

06

CÂU HỎI CÓ TỪ NGHI VĂN

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 VĂN WHO

MỖI KỲ RA 2-4 CÂU

Today a reader,
tomorrow a leader.

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) /prə'mout/
thăng chức, thúc đẩy
demote /di'maʊt/
division (n) /dɪ'veɪʒ.ən/
bộ phận, sự phân chia
= **section** /'sekʃn/
reception (n) /rɪ'sep.ʃən/
sự tiếp nhận
= **welcome** /'wel.kəm/
executive (n), (adj)
/ɪg'zek.jə.tɪv/
lãnh đạo, hành pháp
= **administration**
/əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃn/
reimbursement (n)
/ri:ɪm'bə:s.mənt/
hoàn trả
= **restitution** /rəstɪ'tjuʃn/
headquarters (n)
/'hed.kwɔ:r.ṭəz/
trụ sở chính
= **main office** /meɪn 'a:fɪs/

Sample Question

06-01.mp3

Q. Who's the head of the personnel 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 personnel 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 personnel 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) /pə:rsə'nel/
 nhân viên
 = worker /'wɜ:kər/
 personal (adj) /pə:rsənl/
 mang tính cá nhân
 = private /'prə:vət/

supervisor (n)
 /su:pə'vei.zə/
 giám sát viên
 manager (n) /mæn.ə.dʒə/
 quản lý = chief /tʃif/
 department (n)
 /dɪ'pə:t.mənt/: phòng ban
 assistant (n) /ə'sɪs.tənt/
 trợ lý = helper /'hel:pə/
 consultant (n) /kən'sal.tənt/
 tư vấn viên
 = professional advisor
 /prə'fɛʃənl əd'veɪzər/
 vice president (n)
 /'vɪsɪs 'prez.ɪ.dənt/
 phó chủ tịch
 financial (adj) /fɪn'æn.shəl/
 thuộc về tài chính
 = commercial /kə'mɜ:r.shəl/
 nephew (n) /'nef.ju:/
 cháu trai

niece (n) /ni:s/: cháu gái
 advertising (n)
 /'æd.və.tɪ.zɪŋ/
 bộ phận quảng cáo
 = PR department /prə:dəptmənt/
 legal (adj) /'li:gl/
 hợp pháp, pháp chế
 # illegal /'i:li:gl/
 purchasing (n) /pə:chəsɪŋ/
 thu mua
 public relations (n)
 /'pʌb.lɪk rɪ'leɪʃənz/
 quan hệ công chúng
 production (n) /prə'dʌkʃən/
 bộ phận sản xuất
 = manufacturing
 /mænʃu'fækʃən/
 quality (n) /'kwa:litə/
 chất lượng = value /'vælju:/

packaging (n) /'pæk.ɪ.dʒɪŋ/
 đóng gói
 research (n) /'ri:sə:tʃ/
 nghiên cứu = study /'stʌdi/
 development (n)
 /dɪ'vel.əp.mənt/: phát triển
 = progress /'prə:gres/

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.

Practice Exercise

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**?

apartment (n)
/ə'pa:tment/ : căn hộ
= flat /flæt/
manufacture (v)
/ ,mænju'fæktʃər/
sản xuất
= produce /prə'du:s/

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?

manage (v) /'mænɪdʒ/
xoay xở
= control /kən'trəul/
project (n) /'prə:dʒekt/
dự án = scheme /ski:m/

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?

responsible for (adj)
/rɪ'spo:nſəbl/
chịu trách nhiệm
= accountable /ə'kaʊntəbl/
= in charge of /tʃa:rdʒ/
repair (v) /rɪ'per/: sửa
= fix //fɪks/
prepare (v) /prɪ'per/
chuẩn bị
= get ready /get 'redi/
report (n) (v) /rɪ'po:t/
báo cáo
= statement /'steɪtmənt/
duty (n) /'du:ti/: nhiệm vụ
= responsibility
/rɪ'spo:nſibləti/
college (n) /'kɔ:lɪdʒ/
trường cao đẳng, đại học
colleague (n) /'kɔ:li:g/
đồng nghiệp
= coworker /'kɔ:w wɜ:rkər/

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 **colleagues / 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.

competition (n)
/ ,kə:mپə'tɪʃn/
cuộc thi

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.

design (v) /dɪ'zaɪn/
thiết kế
= fix /fɪks/

14. A: Who do you work for?

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

invest (v) /ɪn'vest/
đầu tư
investment (n)
/ɪn'vestmənt/: sự đầu tư
investigation (n)
/ɪn'vestɪ'geɪʃn/: sự điều tra
banquet (n) /'bæŋkwɪt/
bữa tiệc
= feast /fɪst/

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.

II. STRATEGY PRACTICE:

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

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.

corner (n) /'kɔ:rnər/: góc
= edge /edʒ/
receptionist (n)
/rɪ'septʃənist/
nhân viên lễ tân
belong to (v.p) /bɪ'lɔ:ŋ/
thuộc về
request (v) /rɪ'kwest/
yêu cầu
= ask for /æsk fər/
IT (n)
Information Technology
/ɪn'fər.meyʃn tek'nə:lədʒi/
công nghệ thông tin

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.

recommend (v)
/rɪ'kə:mand/: đề xuất
= suggest /sə'dʒest/
position (n) /pə'zɪʃn/
vị trí
= job /dʒə:b/
suitable (adj) /su:təbl/
thích hợp
= appropriate /ə'priəpriət/
employ (v) /'em'plɔ:/
thuê = hire /haɪr/

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.

together (adv) /tə'geðər/
cùng nhau
= jointly /'dʒɔɪntli/
senior (n) /'si:nɪər/
tiên bối
junior (n) /'dʒu:nɪər/
hậu bối
advice (n) /'ad'veɪs/
lời khuyên
= recommendation
/rekə'men'deɪʃn/

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)
/rɪ'spɔ:n.sə'bɪl.ə.ti/
trách nhiệm
= duty
director (n) /'daɪ'rek.tə/
giám đốc
potential (adj)
/pə'oten.jəl/ 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)
/'də:kjumənt/
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) /'a:kɪktɛkt/
kỹ sư

regret (v) /rɪ'gret/: tiếc
= be sorry
destroy (v) /dɪ'strɔɪ/
phá hủy
= damage /dæmɪdʒ/

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) /'bɪznəs/
kinh doanh
= commerce /'ka.mərəs/
= 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)
/prə'feʃənl/
chuyên nghiệp
= trained /'treɪnd/
= competent /'ka.mpitənt/

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) /'lə:təri/: số sổ
article (n) /'a:rtɪkl/
bài báo
= piece of writing
/pi:s əv 'raɪtɪŋ/

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) /'meməʊ/
 bản ghi nhớ
 = **note** /nəʊt/
 số nhiều: **memos**
client (n) /'klaɪənt/
 khách hàng
 = **customer** /'kʌstəmər/
hand-writing (n)
 /'hændrətɪŋ/
 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) /'eksələnt/
 xuất sắc
 = **accomplished**
 /ə'kəmplɪʃt/
 = **brilliant** /'brɪliənt/

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) /'ɔ:səm/
 tuyệt vời, ấn tượng
 = **great** /gret/
 = **fabulous**
 /'fæbjʊləs/

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.

structure (n) /'strʌktʃər/
 cấu trúc

Q. 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 everything in this office.)

decision (n) /dɪ'sɪʒn/
 quyết định
decide (v) /dɪ'saɪd/
 quyết định
 = **make a decision**

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

3. Who is in charge of ?

- A. The market at 5 P.M.
- B. Charge it to my
- C. The new

2. Who wrote the ?

A. The vice .
B. She wrote a to me.
C. I had to it.

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 gave you that job?

- A. I like my job.
- B. He gave me some
- C. Mr. Rogers me.

- 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.

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:

AUXILIARY	USES	PRESENT / FUTURE	PAST	be able to	1- ability	I am able to help you. I will be able to help you.	I was able to help him.
may	1- polite requests 2- formal permission 3- less than 50% certainty	May I borrow your pen? You may leave the room. What's your name? He may be at the library.	He may have been at the library.	would	1- polite request 2- reference 3- preference	Would you please pass the salt? Would you mind if I left early? I would rather go to the park than stay home.	I would rather have gone to the park. When I was a child, I would visit my grandparents every weekend.
might	1- less than 50% certainty 2- polite request (rare) Might I borrow your pen?	Where's John? He might be at the library.	He might have been at the library.	used to	1- repeated action in the past		I used to visit my grandparents every weekend.
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.	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)	
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.	must	1- strong necessity 2- prohibition (negative) 3- 95% certainty	I must go to class today. You must not open that door. Mary isn't in class. She must be sick. (present only)	I had to go to class yesterday.
had better	1- advisability with threat of bad result	You had better be on time, or we will leave without you.	(past form uncommon)	have to	1- necessity 2- lack of necessity (negative)	I have to go to class today. I don't have to go to class today.	I had to go to class yesterday. I didn't have to go to class yesterday.
be supposed to	1- expectation	Class is supposed to begin at 10.	Class was supposed to begin at 10.	have got to	1- necessity	I have got to go to class today. I had to go to class yesterday.	
be to	1- strong expectation	You are to be here at 9:00.	You were to be here at 9:00.	will	1- 100% certainty 2- willingness 3- polite request	He will be here at 6:00. (future only) The phone's ringing. I'll get it. Will you please pass the salt?	
can	1- ability/possibility 2- informal permission 3- informal polite request 4- impossibility (negative only)	I can run fast. You can use my car tomorrow. Can I borrow your pen?	I could run fast when I was a child.	be going to	1- 100% certainty 2- definite plan	He is going to be here at 6:00. (future only) I'm going to paint my bedroom. I was going to paint my room, (future only) but I didn't have time.	
could	1- past ability 2- polite request 3- suggestion 4- less than 50% certainty 5- impossibility (negative only)	Could I borrow your pen? Could you help me? I need help in math. You could talk to your teacher. Where's John? He could be at home. That couldn't be true!	I could run fast when I was a child. You could have talked to your teacher. He could have been at home. That couldn't have been true!				
used to	1- repeated action in the past						
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)				

PRACTICE:

(0) 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?

(0) 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.***