĩa:

- Modal verbs được dùng để diễn tả tình cảm, thái độ của chủ thể với hành động.

Mỗi modal verb đều có nhiều nét nghĩa tương ứng với mỗi cách dùng nên bạn cần nghĩ về nghĩa của cả câu trước khi chọn dùng modal verb nào cho hợp lý. Hãy xem bảng tóm tắt bên dưới để hiểu rõ hơn:

AUXILARY	USES	PRESENT / FUTURE	PAST
may	1- polite requests 2- formal permission 3- less than 50% certainty	May I borrow your pen? You may leave the room. Where's John? He may be at the library.	He may have been at the library.
might	1- less than 50% certainty 2- polite request (rare)	Where's John? He might be at the library Might I borrow your pen?	He might have been at the library.
should	1- advisability 2- 90% certainty (future only, not present)	I should study tonight. She should do well on the test.	I should have studied last night She should have done well on the test.
ought to	1- advisability 2- 90% certainty	I ought to study tonight. She ought to do well on the test. (future only, not present)	I ought to have studied last night. She ought to have done well on the test.
had better	1- advisability with threat of bad result	You had better be on time, or we will leave without you.	(past form uncommon)
be supposed to	1- expectation	Class is supposed to begin at 10.	Class was supposed to begin at 10.
be to	1- strong expectation	You are to be here at 9:00.	You were to be here at 9:00.

can	1- ability/possibility	I can run fast.	I could run fast when I was a child
	2- informal permission	You can use my car tomorrow.	
	3- informal polite request	Can I borrow your pen?	
	4- impossibility (negative only)	That can't be true!	That can't have been true!
could	1- past ability		I could run fast when I was a child.
	2- polite request	Could I borrow your pen? Could you help me?	
	3- suggestion	I need help in math. You could talk to your teacher.	You could have talked to your teacher.
	4- less than 50% certainty	Where's John? He could be at home.	He could have been at home.
	5- impossibility (negative only)	That couldn't be true!	That couldn't have been true!

be able to	1- ability	I am able to help you. I will be able to help you.	I was able to help him.
would	1- polite request	Would you please pass the salt? Would you mind if I left early?	
	2- reference	I would rather go to the park than stay home.	I would rather have gone to the park.
	3- preference		When I was a child, I would visit my grandparents every weekend.
used to	1- repeated action in the past		I used to visit my grandparents every weekend.
shall	1- polite question to make a suggestion 2- future with "I" or we as subject	Shall I open the window? I shall arrive at nine (will=more common)	

must	1- strong necessity	I must go to class today.	I had to go to class yesterday.
	2- prohibition (negative)	You must not open that door.	
	3- 95% certainty	Mary isn't in class. She must be sick. (present only)	Mary must have been sick yesterday.
have to	1- necessity	I have to go to class today	I had to go to class yesterday.
	2- lack of necessity (negative)	I don't have to go to class today.	I didn't have to go to class yesterday.
have got to	1- necessity	I have got to go to class today.	I had to go to class yesterday.
will	1- 100% certainty	He will be here at 6:00. (future only)	
	2- willingness	The phone's ringing. I'll get it.	
	3- polite request	Will you please pass the salt?	
be going to	1- 100% certainty	He is going to be here at 6:00. (future only)	
	2- definite plan	I'm going to paint my bedroom. (future only)	I was going to paint my room, but I didn't have time.

used to	1- repeated action in the past		I used to visit my grandparents every weekend.
shall	1- polite question to make a suggestion 2- future with "I" or we as subject	Shall I open the window? I shall arrive at nine (will=more common)	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PRACTICE:

(O) 1. Choose the correct words

1. ***Do you can/ Can you*** come to the meeting next week?
2. ***I can come / I can to come*** to the meeting next week.
3. I ***won't / can't/ be able to*** come to the meeting next week.
4. Sorry that ***I didn't could / I couldn't*** come to the meeting last week
5. Sorry that ***I wasn't able to / I wasn't able*** come to the meeting last week.
6. ***Do you will / Will you*** show me how to log on to the network?
7. What ***we can do / can we*** do?
8. I hope ***to can / to be able*** to fly directly to Düsseldorf
9. ***I must speak / I must to speak*** with Mr. Reiner as soon as possible.
10. The hotel was OK, but ***I managed to / I could*** hear a lot of noise from the street.
11. I'm very busy. Would you mind ***to give / giving*** me a hand?
12. ***Would you / Should*** you help me carry these boxes, please?
13. Would you mind if I ***open / opened*** the window?
14. ***May I / Would I*** ask you a personal question?
15. How **can we *talk / can we talking*** to another supplier?
16. Are you having problems? ***Will I / Shall I*** help you?
17. Are you having problems? ***Let me / I shall*** help you.
18. ***Would I / Could I*** borrow your copy of the FT?
19. Do you think ***could I / I could*** open the window?
20. Excuse me, ***could you / may you*** tell me which street this is?

(O) 2. Complete the sentences with *can, can't, could, couldn't* or *be able to.*

1. I'm afraid I ***can't*** help you at the moment.
2. I don't think I'll come to the meeting.
3. The negotiations broke down because we agree on the price.
4. I see you were having problems, so I didn't interrupt.
5. If you make a firm order today, we should ship by Friday.
6. I find Portuguese very difficult. I understand it, but I speak it.
7. Sorry, I see you next week, but I might make the week after.
8. A: Will you go to the training seminar?

   B: No, I . I'm very busy.
9. I'm sorry I come to your talk yesterday. I had to sort out a problem.
10. I ski really well when I was in my twenties, but now I'm out of practice.

LIVEWORKSHEETS