

HỌC LIỆU KHỐI 10

Part B: WILL, BE GOING TO & THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

I. WILL & BE GOING TO + V₀

WILL + V ₀	BE GOING TO + V ₀
+ Đưa ra dự đoán, dựa trên quan điểm cá nhân, không có bằng chứng cụ thể. E.g: I think it <u>will be</u> hotter tomorrow. + Đưa ra quyết định, yêu cầu, lời đề nghị, lời hứa ngay lúc nói. E.g: Someone's at the door. I <u>ll see</u> who it is.	+ Đưa ra dự đoán có căn cứ, dựa trên những gì ta trông thấy, nghe thấy. E.g: Look at those clouds! There's <u>going to be</u> a storm. + Dự định sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai gần. E.g: I <u>m going to stay</u> in tonight. I've already got the DVD!

II. FIRST CONDITIONAL (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1)

- Cách sử dụng:** Chỉ sự việc, hành động có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc trong tương lai.
- Công thức:**

	Mệnh đề If (Nếu)	Mệnh đề chính (thì)
Công thức	If + S + am is are (not) V1/s/es don't/doesn't + V1	S + will/ can/ may (not) + V1
Chia động từ	Thì hiện tại đơn	Động từ khuyết thiếu (not) + V nguyên mẫu

Example:

- If it rains, we will cancel the trip. (Nếu trời mưa thì chúng tôi sẽ hủy chuyến đi.)
- If we don't hurry up, we will miss our flight. (Nếu chúng ta không nhanh lên, chúng ta sẽ trễ chuyến bay.)

MỘT SỐ LƯU Ý ĐỐI VỚI CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI I:

- Mệnh đề “If”, có thể đứng trước hoặc đứng sau**
E.g: If I work hard, I'll pass my exam.
Or I'll pass my exam if I work hard. (khi mệnh đề If đứng sau thì không cần dấu phẩy)
- Có thể dùng dạng “Mệnh lệnh: V₀ ...! / Don't V₀ ...!” ở mệnh đề chính.**
Please tell him to come to my office if you see him.
Don't see my face if you tell a lie.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

Exercise 1: Complete each sentence using WILL or BE GOING TO + V₀ and the verb in brackets. In some sentences, two answers are possible.

1. Look out! She (faint) _____.
2. I (practice) _____ the piano for two hours this evening.
3. Look at that helicopter coming down. It (land) _____.
4. He's driving too fast. He (have) _____ an accident.
5. "We've run out of milk" "Oh, have we? I (go) _____ and get some"
6. Look at that crazy car! It (hit) _____ that tree.
7. It's raining. We (take) _____ an umbrella.
8. I promise I (not do) _____ that again.
9. She looks really upset. I think she (cry) _____.
10. You look tired. Sit down and I (make) _____ you a cup of coffee.
11. I think there's someone at the door" ~ "Ok, I (go) _____ and answer it"
12. I know you've got a lot to do so I (try) _____ and help you as much as possible.
13. I'm sorry I made you so angry. I (not do) _____ that again.
14. Look at the sky. It (be) _____ a cloudy day today.
15. I expect he (stay) _____ with us.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences using the first conditional.

1. If the weather _____ (be) beautiful tomorrow, we _____ (drive) to the beach.
2. If she _____ (send) the letter, they _____ (receive) it tomorrow.
3. Fred _____ (be) angry if Jack _____ (arrive) late again.
4. I _____ (come) to your house if I _____ (have) enough time.
5. If she _____ (not/pass) this exam, she _____ (not/get) the job that she wants.
6. You _____ (you/learn) a lot if you _____ (take) this course.
7. If I _____ (get) a ticket, I _____ (go) to the cinema.
8. I _____ (buy) that machine if it _____ (not/cost) too much.
9. If you _____ (run) very fast, you _____ (catch) the taxi.
10. I _____ (go) to the doctor if I _____ (not/feel) better tomorrow.
11. If they _____ (win) this match, they _____ (be) the champions.
12. _____ (drink) water if you're thirsty.
13. If there's an emergency, please _____ (call) 113.
14. Please don't disturb him if he _____ (be) busy.
15. _____ (not/touch) that button if you want to be safe.

Part D: DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. Đại từ quan hệ (relative pronoun)

Đại từ quan hệ	CÁCH DÙNG	VÍ DỤ
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người- Làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ của mệnh đề quan hệ- Không thể kết hợp với giới từ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The man who is sitting there is my friend.- Tom, who she is talking to, is my friend.
WHOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người- Làm tân ngữ của mệnh đề quan hệ- Có thể kết hợp với giới từ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The woman whom you saw is my aunt.- The man to whom she is talking is Tom.
WHICH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật- Có thể thay thế cho mệnh đề trước dấu phẩy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- This is the book which I like best.- Tom failed the exam, which is a surprise.
THAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người hoặc vật- Không kết hợp với giới từ hoặc đi với dấu phẩy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The man that is sitting there is my friend.- This is the book that I like best.
WHOSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ sự sở hữu- Dùng cho cả người và vật- Phía sau WHOSE là danh từ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The man whose leg was broken is Pete.- The cat whose tail was burn is mine.
WHERE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ nơi chốn- WHERE = IN/AT WHICH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The hotel where I stay is luxurious.- The hotel in which I stay is luxurious.
WHEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ thời gian- WHERE = IN/AT/ON WHICH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- I remember the day when I met you.- I remember the day on which I met you.
WHY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ nguyên nhân- WHERE = FOR WHICH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tell me the reason why you left me.- Tell me the reason for which you left me.

2. Các loại mệnh đề quan hệ (relative clause)

Non-defining relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)		Defining relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Là phần giải thích thêm, nếu không có mệnh đề này, mệnh đề chính vẫn có nghĩa rõ ràng.- Được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bởi các dấu phẩy.- That không được dùng trong mệnh đề này.- Không được lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ khi có chức năng làm tân ngữ trong câu. <p>✓ <i>That man, whom you saw yesterday, is Mr. Pike.</i></p> <p>✓ <i>This is Mrs. Jones, who helped me last week.</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Là bộ phận quan trọng của câu, nếu bỏ mệnh đề chính không có nghĩa rõ ràng.- Giữa các mệnh đề không có dấu phẩy.- That có thể được sử dụng trong mệnh đề này.- Có thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ khi có chức năng là tân ngữ và không đứng sau giới từ. <p>✓ <i>The man who keeps the library is Mr. Green.</i></p> <p>✓ <i>The girl that is wearing the blue dress is my sister.</i></p> <p>Lưu ý: WHOSE không được lược bỏ.</p>
- Dùng dấu “,”sau		
Danh từ riêng (Peter, Paris, ...)	This/ that/ these/ those + N (this boy, those girls,...)	My/ his/her/ our/ their/ your + N (my parents, her dog,...)

Exercise 1: Complete these sentences with the relative pronoun.

1. Do you remember Mrs. Huong, _____ taught us English?
2. The chemistry book _____ I bought was a little expensive.
3. Viet's sister has passed the driving test, _____ is good news.
4. We only employ people _____ already have computer skills.
5. The worker **with** _____ she works helped her.
6. My sister's birthday, _____ is in June, is going to be a big celebration.
7. We saw many soldiers and tanks _____ were moving to the front.
8. Were the Wright brothers the ones _____ built the first aeroplane?
9. I come from a city _____ is located in the southern part of the country.
10. The man _____ mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
11. The car _____ the robbers escaped in was a BMW.
12. The woman _____ daughter was crying tried to calm her down.
13. The postman _____ works in the village is very old.
14. The family _____ car was stolen last week is the Smiths.
15. The cowboy _____ is wearing a red shirt looks very funny.
16. A bus is a big car _____ carries lots of people.
17. The volunteers, _____ enthusiasm was obvious, finished the work quickly.
18. Children _____ like music are often good at mathematics.
19. The engineers _____ designed the building received an award.
20. The girl _____ recited the poem is my niece.
21. The newspaper to _____ we subscribe is delivered regularly.
22. Two men, neither of _____ I had been before, came into my office.
23. The village _____ I ran out of petrol didn't have a petrol station.
24. John sold his computer, _____ he no longer need, to his cousin.
25. Teddy has two cars, one of _____ is very expensive.

Exercise 4: Use a relative pronoun to combine these pairs of sentences. Use commas when necessary.

1. I bought a cell phone. I can use it to send and receive e-mail.
→ _____
2. My stereo doesn't work today. It worked yesterday.
→ _____
3. The man is a computer expert. You are talking to him.
→ _____
4. Some documents have been found. They were stolen from a car.
→ _____
5. He worked for a woman. She used to be an artist.
→ _____
6. They called a doctor. He lived nearby.
→ _____
7. I wrote an email to my sister. She lives in Italy.
→ _____
8. Linh liked the waiter. He was very friendly.
→ _____

9. We broke a car. It belonged to my uncle.

→ _____

10. Ba dropped a cup. It was new.

→ _____

11. Nam loves books. They have happy endings.

→ _____

12. I live in a city. It is in the north of Vietnam.

→ _____

13. The man is in the class. He is wearing a blue hat.

→ _____

14. The woman works in a hospital. She is from India.

→ _____

15. My sister has four sons. She lives in Japan.

→ _____

16. The man was rude. He was wearing a red shirt.

→ _____

17. The phone is on the table. It belongs to An.

→ _____

18. The TV got broken. It was my grandfather's.

→ _____

19. The radio was stolen. It was bought 35 years ago.

→ _____

20. The girl gave Binh his phone. She is his daughter.

→ _____

21. This is the laptop. My mother has just bought it.

→ _____

22. That's the man. His car is a Ferrari.

→ _____

23. I know the woman. She lives upstairs.

→ _____

24. It's the dog. I always talk to him at night.

→ _____

25. She opened the cupboard. She kept her best glasses in there.

→ _____