

## REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES

(Mệnh đề liên hệ rút gọn)

MĐLH chỉ được rút gọn khi “who/ which/ that” làm chủ ngữ.

Cách rút gọn MĐLH:

BƯỚC 1: Bỏ ĐTLH (who/ which/ that)

BƯỚC 2: Động từ ở MĐLH chia ở 3 dạng: V-ing, Ved/ V<sub>3</sub>, to infinitive

I. Dùng “**V-ing**” : khi đ.từ ở MĐLH dùng ở thể chủ động

1/ Some employees who *have to* work late will be provided with taxis.

→ Some employees **having** to work late will be provided with taxis.

2/ The people who *are crossing* the street are trying to get a better view.

→ The people **crossing** the street are trying to get a better view.

II. Dùng “**Ved/ V<sub>3</sub>**” : khi đ.từ dùng ở thể bị động

1/ All the candidates who *were selected* were given a second interview.

→ All the candidates **selected** were given a second interview.

2/ Cars that *are left* here after 11pm will be locked into the carpark.

→ Cars **left** here after 11pm will be locked into the carpark.

3/ Yesterday I read a book which *was written* by Hemingway.

→ Yesterday I read a book **written** by Hemingway.

4/ This is the painting which *was not sold* during the exhibition.

→ This is the painting **not sold** during the exhibition.

❖ **being + Ved/ V<sub>3</sub>** : khi đ.từ dùng ở thể bị động của thì HT tiếp diễn/ QK tiếp diễn

We are concerned about the people who *are being held* in prison without a trial.

→ We are concerned about the people **being held** in prison without a trial.

III. Dùng “**to infinitive**” Khi MĐLH đứng sau:

1/ **Số thứ tự:** *the first, the second, ..... the last.*

\* Neil Armstrong was *the first* person who walked on the moon.

→ Neil Armstrong was the first person **to walk** on the moon.

2/ **the only:**

\* He is *the only* person who thanked me.

→ He is the only person **to thank** me.

3/ **So sánh nhất:** *the best, the youngest, the most interesting, ...*

\* Nancy was *the youngest* that won the gold medal.

→ Nancy was the youngest **to win** the gold medal.

IV. Dùng “**to be + Ved/ V<sub>3</sub>**” khi kết hợp II và III

▪ She was *the last* person who *was taken* on the ambulance.

→ She was the last person **to be taken** on the ambulance.

## NOTES:

### 1/ Khi MĐLH có đt "to be" và sau có cụm danh từ, ta bỏ ĐTLH và to be

- Glasgow, *which is the largest city in Scotland*, lies on the River Clyde.  
→ Glasgow, **the largest city in Scotland**, lies on the River Clyde.
- Peter Donaldson, *who is our manager*, graduated in chemical engineering.  
→ Peter Donaldson, **our manager**, graduated in chemical engineering.

### 2/ Khi MĐLH có cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn, bỏ ĐTLH và "to be" → dùng cụm giới từ:

- The books which are **on the table** are mine.  
→ The books **on the table** are mine.

### 3/ Khi MĐLH có tính từ sau "to be", bỏ ĐTLH và "to be" → dùng tính từ:

- There was one seat which was **available** on the flight.  
→ There was one seat **available** on the flight.

### 4/ MĐLH dùng THAT/WHOM ở vị trí tân ngữ + động từ dùng must/ have to – bỏ WHOM/ THAT,.. và rút gọn bằng cách dùng to inf.

- + I have a lot of homework that I must do.  
→ I have a lot of homework **to do**.

### 5/ Khi đt ở dạng phủ định, ta dùng "NOT" trước dạng đt rút gọn

- I'd prefer shirts which aren't made with polyester.  
→ I'd prefer shirts **not made** with polyester.



### WHOEVER/ WHATEVER/ WHICHEVER:

We will work with **whoever** they send.

**Whoever** said those things is mistaken.

**Whatever** she did made them happy.

If you take the big boxes, I'll take **whatever** is left.

Write in pen or pencil, **whichever** you prefer.

I'll go by train or bus, **whichever** is cheaper.