**I. Đại từ quan hệ với giới từ (Relative pronouns with prepositions):**

- Trong mệnh đề quan hệ, khi đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ của giới từ thì giới từ thường có 2 vị trí:

+ Trước đại từ quan hệ: **Whom và Which**

+ Sau động từ

- Trong lối văn trang trọng, giới từ thường được đặt trước đại từ quan hệ **Whom và Which.**

Ex: \* This is the car **about which** I told you.

\* The man **about whom** you are talking is my brother.

- Trong lối nói thân mật, chúng ta thường đặt giới từ ở cuối mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex: \* This is the car **which / that** I told you **about**.

\* The man **whom/ that** you are talking **about** is my brother.

Lưu ý: + Không đặt giới từ trước Who và That.

+ Với cụm động từ: look after, come across, fill in, go on, take on, …. Thì giới từ không được dùng trước đại từ quan hệ.

Ex: The dog **which** Mr. Bean has **looked after** for 2 years becomes a big dog now.

+ Các giới từ: since, during, without không được đặt cuối mệnh đề quan hệ.

**Exercise 1: Combine:**

1. The United States consists of fifty states. Each of them has its own government.

🢫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
2. I saw a lot of new people at the party. Some of them seemed familiar.  
🢫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The concert was boring. I listened to it last weekend

🢫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. I like the village. I used to live in it.

🢫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. The little girl has gone. I borrowed this pen from her.

🢫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. The knife is very sharp. We cut bread with it.

🢫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. The speech was great. We listened to it last night.

🢫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. That ’s the woman. Jim used to be married to her.

🢫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. The boy is poor. I lent my money to him.  
🢫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2: Multiple choice:**  
1. The woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I was looking smiled.

a. at whose b. for whom c. at whom d. at which

2. The flat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he lived was dirty.

a. in which b. in what c. to which d. to whom

3. He is the boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I went to school.

a. with which b. to whom c. with whom d. to which

4. The woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I told you works in our school.

a. about which b. to which c. to whom d. about whom

5. Pam is the friend \_\_\_\_\_\_ she loves

a. to whom b. with whom c. which d. whom

6. The music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we are learning is very wonderful.

a. which b. to which c. with which d. who

7. The bus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I go to work is very fast.

a. on which b. to which c. that d. to that

8. The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I work is very nice.

a. whose b. who c. for whom d. which

9. The house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I live is very small

a. which b. what c. when d. in which

10. Do you know the person \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they were talking?

a. to who b. to whom c. in whom d. by whom

11. The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is my teacher.

A. which she is speaking to B. whom she is speaking with

C. to whom she is speaking D. to whom she is speaking with  
  
**II. MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ RÚT GỌN (Relative clauses replaced by participles and to infinitives)**

Ta sử dụng những cách sau

### ****1) Dùng cụm Ving :****

Dùng cho các mệnh đề chủ động  
e.g. The girl who is sitting next to you is my sister =  The girl sitting to you is my sister

### ****2) Dùng cụm V3/ed:****

Dùng cho các mệnh đề bị động .  
e.g. The house which is being built now belongs to Mr. John = The house built now belongs to Mr. John    
(dạng 1 và 2 là 2 dạng vô cùng phổ biến)

### ****3) Dùng cụm động từ nguyên mẫu (to Vinf)****

- Dùng khi danh từ đứng trước có các từ bổ nghĩa như :ONLY,LAST,số thứ tự như: FIRST,SECOND…  
e.g. He is the last man who left the ship = He is the last man to leave the ship.

-Động từ là HAVE/HAD  
e.g. He had something that he could/ had to do = He had something to do

-Đầu câu có HERE (BE),THERE (BE)  
e.g. There are six letters which have to be written today.  
There are six letters to be written today.

**GHI NHỚ :**  
Trong phần to inf này các bạn cần nhớ 2 điều sau:  
- Nếu chủ ngữ 2 mệnh đề khác nhau thì thêm cụm for sb trước to inf.  
e.g. We have some picture books that children can read.  
We have some picture books for children to read.  
- Tuy nhiên nếu chủ ngữ đó là đại từ có nghĩa chung chung như we,you,everyone…. thì có thể không cần ghi ra.  
e.g. Studying abroad is the wonderful thing that we must think about.  
Studying abroad is the wonderful (for us ) to think about.  
- Nếu trước relative pronoun có giới từ thì phải đem xuống cuối câu. ( đây là lỗi dễ sai nhất).  
e.g. We have a peg on which we can hang our coat.  
We have a peg to hang our coat on.

### ****4) Dùng cụm danh từ (đồng cách danh từ )****

Dùng khi mệnh đề tình từ có dạng:  
S + BE + DANH TỪ /CỤM DANH TỪ/CỤM GIỚI TỪ  
Cách làm:  
-bỏ who ,which và be  
e.g. Football, which is a popular sport, is very good for health.  
Football, a popular sport, is very good for health.  
We visited Barcelona, **which is** a city in northern Spain = We visited Barcelona, a city in northern Spain.

**BÀI TẬP RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ TRONG TIẾNG ANH**

1.The man who is standing there is a clown.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
2. The envelop which lies on the table has no stamp on it.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
3. Benzene, which was discovered by Faraday, became the starting point in the manufacture of many dyes, perfumes and explosives.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
4. My grandmother, who is old and sick, never goes out of the house.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
5. The student don't know how to do exercise which were given by the teacher yesterday.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
6. The diagrams which were made by young Faraday were sent to Sir Humphry Davy at the end of 1812.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
7. The gentleman who lives next door to me is a well-known orator.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
8. All the astronauts who are orbiting the earth in space capsules are weightless.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
9. All students who don't hand in their papers will fail in the exam.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
10. I saw many houses that were destroyed by the storm.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
11. The street which leads to the school is very wide.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
12. The system which is used here is very successful.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
13. John, who teaches my son, is my neighbor.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
14. Trains which leave from this station take an hour to get to London.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
15. The candidates who are sitting for the exam are all from Vietnam.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
16. We are driving on the road which was built in 1980.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
17. Customers who complain about the service should see the manager.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
18. The city which was destroyed during the war has now been rebuilt.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
19. My brother, who met you yesterday, works for a big firm.

…………………………………………………………………………….  
20. The vegetable which are sold in this shop are grown without chemicals

…………………………………………………………………………….

**III. OMISSION OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS (LƯỢC BỎ ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ)**

Khi nào có thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ WHO, WHICH, WHOM...

Chỉ khi nó làm túc từ và phía trước nó không có dấu phẩy, không có giới từ (whose không được bỏ).

e.g: This is the book which I buy.

—> This is the book I buy. (Đây là cuốn sách mà tôi mua.)

***Ta thấy which là túc từ (chủ từ là I, động từ là buy), phía trước không có dấu phẩy hay giới từ nên có thế bỏ which.***

e.g: This is my book, which I bought 2 years a so.

(Đây là cuốn sách của tôi, mà tôi đã mua cách đây 2 năm.)

***Trước chữ which có dấu phẩy nên không thể bỏ được.***

e.g: This is the house in which I live, (Đây là ngôi nhà mà tôi sống.)

***Trước which có giới từ in nên cũng không bỏ which được.***

e.g: This is the man who lives near my house.

(Đây là người đàn ông sống gần nhà tỏi.)

Who là chủ từ (của động tử lives) nên không thể bỏ được.

**BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG**

**Combine the following sentences using relative pronouns and tick the sentences in which the relative pronoun can be omitted.**

**1.** Those young men are engineers. They are building the bridge.

**2.** Mr. Martin was born in Paris. He went to London three years ago.

**3.** The man is talking to my father. He spent 15 minutes measuring our kitchen.

**4.** The young man is talking to our teacher. He is Ba’s brother.

**5.** The boys are interested in football. It is a popular game all over the world.

**6.** The student kept talking about the project. It was done last week.

**7.** The lecturer is my uncle. He gave an interesting talk on TV last night.

**8.** Their parents are anxious about their children. The children come back late.



**9.** I come from a city. This city is located in the southern part of the country.



**10.** That was the time. He managed the enterprise at that time.

**11.** The book is very interesting. It was written by Jane Austen.

**12.** Romeo and Juliet were lovers. Their parents hated each other.



**13.** The teacher is Mr. Pike. We studied him last year.



**14.** The problem has been discussed in class. We are very interested in it.

**15.** The beef was really delicious. We had it for lunch.

**16.** This is my computer. My father has just bought it in the city.

**17.** I will introduce the man to you. He is sharing the flat with me.



**18.** The boy gave his parents big hugs before he left. He went abroad to study.



**19.** This is Mrs. Jones. Her son won the championship last year.



**20.** I like the diamond ring. Mary is wearing it.

## IV. CLEFT SENTENCES (CÂU CHẺ)

A. LÝ THUYẾT

**Câu chẻ (Cleft Sentences)**được sử dụng với chức năng nhấn mạnh vào một thành phần của câu như chủ ngữ, tân ngữ hay trạng từ...

## ****1. Nhấn mạnh chủ từ (Subject focus)****

- Cấu trúc:**It + is/was + Chủ ngữ (Subject) + that + V + O …**

- Ví dụ:

+**My sister** made me a cake.

→ It was my sister  that made me a cake.

+ **Her absence at the party** made me sad.

→ It was her absence at the party that made me sad.

## ****2. Nhấn mạnh tân ngữ (Object focus)****

- Cấu trúc: **It + is / was + Tân ngữ (Object)+ that + S + V...**

- Ví dụ:

+ I met **Trang** at the party.

→ It was Trang that I met at the party.

+ My brother bought**an old car**from our neighbor.

→ It was an old car that my brother bought from our neighbor.

## ****3. Nhấn mạnh trạng từ (Adverbial focus)****

- Cấu trúc:**It + is / was + Adverbial phrase + that + S + V …**

- Ví dụ:

+ I met him**in this restaurant**.

→ It was in this restaurant that I met him.

+ My father bought a new car **last Sunday.**

→ It was last Sunday that my father bought a new car.

B. BÀI TẬP

**Rewrite the sentences to focus attention on the underlined information. Start with *it + is/was +………. That +………...***

1. She bought the car from Tom.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

1. My secretary sent the bill to Mr. Harding yesterday.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

1. He already plays for national side; he only turned professional last year.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

1. The film was made in Bristol.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

1. We are coming to stay with Jane this weekend.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Columbus sailed to America in 1492.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. The president makes the important decisions.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

1. I'm not looking forward to physics, but I'm most worried about, the statistics exam.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

1. She's been seeing a doctor at Newtown Hospital, but she's having the operation in the Queen Mary Hospital.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Caroline has been feeling a bit depressed for some time, so she booked a holiday in Amsterdam to cheer her up.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

1. I paid a visit to Ha Long Bay in 1966.

1. I want to see the manager; I don’t want to see his assistant.

1. The flight was put off because the weather was too bad.

1. I met Mary at the party last night.

1. The meeting started at 7.30 a.m

1. She bought him a present at the shop.

1. The words do not matter so much as the way you say them.

-

1. They couldn’t solve this serious problem.

-

1. The man is learning English.

-

1. The boy hit the dog in the garden.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….