

**UNIT 8. NEW WAYS TO LEARN****VOCABULARY**

- education / ,edʒu'keɪʃn/(n): nền giáo dục
- educational / ,edʒu'keɪʃnəl/(adj): có tính/thuộc giáo dục
- access / 'ækses/(v): truy cập
- application / ,æplɪ'keɪʃn/(n): ứng dụng
- assignment(s) (n): bài tập về nhà
- concentrate/'kɒnsntreɪt/ (v): tập trung
- device /dɪ'vaɪs/(n): thiết bị
- digital / 'dɪdʒɪtl/(adj): kỹ thuật số
- disadvantage/ ,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ (n): nhược/ khuyết điểm
- educate / 'edʒukeɪt/(v) : giáo dục
- fingertip / 'fɪŋgətɪp/ (n): đầu ngón tay
- identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/(v): nhận dạng
- improve /ɪm'pru:v/ (v): cải thiện/tiến
- instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃn/(n): hướng/chỉ dẫn
- information (n): thông tin
- learning tool (phr.n): công cụ học tập
- mobile (adj): di động, có thể mang đi
- native / 'neɪtɪv/(adj): bản ngữ
- portable / 'pɔ:təbl/(adj): xách tay
- software / 'sɒftweə(r)/(n): phần mềm
- syllable/'sɪləbl/ (n): âm tiết
- smartphone (n): điện thoại thông minh
- record (v): ghi âm
- tablets (n): máy tính bảng



- technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ (n): công nghệ
- touch screen /tʌtʃskri:n/ (n.phr): màn hình cảm ứng
- voice recognition/vɔɪs, rekəg'nɪʃn/ (n.phr): nhận dạng giọng nói

GRAMMAR

I. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. **Who**: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, sau Who là "be/V".

Ex: The man is Mr. Pike. He is standing over there.

=> The man who is standing over there is Mr. Pike.

2. **Whom**: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, sau Whom là "a clause".

Ex: That is the girl. I told you about her.

=> That is the girl whom I told you about.

Note: Whom làm tân ngữ có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

3. **Which**: which dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex: The dress is very beautiful. I bought it yesterday.

=> The dress which I bought yesterday is very beautiful.

Note: Which làm tân ngữ có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

4. **That**: là đại từ chỉ cả người và vật, đứng sau danh từ để làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.



Ex: This is the book. I like it best.

=> This is the book that I like best.

Note: + Sau dấu phẩy không bao giờ dùng that

+ That luôn được dùng sau các danh từ hỗn hợp (gồm cả người lẫn vật) everything, something, anything, all little, much, none và sau dạng so sánh nhất.

5. **Whose**: là đại từ quan hệ chỉ sở hữu. Whose đứng trước danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật và thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu hoặc sở hữu cách trước danh từ. Sau whose là 1 danh từ.

Ex: John found a cat. Its leg was broken.

=> John found a cat whose leg was broken.

II. RELATIVE ADVERBS

1. **When**: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ thời gian, When được thay cho at/on/in + danh từ thời gian hoặc then.

Ex: May Day is a day. People hold a meeting on that day.

=> May Day is a day when people hold a meeting.

2. **Where**: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ nơi chốn, When được thay cho at/on/in + danh từ nơi chốn hoặc there.

Ex: Do you know the country? I was born.

=> Do you know the country where I was born?

3. **Why**: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ lí do. Why thay cho for which.

Ex: I don't know the reason. She left him alone.



=> I don't know the reason why she left him alone.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

1. She is talking about the author _____ book is one of the best-sellers this year.

- A. which B. whose C. that D. who

2. He bought all the books _____ are needed for the next exam.

- A. that B. what C. those D. who

3. The children _____ parents are famous teachers, are taught well.

- A. that B. whom C. whose D. their

4. Do you know the boy _____ we met at the party last week?

- A. which B. whose C. where D. whom

5. The exercises which we are doing _____ very easy.

- A. is B. has been C. are D. was

6. The man _____ next to me kept talking during the film, _____ really annoyed me.

- A. having sat/ that B. sitting/ which C. to sit/ what D. sitting/ who

7. Was Neil Armstrong the first person _____ set foot on the moon?

- A. when B. which C. who D. whom

8. This is the village in _____ my family and I have lived for over 20 years.

- A. which B. that C. whom D. where



9. My mother, _____ everyone admires, is a famous teacher.

- A. where B. whom C. which D. whose

10. The old building _____ is in front of my house fell down

- A. of which B. which C. whose D. whom

Bài 2: Choose the correct relative pronoun (who, which, whose).

1. This is the bank _____ was robbed yesterday.
2. A boy _____ brother is in my class was in the bank at that time.
3. The man _____ robbed the bank is my old friend.
4. He wore a mask _____ made him look like Mickey Mouse.
5. He came with a friend _____ waited outside in the car.
6. The woman _____ gave him the money was young.
7. The bag _____ contained the money was yellow.
8. The people _____ were in the bank were very frightened.
9. A man _____ mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
10. A woman _____ daughter was crying tried to calm her.

Bài 3: Rewrite the sentences using who, whose and which.

1. A tiger is an animal. It is very strong.

→ A tiger _____

2. A novelist is a person. He writes novels.



→ A novelist _____

3. A bottle opener is a device. It opens bottles.

→ A bottle _____

4. The girl speaks French. Her mother writes poems.

→ The girl _____

5. A detective is someone. He discovers the truth about crimes.

→ A detective _____

Bài 4: Complete the text with relative pronoun/ adverbs

(*who/whom/which/that/whose/when/why/where*)

My daughter (1) _____ is studying English at Oxford is going on holiday. Her boyfriend Tim invited her to London (2) _____ he bought a new house last month. She is putting all her clothes into the suitcase (3) _____ she has just bought. Her sister, (4) _____ has nothing better to do is watching her. The train (5) _____ she is going to catch leaves at 11 a.m. Tim, (6) _____ house she is going to stay in, is a doctor too. Tim is coming for her to the station in a new car (7) _____ his parents gave him for his birthday. His parents are coming to London too. My daughter, (8) _____ has never met them before, is very excited about it.

Bài 5: Underline any relative pronouns that can be left out in these sentences.

1. I think that my boss is the person whom I admire most.

2. We are taking the train that leaves at 6.00.



3. Have you seen the book that I left on the desk?

4. My radio, which isn't very old, has suddenly stopped working.

5. Last week I ran into an old friend whom I hadn't seen for ages.

6. The couple who met me at the bus stop took me out to dinner.

7. The bag in which the robbers put the money was found later.

8. I really like the tea which you made me this morning.



Bài 6: Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using relative pronouns in the brackets.

1. We want to visit a temple. It opens at 7.00. (that)

→ The temple _____

2. A boy's bike was taken. He went to the police station. (whose)

→ The boy _____

3. A friend met me at the airport. He carried my suitcase. (who)

→ The friend _____

4. Nam cooked a meal. It was delicious. (that)

→ The meal _____

5. The friend is staying with me. She comes from Vietnam. (who)

→ The friend _____

6. I found a man's wallet. He gave me a reward. (whose)

→ The man _____

7. I go to the shop in the centre. It is cheaper. (that)

→ The shop in the centre _____

8. I went to a girl's party. She phoned me. (whose)

→ The girl _____