

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12: MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (RELATIVE CLAUSES)

❖ Mệnh đề quan hệ:

Mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề dùng để giải thích rõ hơn về danh từ đứng trước nó. Nó được nối bởi một đại từ quan hệ.

Ví dụ: The woman *who is talking to the teacher* is my mother.

Trong câu này phần được viết chữ nghiêng được gọi là một relative clause, nó đứng sau danh từ “the woman” và dùng để xác định danh từ đó. Mệnh đề quan hệ được sử dụng với một đại từ quan hệ.

1. Các đại từ quan hệ

Đại từ quan hệ	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
Who	Làm chủ ngữ và thay thế cho 1 danh từ chỉ người	I told you about the woman who lives next door.
Whom	Làm tân ngữ và thay thế cho 1 danh từ chỉ người	I was invited by the professor whom I met at the conference.
Which	Làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ và thay thế cho 1 danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật.	Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof? She gave me a book which I like very much.
Whose	Chỉ sở hữu; whose được dùng với cả người và vật	Do you know the boy whose mother is a nurse?
That	Có thể dùng thay thế cho who/ whom/ which trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.	The boy that (who) is the most intelligent in this class is my brother. The doctor that (whom) you met at the hospital is very talented. I like the dress that (which) she is wearing.

➤ Chú ý:

Có 2 loại mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định và mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định.

Mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định (Defining relative clause)	Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định (Non-defining relative clause)
<p>Đây là mệnh đề cần thiết. Mệnh đề này là một bộ phận của câu. Thiếu nó câu sẽ không đầy đủ ý nghĩa.</p> <p><i>Ví dụ:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I told you about the woman who lives next door. - I was invited by the professor whom I met at the conference. - Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof? She gave me a book which I like very much. - Do you know the boy whose mother is a nurse? <p>Lưu ý: Có thể dùng THAT trong mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định.</p>	<p>Đây là loại mệnh đề không cần thiết vì tiền ngữ đã được xác định, không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bằng các dấu phẩy. Trước danh từ thường có: <i>this, that, these, those, my, his...</i> hoặc tên riêng.</p> <p><i>Ví dụ:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That man, whom you saw yesterday, is Mr Pike. - This is Mr Jones, who helped me last week. - Mary, whose sister I know, has won an Oscar. - Harry told me about his new job, which he's enjoying very much. <p>Lưu ý: Không được dùng THAT trong mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định (non-defining relative clause).</p>

2. Relative adverb (Trạng từ quan hệ)

Trạng từ quan hệ có thể được sử dụng thay cho một đại từ quan hệ và giới từ. Cách nói này sẽ làm cho câu dễ hiểu hơn.

Ví dụ: This is the shop **in which** I bought my bike.

→ This is the shop **where** I bought my bike.

Trạng từ quan hệ	Nghĩa	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
when	in/on which	Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ cụm thời gian	I remember the day <i>when</i> we met him
where	in/at which	Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ nơi chốn	I remember the place <i>where</i> we met him
why	for which	Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ lí do	I remember the reason <i>why</i> we met him

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12: MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (RELATIVE CLAUSES)

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answers: relative pronouns.

- The book _____ I bought at the bookstore yesterday is expensive.
A. who B. whose C. that D. B and C are correct
- What is the name of the blonde girl _____ just came in?
A. who B. whose C. whom D. A and B are correct
- I don't like people _____ lose their tempers easily.
A. who B. whose C. that D. A and C are correct
- Mexico City, _____ has a population of over 10 million, is probably the fastest growing city in the world.
A. which B. whose C. that D. A and C are correct
- This is Henry _____ sister works for my father.
A. who B. whose C. that D. A and C are correct
- The girl _____ design had been chosen stepped to the platform to receive the award.
A. whose B. whom C. that D. which
- Could you iron the trousers _____ are hanging up behind the door?
A. who B. which C. that D. B and C are correct
- Where is the girl _____ sell tickets?
A. who B. whose C. whom D. A and C are correct
- The man _____ we consider our leader had much experience in climbing mountains.
A. who B. whose C. whom D. A and C are correct
- The artist _____ name I couldn't remember was one of the best I had ever seen.
A. who B. whose C. that D. A and C are correct

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answers: relative adverbs.

- A café is a small restaurant _____ people can get a light meal.
A. where B. which C. that D. All are correct
- Alaska, _____ my brother lives, is the largest state in the US.
A. which B. where C. who D. All are correct
- This is the house _____ we often stay in the summer.
A. where B. which C. that D. All are correct
- Do you remember the clock tower _____ I first met you?
A. where B. which C. that D. All are correct
- Tell me the reason _____ you were absent yesterday.
A. where B. when C. why D. that
- There was a time _____ dinosaurs dominated the earth.
A. which B. when C. that D. why
- The house in _____ I was born and grew up was destroyed in an earthquake ten years ago.
A. which B. where C. that D. All are correct
- Summer is the time of the year _____ the weather is the hottest.
A. that B. which C. when D. B and C are correct

9. The reason _____ Jim has just lost his job is that he didn't work hard enough.
 A. that B. which C. why D. B and C are correct
10. They hid me the money in a place _____ it was safe from robbers.
 A. which B. where C. that D. All are correct

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with relative pronoun: who, whom, that, which.

1. Have you got the money _____ I lent you yesterday?
2. Peter, _____ I had seen earlier, wasn't at the party.
3. This is the machine _____ cost half a million pounds.
4. Mary, _____ had been listening to the conversation, looked angry.
5. Have you read the book _____ I gave you?
6. The house, _____ they bought three months ago, looks lovely.
7. Mrs. Jackson, _____ had been very ill, died yesterday.
8. She is the woman _____ sister looks after the baby for us.
9. The dog, _____ had been very quiet, suddenly started barking.
10. I didn't receive the letters _____ she sent me.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with relative pronoun or adverb.

1. Please tell me the reason _____ I should let you go
2. Tell me the countries _____ the traffic moves on the left-hand side.
3. We keep our bread in the fridge _____ it doesn't go bad
4. I used to enjoy the summer _____ we had a big family picnic.
5. Did you remember the day _____
6. Thank you very much for the present

I first met you?

_____ you sent me.

7. This is Mrs. Jones, _____ son won the championship last year.
8. All of the people are looking at the man _____ son has been kidnapped.
9. The student with _____ she was dancing had a slight limb.
10. The man for _____ I was waiting didn't turn up.

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences with relative pronoun: who, whom, that, which.

1. Tom made a number of suggestions, most of _____ were very helpful.
2. Mart has three brothers, all of _____ are married.
3. We were given a lot of information, most of _____ was useless.
4. There were a lot of people at the party, only a few of _____ I had met before.
5. I sent her two letters, neither of _____ she has received.
6. I have two sisters, both of _____ are doctors.
7. He lent me many picture-books, most of _____ I had read.
8. The bus crashed into a queue of people. Four of _____ were killed.
9. He paid me \$5 for cleaning ten windows, most of _____ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.
10. In prison they fed us on dry bread, most of _____ was moldy.

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with relative adverb.

1. We visited the school _____ my father taught.
2. I met her last month, _____ she came to our house.
3. We all looked at the place _____ the fire had started.
4. Did they tell you the reason _____ they were late?
5. We must find a time _____ we can meet and a place _____ we can talk.
6. They arrived in the evening, at a time _____ we were all out.
7. I couldn't understand the reason _____ they were so rude.
8. I met him in the café _____ he was working as a waiter.
9. I listen to music late at night, _____ the children have gone to bed.
10. I bought them in August, _____ I was in France.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with preposition + relative pronoun.

1. The house _____ I was born is for sale.

2. It is the chair _____ he used to sit for meals.
3. In the middle of the village, there is a well _____ the villagers take water to drink.
4. I must thank the people _____ I got the present.
5. Do you know the doctor _____ I send?
6. The man _____ I was telling you is standing over there.
7. This is the man _____ I gave some money this morning.
8. Ms. Young, _____ many of her students are writing, is living happily and peacefully in Canada.
9. I like the teacher _____ I learnt English in high school.
10. I'm doing a group work. Mr. John _____ I was working is so generous and kind.

Exercise 8: Match each pair of sentences with suitable relative pronoun.

1. This is the man. I met him in Paris.
→
2. I wanted the painting. You bought it.
→
3. This is the chair. My parents gave it to me.
→
4. She's the woman. She telephoned the police.
→
5. He's the person. He wanted to buy your house.
→
6. We threw out the computer. It never worked properly.
→
7. This is the lion. It's been ill recently.
→
8. The man was badly injured. He was driving the car.
→
9. The children broke the window. They live in the next street.
→
10. That's the woman. I was telling you about her.
→

Exercise 9: Match each pair of sentences with suitable relative adverb.

1. Last week I went to see the house. I used to live in it.
→
2. He used to go to work late. That's why he was sacked.
→
3. I never forget the park. We met each other for the first time at this park.
→
4. The report was prepared yesterday. There was a heavy rain outside yesterday.
→
5. Her husband was abroad in September. She bought this house at that time.
→
6. This is my beloved school. I studied here when I was young.
→
7. They came home very late last night. Most of the family member had gone to sleep at that time.
→
8. I bought these pencils at the shop over there.
→
9. John was absent from class yesterday. She knew the reason for this but she didn't tell the teacher.
→
10. Everybody is off on Sunday. The children often go swimming on Sunday
→

Exercise 10: Match each pair of sentences with suitable relative adverb or relative pronoun.

1. These children are orphans. She is taking care of these children.
→
2. You were out three hours ago. You had a missed call at that time.
→
3. He never forgets the year 1982. His own company went bankrupt in 1982
→
4. My father goes swimming every day. You met him this morning.
→
5. There are a lot of fruit in summer. The weather is hot in summer.
→
6. The man is my father. I respect this man most.
→
7. I can have a good sleep on Saturday night. It is the best time of a week.
→
8. The man is my father. I respect his opinion most.
→
9. Mary and Margaret are twins. You met them yesterday.
→
10. The students will be awarded tomorrow. It is forecasted to have a rain tomorrow.
→

ANSWER KEY**Exercise 1: Choose the correct answers: relative pronouns.**

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. A	5. B
6. A	7. D	8. A	9. D	10. B

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answers: relative adverbs.

1. A	2. B	3. A	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. A	8. C	9. C	10. B

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with relative pronoun: *who, whom, that, which*.

1. which/that	2. who/whom	3. which/that	4. who	5. which/that
6. which	7. who	8. whose	9. which	10. which/that

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with relative pronoun or adverb.

1. why	2. where	3. where	4. when	5. when
6. which/that	7. whose	8. whose	9. whom	10. whom

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences with relative pronoun: *who, whom, that, which*.

1. which	2. whom	3. which	4. whom	5. which
6. whom	7. which	8. whom	9. which	10. which

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with relative adverb.

1. where	2. when	3. where	4. why	5. when; where
6. when	7. why	8. where	9. when	10. when

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with preposition + relative pronoun.

1. in which	2. on which	3. from which	4. from whom	5. for whom
6. about whom	7. to whom	8. to whom	9. with whom	10. with whom

Exercise 8: Match each pair of sentences with suitable relative pronoun.

1. This is the man who/whom I met in Paris.

2. I wanted the painting which/that you bought.
3. This is the chair which/that my parents gave me.
4. She's the woman who/that telephoned the police.
5. He's the person who/that wanted to buy your house.
6. We threw out the computer which/that never worked properly.
7. This is the lion which/that has been ill recently.
8. The man who/that was driving the car was badly injured.
9. The children who/that live in the next street broke the window.
10. That's the woman who/whom I was telling you about.

Exercise 9: Match each pair of sentences with suitable relative adverb.

1. Last week I went to see the house where I used to live.
2. The reason why he was sacked was that he used to go to work late.
3. I never forget the park where we met each other for the first time.
4. The report was prepared yesterday when there was a heavy rain outside.
5. She bought this house in September when her husband was abroad.
6. This is my beloved school where I studied when I was young.
7. They came home very late last night when most of the family member had gone to sleep.
8. The shop where I bought these pencils are over there.
9. She knew the reason why John was absent from class yesterday, but she didn't tell the teacher.
10. The children often go swimming on Sunday when everybody is off.

Exercise 10: Match each pair of sentences with suitable relative adverb or relative pronoun.

1. These children who she is taking care of are orphans.
2. You had a missed call three hours ago when you were out.
3. He never forgets the year 1982 when his own company went bankrupt.
4. My father whom you met this morning goes swimming everyday.
5. There are a lot of fruit in summer when the weather is hot.
6. The man I respect most is my father.
7. Saturday night is the best time of a week when I can have a good sleep.
8. The man whose opinion I respect most is my father.
9. Mary and Margaret who you met yesterday are twins.
10. The students will be awarded tomorrow when it is forecasted to have a rain.

A.

BÀI KIỂM TRA ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC

I. Choose the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1. Do you know the man _____ we met at the party last week?

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

Question 2. My mother, _____ everyone admires, is a famous teacher.

- A. where B. whom C. which D. whose

Question 3. This is the village in _____ my family and I have lived for over 20 years.

- A. which B. that C. whom D. where

Question 4. We need a teacher _____ native language is English.

- A. who B. whose C. whom D. that

Question 5. The woman, _____ was sitting in the meeting hall, didn't seem friendly to us at all.

- A. who B. whom C. where D. when

Question 6. We'll come in June _____ the schools are on holiday.

- A. that B. where C. which D. when

Question 7. The old building _____ is in front of my house fell down.

- A. of which B. whom C. whose D. which

Question 8. I bought a T- shirt _____ is very nice.

- A. who B. whose C. whom D. that

- Question 9.** We saw many soldiers and tanks _____ were moving to the front.
 A. which B. who C. that D. whom
- Question 10.** The man sitting next to me kept talking during the meeting, _____ really annoyed me.
 A. which B. who C. that D. whom

II. Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

- Question 11.** (A) The waiter (B) whom served us yesterday (C) was polite and (D) friendly.
Question 12. This class (A) is only (B) for people (C) who's first language (D) is not English
Question 13. This is (A) the boy (B) who sister (C) studied (D) with me at high school.
Question 14. He (A) is moving to Lang Son city, (B) that is (C) in the north-east (D) of Viet Nam.
Question 15. The girl (A) whom is standing (B) over there (C) is (D) from Viet Nam.

III. Fill in the blank with a suitable relative pronoun/ adverb.

- Question 16.** Let me see the letter _____ you have written.
Question 17. Is there anyone _____ can help me do this?
Question 18. Mr. Brown, _____ is only 34, is the director of this company.
Question 19. I know a place _____ roses grow in abundance.
Question 20. It was the nurse _____ told me to come in.
Question 21. The teacher with _____ we studied last year no longer teaches in our school.
Question 22. They showed me the hospital _____ buildings had been destroyed by US bombings.
Question 23. We saw many soldiers and tanks _____ were moving to the front.

IV. Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using relative pronouns in the brackets.

- Question 24.** We want to visit a temple. It opens at 7.00. (**that**)
 □ The temple _____.
- Question 25.** A boy's bike was stolen. He went to the police station. (**whose**)
 □ The boy _____.
- Question 26.** A friend met me at the airport. He carried my suitcase. (**who**)
 □ The friend _____.
- Question 27.** Nam cooked a meal. It was delicious. (**which**)
 □ The meal _____.
- Question 28.** The friend is staying with me. She comes from Vietnam. (**who**)
 □ The friend _____.
- Question 29.** I found man's wallet. He gave me a reward. (**whose**)
 □ The man _____.
- Question 30.** I often go to the shop in the centre. It is cheaper. (**which**)
 □ The shop in the centre _____.

B.

ANSWER KEY

Question 1.

Chúng ta dùng *whom* để thay thế cho tân ngữ chỉ người trong câu này.
 “Bạn có biết người đàn ông mà chúng ta đã gặp ở bữa tiệc tuần trước không?”
 ⇒ **Đáp án D**

Question 2.

Thay thế cho tân ngữ chỉ người nên đáp án là *whom*.
 “Mẹ tôi, người mà mọi người ngưỡng mộ, là giáo viên nổi tiếng.”
 ⇒ **Đáp án B**

Question 3.

- In which = where: thay thế cho cụm từ nơi chốn.
 “Đây là ngôi làng mà tôi và gia đình đã sống được hơn 20 năm rồi”
 ⇒ **Đáp án A**

Question 4.

Phía sau chỗ trống là danh từ “native language” nên từ cần điền vào là đại từ quan hệ “whose” (whose + N).
 “Chúng tôi cần một giáo viên mà tiếng mẹ đẻ là Tiếng Anh.”

⇒ **Đáp án B**

Question 5.

Thay thế cho chủ ngữ chỉ người nên đáp án là *who*.

“Người phụ nữ mà đang ngồi ở trong phòng họp, dường như không thân thiện với chúng ta chút nào.”

⇒ **Đáp án A**

Question 6.

Phía trước chỗ trống là *in June* (chỉ thời gian) nên ta dùng trạng từ quan hệ *when* để thay thế cho cụm từ chỉ thời gian.

“Chúng tôi sẽ đến vào tháng 6 khi mà các trường học đang nghỉ hè.”

⇒ **Đáp án D**

Question 7.

Thay thế cho chủ ngữ chỉ vật nên đáp án là *which*.

The old building fell down. It is in front of my house.

⇒ The old building which is in front of my house fell down.

“Tòa nhà cũ phía trước nhà tôi đã đổ xuống.”

⇒ **Đáp án D**

Question 8.

Thay thế cho chủ ngữ chỉ vật trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định nên đáp án là *that/ which*.

“Tôi đã mua một chiếc áo thun rất đẹp.”

⇒ **Đáp án D**

Question 9.

Thay thế cho danh từ phía trước chỉ cả người lẫn vật nên chúng ta dùng đại từ quan hệ *that*.

“Chúng tôi đã nhìn thấy nhiều người lính và xe tăng di chuyển lên phía trước.”

⇒ **Đáp án C**

Question 10.

Thay thế cho cả mệnh đề phía trước nên ta dùng đại từ *which*.

“Người đàn ông ngồi cạnh tôi nói chuyện suốt cuộc họp, điều mà thực sự làm tôi bực mình.”

⇒ **Đáp án A**

Question 11.

Đại từ quan hệ cần được dùng trong câu này là *who* để thay thế cho chủ ngữ chỉ người trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

The waiter who served us yesterday was polite and friendly. (Nam bồi bàn đã phục vụ chúng tôi hôm qua thì rất lịch sự và thân thiện.)

⇒ **Đáp án B (whom => who)**

Question 12.

Đại từ quan hệ cần được dùng trong câu này là *whose* để thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu *their*.

This class is only for people whose first language is not English. (Lớp học này chỉ dành cho những người mà ngôn ngữ thứ nhất không phải là tiếng Anh.)

⇒ **Đáp án C (who's => whose)**

Question 13.

Đại từ quan hệ cần được dùng trong câu này là *whose* để thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu *his*.

This is the boy whose sister studied with me at high school (Đây là cậu bé mà chị gái của cậu ấy học với tôi ở trường cấp 3.)

⇒ **Đáp án B (who => whose)**

Question 14.

That không được dùng trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (mệnh đề có dấu phẩy). Do đó, trong câu này ta phải dùng đại từ quan hệ *which*.

He is moving to Lang Son city, which is in the north-east of Viet Nam. (Anh ấy đang chuyển đến thành phố Lạng Sơn, mà ở phía Đông Bắc của Việt Nam.)

⇒ **Đáp án: (that => which)**

Question 15.

Đại từ quan hệ cần được dùng trong câu này là *who* để thay thế cho chủ ngữ chỉ người trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

The girl who is standing over there is from Viet Nam. (Cô gái mà đang đứng đằng kia đến từ Việt Nam.)

⇒ **Đáp án: A (whom => who)**

Question 16. which

Từ cần điền vào là đại từ quan hệ *which* thay thế cho danh từ *the letter*, làm chức năng tân ngữ.

“Cho tớ xem bức thư mà bạn đã viết đi.”

Question 17. that

Từ cần điền vào là đại từ quan hệ *that* vì phía trước là đại từ *anyone*.

“Có ai có thể giúp tôi làm việc này không?”

Question 18. who

Từ cần điền vào là đại từ quan hệ *who* thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người *Mr. Brown*, làm chức năng chủ ngữ.

“Ông Brown chỉ mới 34 tuổi là giám đốc của công ty này.”

Question 19. where

Từ cần điền vào là trạng từ quan hệ *where* thay thế cho cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn.

“Tôi biết nơi mà hoa hồng mọc nhiều.”

Question 20. who/ that

Từ cần điền vào là đại từ quan hệ *who / that* thay thế cho danh từ *the nurse*, làm chức năng chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

“Đó chính là y tá đã bảo tôi đi vào.”

Question 21. whom

Từ cần điền vào là đại từ quan hệ *whom* thay thế cho danh từ *the teacher*, làm chức năng tân ngữ.

“Giáo viên mà năm ngoái chúng tôi học với cô ấy/ thầy ấy không còn dạy ở trường chúng tôi nữa.”

Question 22. whose

Từ cần điền vào là đại từ quan hệ *whose* thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu trước danh từ *buildings*.

“Họ đã chỉ cho tôi bệnh viện mà có những tòa nhà đã bị phá hủy bởi vụ ném bom Mỹ.”

Question 23. that

Từ cần điền vào là đại từ quan hệ *that*, vì phía trước là danh từ chỉ cả người lẫn vật.

“Chúng tôi đã nhìn thấy nhiều binh lính và xe tăng đang di chuyển lên phía trước.”

Question 24. The temple that we want to visit opens at 7.00.

“Đền thờ mà chúng tôi muốn đến thăm viếng mở cửa vào lúc 7 giờ.”

Question 25. The boy whose bike was stolen went to the police station.

“Cậu bé mà xe đạp của cậu ta bị lấy trộm đã đi đến đồn công an.”

Question 26. The friend who met me at the airport carried my suitcase.

“Người bạn mà đã gặp tôi ở sân bay đã mang hành lý của tôi.”

Question 27. The meal which Nam cooked was delicious.

“Bữa ăn mà Nam nấu rất ngon.”

Question 28. The friend who is staying with me comes from Vietnam.

“Người bạn đang ở với tôi đến từ Việt Nam.”

Question 29. The man whose wallet I found gave me a reward.

“Người đàn ông mà bị mất ví đã tặng cho tôi một phần thưởng.”

Question 30. The shop in the centre which I often go to is cheaper.

“Cửa hiệu ở trung tâm mà tôi thường đi đến mua thì rẻ hơn.”