**UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS**

1. **RELATIVES CLAUSES: mệnh đề quan hệ**
	1. **Định nghĩa:**

**Mệnh đề quan hệ** (mệnh đề tính từ) bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ: ***who, whom, which, that, whose*** hay những trạng từ quan hệ: ***why, where, when***. Mệnh đề quan hệ dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước nó.

Ví dụ: - The woman ***who is wearing the T-shirt*** is my girlfriend.

Trong câu này phần được viết chữ nghiêng được gọi là một relative clause, nó đứng sau “the woman” và dùng để xác định danh từ đó.

Nếu bỏ mệnh đề này ra chúng ta vẫn có một câu hoàn chỉnh:

- The woman is my girlfriend.

Mệnh đề quan hệ có hai loại: **mệnh đề quan hệ xác định** và **mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định**

# Mệnh đề xác định (Defining relative clauses)

* *Là mệnh đề được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó, cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu; không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa. Tất cả các đại từ quan hệ (who, whom, which, that) được sử dụng trong mệnh đề xác định.*

Ex: Do you know the name of the man? **He** came here yesterday

=> Do you know the name of the man *who came here yesterday*?

Ex: That man is coming to my house for dinner. You met ***him*** yesterday.

=> That man ***, who/ whom you met yesterday,*** is coming to my house for dinner.

## **LƯU Ý**: Mệnh đề không xác định có dấu phẩy

* 1. **Mệnh đề không xác định (Defining relative clauses)**

*-Là mệnh đề cung cấp thêm thông tin về một người, một vật hoặc một sự việc đã được xác định. Mệnh đề không xác định là mệnh đề không nhất thiết phải có trong câu, không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa. Nó được sử dụng khi danh từ là danh từ xác định(* ***tên riêng,this/ that/ these/ those+N;***

***my/your/his/her/their/our+N****) và được ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng một hoặc hai dấu phẩy (,)*

# Relative Pronouns (Các đại từ quan hệ)

## ***WHO:*** Who là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người

* Làm chủ từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

*….. N (person) + WHO + V + O*

Ex: The woman is a doctor. **She** lives next door

=> The woman who lives next door is a doctor.

* + 1. ***WHOM:*** Whom là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người
* làm túc từ cho động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

*…..N (person) + WHOM + S + V*

Ex: George is a person. I admire **him** very much

=> George is a person whom I admire very much

* + 1. ***WHICH:*** Which là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật
* làm chủ từ hoặc túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

*….N (thing) + WHICH + V + O*

*….N (thing) + WHICH + S + V*

Ex: The machine is working again now. **It** broke down.

=> The machine which broke down is working again now.

* + 1. ***THAT:*** That là đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người lẫn vật Ex: The woman is a novelist. **She** lived here before us.

\* Các trường hợp phải dùng " ***that***"

* sau các hình thức ***so sánh nhất***
* sau các từ: ***only, the first, the last***
* danh từ đi trước bao gồm ***cả người và vật***
* đi sau các đại từ bất định, đại từ phủ định, đại từ chỉ số lượng: ***no one, nobody, nothing, anyone, anything, anybody, someone, something, somebody, all, some, any, little, none.***

# Các trường hợp không dùng that:

* trong mệnh đề quan hệ *không xác định*
* sau *giới từ*

**II/ ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION *(MỆNH ĐỀ*** *TRẠNG TỪ CHỈ SỰ NHƯỢNG BỘ)*

# (Al)though / even though

***Although / Though/ Even though + S + V***, S + V. S + V ***although / though/ even though + S + V***.

Ex: Although he is tired, he goes to work. *(Mặc dù anh ấy mệt, anh ấy vẫn đi làm.)*

# In spite of / Despite

S + V + ***in spite of / despite + V-ing/ N***. ***In spite of / Despite + V-ing/ N***, S + V.

Ex: I arrived on time ***in spite of / despite*** the heavy traffic.

I couldn’t sleep ***in spite of / despite*** being tired.

# Lưu ý:

## Chúng ta cũng có thể nói “in spite of the fact (that)” hay “despite the fact (that)”.

Ex: I didn’t get the job ***in spite of the fact (that) / despite the fact (that)*** I was extremely qualified.

# UNIT 10: LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

**I. MAY AND MIGHT**

1. **Diễn tả một khả năng có thể xảy ra, nhưng không chắc chắn lắm: MAY / MIGHT + V (bare infinitive)**

## Ex: What is in this box? - It may / might be a watch.

* **Note**: **May** chắc chắn hơn **Might**

**MAY NOT / MIGHT NOT (mightn’t)** là dạng phủ định của may / might Ex: Ann may not come to the party tonight. She isn't well.

## (=perhaps she will not come)

(Có thể Ann sẽ không đi dự tiệc vào tối nay. Cô ấy không được khỏe.) (= có lẽ cô ấy sẽ không tới)

1. **MAY / MIGHT diễn tả khả năng không chắc chắn ở tương lai.**

Ex: He may / might come tomorrow.

1. **MAY có thể dùng để xin phép và cho phép:**

Ex: May I go out? Yes, you may.

**III. CONDITIONAL SENTENCE 2 (**CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 2)

# Cách dùng:

## + Dùng để diễn tả sự việc, khả năng trái ngược hoặc không thể diễn ra ở thực tại hoặc tương lai.

**Cấu trúc:**

+ Tương tự điều kiện loại 1, câu điều kiện loại 2 gồm 2 mệnh đề:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If-clause** | **Main clause** |
| **If + S + V2/-ed + O,****(be => were)** | **S + would + V-bare inf. could****might** |

**Mệnh đề chính**: **would / could / might + V-bare inf.**

Ex: If I turned on the radio, my baby would wake up.

**Note:**

+ Với câu điều kiện loại 2, QK của "to be" là "were" được chia với tất cả chủ ngữ. Ex: If this mobile phone **were** cheaper, I could buy it.

**2. Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 2: Were + S + (to + V) + ……, S + would/ could/ might + V- bare inf.**

* Nếu trong câu có động từ “were”, thì ta bỏ “if” rồi đảo “were” lên đầu. Ex: If I were a bird, I would fly.

→ Were I a bird, I would fly.

* Nếu trong câu không có động từ “were”, thì ta bỏ “if” rồi mượn “were’ và dùng “to + V” Ex: If I learnt Russian, I would read a Russian book.

→ Were I to learn Russian, I would read a Russian book

### B. PRACTICE

**Bài 1: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.**

1. Yesterday my brother (bought/was bought me) a new T-shirt.
2. Who (was broken/broke) the vase?
3. Yesterday I was having dinner when my door (was knocked/was knocking).
4. At the moment my car (is polishing/is being polished) by my brother.
5. This car (has been used/has used) by Mr. Smith for 5 years.
6. The early train to Manchester city (leaves/is left) at 6 am tomorrow.
7. No one (has heard/has been heard) about the accident last night.
8. If you work hard, you (will reward/will be rewarded).
9. (Have the police caught/Have the poloce been caught) the thieves yet?
10. Which dress (chose/was chosen) to wear by Jane last night?
11. At this time next month, I (will be visiting/will be visited) London with my family.
12. The children (are looking/are being looked) after by a babysister.
13. You (will be receive/ will receive) a lot of compliments if you win the contest.
14. Jim didn’t realize that his wallet (stole/was stolen) until he came home.
15. (Was you brought/Was you bringing) by your grandparents when you were small?

### Bài 2: Hoàn thành các câu sau với thể bị động của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì thích hợp.

1. I (usually take) to the cinema by my parents every month.
2. (Jim/inform) of the exact date of the conference? No, he wasn’t.
3. The concert (broadcast) live tomorrow.
4. Yesterday, temparature (forecast) to reach 400C.
5. At this time tomorrow, a birthday cake (make) for our best friend Jessy.
6. Who (rob) of all the properties last week?
7. All the members (treat) equally in our organization.
8. Nothing (do) so far to prepare for the coming storm.
9. When I was small, I often (call) by my nickname.
10. Yesterday, Jim was playing with his dog when the doorbell (ring) .
11. What \_(do) so far to lessen the impact of natural disasters?
12. At 8 o’clock yesterday, my brother (feed) by my mother while I (look) after by my father.
13. This film (never show) on television before.
14. If you submit your assignment late, you (punish) by your teacher.
15. I think more attempts (make) in the future to protect people from natura catastrophes.
16. No feasible solutions to this problem (put) forward yet.
17. I don’t think that black café (prefer) by many people.
18. Last week, everyone in my class (snow) under.
19. (these sheep raise) by the local people?
20. Every student (anticipate) to finish their essay before the deadline.

### Bài 3: Chuyển những câu chủ động sau đây thành câu bị động.

1. Jim will pick me to the airport tomorrow.
2. Peter wrote his report last week.
3. They will replace the old equipment with new one.
4. What will they do to prevent natural disasters?
5. I think we will soon use up the natural resourses.
6. The children water the trees every two days.
7. They never mentioned Jim in their conversation.
8. At this time next month I will be sitting an English text.
9. When will they sell their new products?
10. At midnight, my brother and I was making a wish list.
11. My mother is preparing dinner at the moment.
12. No one will buy products with poor quality.
13. They will not allow your dog to enter the museum.
14. Have anyone heard of Jim and Jane’s luxury wedding?
15. The boys are using the computer to look up information.

### Bài 4: Chuyển những câu bị động dưới đây thành câu chủ động.

1. A gift was sent to me by my old students.
2. You are not allow by the teacher to cheat in the exam.
3. My table is being fixed by my father.
4. How long has this fax machine been used by Mr. Green?
5. The singer was not recognized by his fan when he was at the restaurant.
6. He will be disqualified from the competition by the judges if he uses drugs.
7. All the unnecessary lights will be turned off to save energy.
8. Jane was prevented from staying up too late by her mother.
9. Was this document typed by Mr. Brown?
10. Many dead people were found by the recuers after the earthquake.

### Bài 5: Hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành của động từ.

1. When I arrived at the station, the train (leave) .
2. My friend (live) in China before she moved to American.
3. They (never been) here before.
4. After I (finish) my breakfast, I went to work.
5. The student (not finish) their assignments so they were in great troubles.
6. After the couple (eat) seafood at a seaside restauran, they felt sick.
7. If you (listen) to my advice, you wouldn’t have made that silly mistake.
8. What did Jim do after he (finish) his homework?
9. The trees were dead because it (be) dry all the summer.
10. (you/meet) Jane anywhere before?
11. Yesterday I was late for the train becase I (forget) my ticket home.
12. Peter told me that he (prepare) every thing for his party.
13. The grass was yellow as it (not rain)
14. The electricity was cut off because we (not pay)

all summer.

our hydro bill on time.

1. We (not eat) all the morning sowe felt very hungry.

### Bài 6: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

* 1. My co-worker (had not used/didn’t use) email before, so I showed him how to use it.
	2. Because I (hadn’t studied/didn’t study) for the test, I was very nervous.
	3. The wave (had destroyed/ destroyed) the sandcastle that we had built yesterday.
	4. When shewent out to meet her friends, she (had already done/ already did) all the chores.
	5. The waitress brought a drink that I (didn’t order/ hadn’t ordered) before.
	6. (Had you given/ did you give) James a ring before you dropped by his apartment?
	7. Susan (took/had taken) a rest after she had washed all the dishes.
	8. When Jim came to the meeting, everyone (had left/left).
	9. Before she had dinner, she (had washed/washed) her hands carefully.
	10. Before I (had gone/went) out, I asked my parents for permissions.
	11. I could not remember the name of the man we (met/had met) the week before.
	12. We (ate/had eaten) all the cakes mymom had made.
	13. Before she (came/had come) home, she had met some of her old friends.
	14. Before Jane (started/ had started) to make the cake, she had prepared all the ingredients.
	15. I (had fed/fed) my cat before I left home.

### Bài 7: Đánh dấu [] trước câu đúng, đánh dấu [x] trước câu có lỗi sai và sửa lại cho đúng.

 1. The tallest building in our city was collapsed last week.

 2. All the people in my village have already evacuated before the food.

 3. How many people were the rescuers found yesterday?

 4. Temporary shelters will be providing to the food victims.

 5. Their houses swept away in the storm.

 6. Were anyone injured by the flying debris in the storm.

 7. Natural disasters are wreaked havoc on human and the environment.

 8.What has done to support the people in the flooded area?

 9. Many people havedonated money to build houses for poor people.

 10. They were informed about upcoming storm by the local authorities.

### Bài 8: Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu dưới đây.

1. I (tell) by Jim that he (paint) the entire house.
2. Japanese children (teach) how to escape an earthquake at an early age.
3. When we (arrive) , we (find) that the bus (leave) .
4. The police (evacuate) the building before it (collapse) .
5. When she (call) me last night, I (go) to sleep, so I could’t answer her.
6. I (never meet) Peter before the party last night.
7. Food and shelters (provide) \_to the local people at the moment.
8. What (do) so far to minimize the impacts of natural disasters in our country.
9. I (prepare) carefully before I (give) the the presentation about the impacts of natural disasters.
10. My friend (save) a lot of money before he (decide) to buy a new house.
11. I hope that financial aids (offer) to the poor people in the drought area.
12. Peter and Jane (eat) before they (come) to see me.
13. So far, hundreds of the temporary shelters (provide) to the earthquake victims.
14. A relief agency (just found) to lessen the effects of the flood on human’s property.
15. Survivors of the earthquake (receive) their normal life.

help from the authorities before they could get back to

### Bài 9: Hoàn thành những câu sau với dạng đúng của những động từ cho sẳn.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| evacuate | injure | rescue | provide |
| forecast | destroy | suffer | cause |

* 1. Many people
	2. The locals
	3. Free food and fresh water

from waterborne diseases after the severe flood last year. from their village to escape the earthquake already.

to the victims of natural disaster every year.

* 1. Five people from drowning in the rushing stream so far.
	2. The tornado many houses before it stopped.
	3. Some people after the earthquake.
	4. A hurricane by the meteorologists to reach our area next week.
	5. Every year, natural disasters loss of human life, damage to property and deterioration of

the environment.

### Bài 10: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

Throughout its history, Japan (1) from the destructive sea surges, known as tsunami. Tsunamis (2) by earthquakes, hundreds of which strike Japan each year. It is of utmost importance that Japan is always ready for this chain of natural disasters. In Japan, high-rise buildings in major cities (3)\_ so that they (4) rather than shake during earthquakes, making them safer. Besides, new regualtions for quake- proofing buildings came into force, and some local governments (5) citizens a structural health check on their homes. Some coastal areas have tsunamis (6) , while others (7) built floodgates to withstand

inflows of water from tsunamis. And if an earthquake above a certain magnitude (8) , the bullet train will stop and nuclear and other plants will automatically go into temporary shut-down.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A.had suffered | B. has suffered | C. had been suffered | D. has been suffered |
| 2. A.trigger | B. are triggered | C. triggered | D. were triggered |
| 3. A.design | B. are designed | C. designed | D. were designed |
| 4. A.sway | B. are swaying | C. are swayed | D. have swayed |
| 5. A. offer | B. are offering | C. are offered | D. offered |
| 6. A.home | B. house | C. shelter | D. habitat |
| 7. A.build | B. are building | C. are built | D. have built |
| 8. A.strikes | B. is striking | C. has struck | D. is struck |