

Relative Clauses - Mệnh đề quan hệ

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.

Relative Pronouns - Đại từ quan hệ

Đại từ quan hệ	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
Who	Làm chủ ngữ, đại diện ngôi người	I told you about the woman who lives next door.
Which	Làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, đại diện ngôi đồ vật, động vật Bổ sung cho cả câu đứng trước nó	Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof? He couldn't read which surprised me.
Whose	Chỉ sở hữu cho người và vật	Do you know the boy whose mother is a nurse?
Whom	Đại diện cho tân ngữ chỉ người	I was invited by the professor whom I met at the conference.
That	Đại diện cho chủ ngữ chỉ người, vật, đặc biệt trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (who, which vẫn có thể sử dụng được)	I don't like the table that stands in the kitchen.

I. Các đại từ quan hệ

1. WHO

- làm chủ từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ
- thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người

- N (person) + WHO + V + O

2. WHOM

- làm túc từ cho động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ
- thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người

-N (person) + WHOM + S + V

3. WHICH

- làm chủ từ hoặc túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ
- thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật

-N (thing) + WHICH + V + O
-N (thing) + WHICH + S + V

4. THAT

- có thể thay thế cho vị trí của who, whom, which trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định
- * Các trường hợp thường dùng "that":
- khi đi sau các hình thức so sánh nhất

- khi đi sau các từ: only, the first, the last
- khi danh từ đi trước bao gồm cả người và vật
- khi 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.
Ex: He was the most interesting person that I have ever met.
It was the first time that I heard of it.

These books are all that my sister left me.

She talked about the people and places that she had visited.

* Các trường hợp không dùng that:

- trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định

- sau giới từ

5. WHOSE

Dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật, thường thay cho các từ: her, his, their, hoặc hình thức 's
.....N (person, thing) + WHOSE + N + V

II. Các trạng từ quan hệ

1. WHY: mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ lý do, thường thay cho cụm for the reason, for that reason.

.....N (reason) + WHY + S + V ...

Ex: I don't know the reason. You didn't go to school for that reason.

- I don't know the reason why you didn't go to school.

2. WHERE: thay thế từ chỉ nơi chốn, thường thay cho there

....N (place) + WHERE + S + V

(WHERE = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)

Ex: a/ The hotel wasn't very clean. We stayed t that hotel.

- The hotel where we stayed wasn't very clean.
- The hotel at which we stayed wasn't very clean.

3. WHEN: thay thế từ chỉ thời gian, thường thay cho từ then

....N (time) + WHEN + S + V ...

(WHEN = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)

Ex: Do you still remember the day? We first met on that day.

- Do you still remember the day when we first met?
- Do you still remember the day on which we first met?

I don't know the time. She will come back then. → I don't know the time when she will come back.

III. Các loại Mệnh đề quan hệ

Có hai loại mệnh đề quan hệ: mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Defining relative clauses): là mệnh đề được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề xác định là mệnh đề cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa. Nó được sử dụng khi danh từ là danh từ không xác định và không dùng dấu phẩy ngăn cách nó với mệnh đề chính.
2. Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định (Non-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 và được ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng một hoặc hai dấu phẩy (,) hay dấu gạch ngang (-)

Ex: Dalat, which I visited last summer, is very beautiful. (Non-defining relative clause)

Note: để biết khi nào dùng mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định, ta lưu ý các điểm sau:

- Khi danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa là một danh từ riêng
- Khi danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa là một tính từ sở hữu (my, his, her, their)
- Khi danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa là một danh từ đi với this, that, these, those

Tổng hợp bài tập về đại từ quan hệ trong tiếng Anh

I. Chọn câu đúng:

1. She gives her children everything they want.
A. that B. who C. whom D. what
2. Tell me you want and I will try to help you.
A. that B. what C. who D. which
3. The place we spent our holiday was really beautiful.
A. what B. who C. where D. which
4. What was the name of the girl....passport was stolen?
A. whose B. who C. which D. when
5. The bed I slept in was too soft.
A. whose B. which C. what D. who
6. Nora is the only person understands me.
A. which B. who C. what D. whose
7. Why do you always disagree with everything...I say?
A. who B. which C. when D. what
8. This is an awful film. It is the worst...I have never seen.
A. who B. that C. what D. whom
9. The hotel ...we stayed was not clean.
A. who B. that C. where D. when
10. The last time ...I saw her, she looked very beautiful.
A. who B. that C. where D. when
11. What was the name of the people ...car had broken down.
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
12. I recently went back to the town...I was born.
A. what B. where C. who D. which
13. The reason I phoned him was to invite him to a party.

A. what B. whose C. why D. which

14. I don't agree with you have just said.

A. what B. who C. when D. which

15. She told me her address I wrote on a piece of paper.

A. what B. which C. when D. where

16. The dress didn't fit her, so she took it back to the shop she had bought it.

A. where B. which C. what D. when

17. Do you know the girl Tom is talking to?

A. whom B. what C. which D. whose

18. I gave her all the money I had.

A. that B. what C. when D. whose

19. The party we went to wasn't very enjoyable.

A. who B. when C. that D. where

20. The stories Tom tells are usually very funny.

A. when B. that C. where D. who

21. I met the woman can speak 6 languages.

A. who B. that C. which D. whom

22. Have you seen the money was on the table?

A. who B. which C. where D. whom

23. Where is the picture was on the wall?

A. when B. where C. which D. who

24. I don't like people never stop talking.

A. who B. which C. whom D. whose

25. Why does she always wear clothes are too small for her?

A. which B. who C. whose D. where

26. The factory John works in is the biggest in town.

A. when B. where C. which D. how

27. Have you ever seen the photographs Ann took?

A. that B. where C. when D. who

28. Everybody went to the party enjoyed it very much.

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

29. 1945 was the year the second world war ended.

A. which B. why C. when D. where

30. Is there a shop near here I can buy a postcard?

A. when B. which C. where D. who

II. Fill in the blanks with WHO, WHICH or THAT:

1. The men _____ lives next-door are English.
2. The dictionary _____ you gave me is very good.
3. Do you know the girls _____ are standing outside the church?
4. The police are looking for the thief _____ got into my house last night.
5. The chocolate _____ you like comes from the United States.
6. I have lost the necklace _____ my mother gave me on my birthday.
7. A burglar is someone _____ breaks into a house and steals things.
8. Buses _____ go to the airport run every half hour.
9. I can't find the key _____ opens this door.
10. I gave you a book _____ had many pictures.
11. I don't like the boy _____ Sue is going out with.
12. Did you see the beautiful dress _____ she wore yesterday.
13. The man _____ she is going to marry is very rich.
14. This is the bank _____ was robbed yesterday.
15. He wore a mask _____ made him look like Mickey Mouse.

III. Fill in the blanks with WHO, WHICH or WHOSE:

1. He arrived with a friend _____ waited outside in the car.
2. The man _____ mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
3. The car _____ the robbers escaped in was a BMW.
4. The woman _____ daughter was crying tried to calm her down.
5. The postman _____ works in the village is very old.
6. The family _____ car was stolen last week is the Smiths.
7. The cowboy _____ is wearing a red shirt looks very funny.
8. A bus is a big car _____ carries lots of people.

- 9. The volunteers, _____ enthusiasm was obvious, finished the work quickly.
- 10. Children _____ like music are often good at mathematics.
- 11. The engineers _____ designed the building received an award.
- 12. The girl _____ recited the poem is my niece.
- 13. The townspeople, _____ pride in their community is well- known, raised enough money to build a new town hall.
- 14. The Pacific Ocean, _____ might have been crossed by raft during the Stone Age, is the world’s largest ocean.
- 15. The newspaper to _____ we subscribe is delivered regularly.

IV. Combine These Pairs Of Sentences Using Relative Pronouns:

- 1. The first boy has just moved. He knows the truth.
.....
- 2. I don’t remember the man. You said you met him at the canteen last week.
.....
- 3. The only thing is how to go home. It make me worried.
.....
- 4. The most beautiful girl lives city. I like her long hair very much.
.....
- 5. He was Tom. I met him at the bar yesterday.
.....
- 6. The children often go swimming on Sundays. They have much free time then.
.....
- 7. They are looking for the man and his dog. They have lost the way in the forest.
.....
- 8. The tree has lovely flowers. The tree stands near the gate of my house.
.....
- 9. My wife wants you to come to dinner. You were speaking to my wife
.....
- 10. The last man has just returned from the farm. I want to talk to him at once.
.....

11. The students will be awarded the present. The students' reports are very valuable.
.....
12. The book was a lovely story. I was reading it yesterday.
.....
13. The botanist will never forget the day. He found a strange plant on that day.
.....
14. Someone is phoning you. He looked for you three hours ago.
.....
15. The man works for my father's company. The man's daughter is fond of dancing.
.....

ĐÁP ÁN

I. Chọn câu đúng:

- 1.A 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.B
6.B 7.B 8.B 9.C 10.D
11.D 12.B 13.C 14.A 15.B
16.A 17.A 18.A 19.C 20.B
21.A 22.B 23.C 24.A 25.A
26.C 27.A 28.D 29.C 30.C

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