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GLOBAL ENGLISH 6: UNIT 3 – LIVING THINGS

GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ (Relative Clause): là mệnh đề phụ được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi các **đại từ quan hệ (who, whom, which, that, etc.)** hoặc **trạng từ quan hệ (when, where, etc.)**, đứng sau danh từ/ đại từ và bổ nghĩa cho danh từ/ đại từ đó.

Ex: The woman **who is wearing glasses** is our new teacher. (Người phụ nữ đeo kính là giáo viên mới của chúng ta.)

2. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Defining Relative Clause): là mệnh đề cung cấp những thông tin quan trọng cần thiết để xác định danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ đứng trước. Nếu không có mệnh đề này thì câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định được sử dụng khi danh từ được thay thế chưa xác định, chưa rõ, và ta không dùng dấu phẩy ngăn cách nó với mệnh đề chính.

Ex: She is an artist **whose paintings are very popular**. (Cô ấy là một họa sĩ mà những bức vẽ của cô rất nổi tiếng.)

3. Một số đại từ quan hệ và trạng từ quan hệ thường gặp:

	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
WHICH	Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó, theo sau which có thể là một động từ hoặc một chủ ngữ.	The hat which is red is mine. (Cái mũ màu đỏ là của tôi.)
WHO	Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó, theo sau who là một động từ.	The man who is sitting by the fireplace is my father. (Người đàn ông ngồi cạnh lò sưởi là ba của tôi.)
THAT	Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người lẫn vật, có thể sử dụng để thay thế cho who, whom và which trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.	The man that works in this shop is Tim's father. (Người đàn ông mà làm việc ở cửa hàng này là bố của Tim.)
WHOSE	Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ vật hoặc người, thường thay thế cho các tính từ sở hữu như her, his, their, our, my, its.	She's the student whose handwriting is the best in my class . (Cô ấy là học sinh mà chữ viết tay của cô đẹp nhất lớp tôi.)
WHOM	Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó, theo sau whom là một chủ ngữ.	The boy whom we met at the party is Jill's cousin. (Cậu bé mà ta gặp ở bữa tiệc là em họ của Jill.)
WHERE	Là trạng từ quan hệ thay thế cho danh từ/ cụm danh từ chỉ nơi chốn, địa điểm.	The hotel where we stayed wasn't very clean. (Khách sạn nơi chúng tôi ở không được sạch lắm.)
WHEN	Là trạng từ quan hệ thay thế cho cụm từ/ từ chỉ thời gian.	That was the day when I met Charles . (Đó là ngày mà tôi gặp Charles.)

Lưu ý: Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Join the sentences. Make the second sentence a DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 The pizza is great. You have made the pizza.
The pizza (which / that) you have made is great. | 4 The man is Jenny's coach. He was talking to my dad. |
| 2 The people were friendly. They've moved next door to us. | 5 The day finally came. Brian learned how to use the Internet. |
| 3 I know a girl. Her father is a professional footballer. | 6 The cottage was very comfortable. We spent our holidays there. |

*Note: cottage (n) = nhà nhỏ ở nông thôn

II. Complete the sentences. Choose phrases from the box and make DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES.

makes furniture	were hanging on the wall	runs away from home
gives you the meaning of words	stole my wallet	cannot be explained

0. Helen works for a company _____ that makes furniture _____.
1. The book is about a girl _____.
2. What happened to the pictures _____?
3. A mystery is something _____.
4. The police have arrested the man _____.
5. A dictionary is a book _____.

III. Circle the correct answer.

0. The bus _____ goes to the airport runs every half hour.
 (A) which B. when C. who
1. Summer is the season _____ I'm happiest.
 A. when B. whose C. whom
2. I have recently gone back to the small town _____ I grew up.
 A. where B. which C. when
3. The waitress _____ served us was impolite and impatient.
 A. whom B. which C. who
4. He bought all the books _____ are needed for the next exam.
 A. who B. that C. whose
5. Do you know the boy _____ we met at the party last week?
 A. who is B. whose C. whom

IV. Are these sentences right or wrong? Circle the mistakes and correct them, write "OK" if the sentence is correct.

0. I don't like stories (who) have unhappy endings. → _____ which/that _____
1. What was the name of the person who phoned? → _____

2. Where's the nearest shop who sells bread? → _____
3. The driver which caused the accident *was fined* (bị phạt tiền) \$500. → _____
4. Do you know the person that took these pictures? → _____
5. What was the name of the horse it won the race? → _____

V. Match to make meaningful sentences.

0. I met a man	a. who knows you.
1. I sent an email to	b. is in front of my house fell down.
2. The girl whom we	c. when we first met each other?
3. The old building which	d. my brother that lives in Australia.
4. Do you remember the time	e. whose first language is not English.
5. This school is only for children	f. met at the party is a singer.

0- a	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-
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VI. Fill in the blanks with WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, WHERE.

0. What's the name of the man whose car you borrowed?
1. A cemetery (nghĩa trang) is a place _____ dead people are buried (được chôn cất).
 2. A pacifist (người theo chủ nghĩa hoà bình) is a person _____ believes that all wars are wrong.
 3. An orphan is a child _____ parents are dead.
 4. George is a person _____ I admire very much.
 5. The place _____ we spent our holidays was really beautiful.

VII. Complete the sentences using WHO or WHOSE.

 1 My mother writes detective stories.	 2 My wife is an English teacher.	 3 I own a restaurant.
 4 My ambition is to climb Everest.	 5 We've just got married.	 6 My parents used to work in a circus.

The next day you tell a friend about these people. Complete the sentences using **who** or **whose**.

- 1 I met somebody whose mother writes detective stories.
- 2 I met a man _____.
- 3 I met a woman _____.
- 4 I met somebody _____.
- 5 I met a couple _____.
- 6 I met somebody _____.

Part 4

Questions 16–20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below.

For each question, choose the correct answer.

There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

At home together

Taimi Taskinen is an 83-year-old woman who lives in a care home called Rudolf House in Helsinki, Finland. A care home is a place where old people can live and be looked after if they don't live with their families. At Rudolf House, there are lots of stairs, so there are some rooms which elderly people can't access easily. As a result, the city council decided to rent these spare rooms to young people. They called this new housing programme 'The House that Fits'.

When Taimi heard about the council's plan, she wondered how it was going to work. **16** She couldn't imagine what she'd have in common with young people who weren't family members. Then, one morning a few days later, a young man appeared outside her room. **17**

'Hi! I'm your new neighbour,' the young man said. 'My name's Jonatan Shaya. Mind if I come in?' 'Please do,' she replied, immediately curious. 'I'll make coffee,' he announced, going into her tiny kitchen. 'Why don't you tell me about yourself?' he asked, as he brought their drinks to the table.

18 She also told him about her family and how much she loved making art.

In turn, 20-year-old Jonatan told Taimi he'd been living in Helsinki with his mother and younger brother until they moved away. He was in the middle of a course in the city, training to become a chef. **19** That's when he heard about 'The House that Fits' on social media. The council's post resulted in over 300 young people applying to live at Rudolf House. They had face-to-face interviews and wrote short essays about why they wanted to live there. **20** And that's how the unlikely friendship between Taimi and Jonatan began.

- A Surprising herself, she talked about growing up in a lakeside town in eastern Finland.
- B Therefore, he needed to find somewhere to live.
- C As a result, she wasn't sure whether the young people had arrived.
- D She'd left the door open, as she always did in the morning.
- E In the end, three of them, including Jonatan, were chosen.
- F Because of this, Jonatan has to be a good neighbour and spend 30 hours a month with Taimi.
- G It would be the first time that anything like this had happened at Rudolf House.
- H Instead, they just talked, as if they'd known each other forever.

PART 2 Questions 6-10

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m9bM0-g2FtA>

For each question, write the correct answer in the gap. Write **ONE WORD** or a number or a date or a time.
You will hear a teacher talking to a group of students about a school calendar.

School Calendar

For next:

year

Start to sell calendars in: (6)

Last date to enter competition: (7)

Front picture will be: (8) in

Total number of pictures: (9)

Send your pictures to: (10) Mrs

I. Write the correct English meaning of the Vietnamese word or phrase.

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	khó ưa, không tử tế (adj)	m_____
2.	trình thành (n)	p_____
3.	lực địa (n)	c_____
4.	cào, làm trầy xước (v)	s_____
5.	sự ô nhiễm (n)	p_____

II. Circle the correct answer.

1. We _____ in a restaurant in May 2001.
A. worked B. works
2. The children _____ their room. It's still dirty.
A. hasn't tidied B. haven't tidied
3. I enjoyed my three years _____ university.
A. at B. on
4. Bill is on holiday at the moment. He's _____ to Spain.
A. went B. gone
5. Cars were parked all _____ the road.
A. among B. along

Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.