

NGUYỄN MẠNH THẢO
Thạc sĩ - Giảng viên Anh ngữ

— Dễ Viết —
MỘT ĐOẠN VĂN
TIẾNG ANH
HIỆU QUẢ



HOW TO WRITE AN EFFECTIVE PARAGRAPH

LUYỆN THI THPT QUỐC GIA VÀ ĐẠI HỌC



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỔNG HỢP THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

Để viết
**MỘT ĐOẠN VĂN
TIẾNG ANH
HIỆU QUẢ**



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Luyện thi THPT quốc gia và đại học



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Cuốn sách đặc biệt hữu ích đối với học sinh chuẩn bị thi THPT quốc gia, sinh viên đại học, giáo viên, học sinh cần ôn luyện kỹ năng viết tiếng Anh chính xác, mạch lạc và hiệu quả.

Lời giới thiệu

Quển sách **Để viết một đoạn văn tiếng Anh hiệu quả** được biên soạn dựa theo tiêu chí đánh giá bài thi tiếng Anh của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo nhằm giúp các em học sinh ôn tập có hệ thống, rèn luyện kỹ năng viết câu, viết một đoạn văn mạch lạc và hiệu quả. Sách gồm 3 phần:

1. Viết câu: phần này giúp học sinh sử dụng kiến thức ngữ pháp và cấu trúc câu để có thể tự mình viết một câu tiếng Anh hoàn chỉnh, đúng ngữ pháp và cấu trúc.

2. Kết hợp câu: phần này giúp học sinh sử dụng liên từ (conjunctions), cụm từ (phrases), mệnh đề (clauses) để liên kết ý tưởng, viết câu chính xác và uyển chuyển.

3. Viết một đoạn văn: phần này trình bày phương pháp viết câu chủ đề (topic sentence), phát triển ý tưởng, sắp xếp và liên kết ý tưởng, cách sử dụng từ nối câu (sentence connectors) và từ chuyển ý (transitions), cách viết câu kết (concluding sentence)... để học sinh rèn luyện và phát triển kỹ năng viết một đoạn văn.

Hy vọng quyển sách này sẽ giúp các em học sinh hoàn thành tốt phần viết trong kỳ thi THPT quốc gia, thi đại học và các kỳ thi tiếng Anh.

Tác giả
Nguyễn Mạnh Thảo
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PHẦN 1: THỰC HÀNH VIẾT CÂU

Phần này rèn luyện kỹ năng vận dụng kiến thức ngữ pháp và cấu trúc câu để viết một câu tiếng Anh đồng nghĩa với một câu cho sẵn. Người đọc có thể tham khảo quyển *Cẩm nang ngữ pháp tiếng Anh thực hành* của Nhà xuất bản Tổng hợp Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh, 2015 để ôn luyện phần ngữ pháp.

I. Rewrite the following sentences using the passive.

1. They cancelled all flights because of fog.
All flights
2. People don't use this road much.
This road
3. Somebody accused me of stealing the money.
I
4. How do people learn languages?
How?
5. Somebody warned us not to go out alone.
We

6. I didn't realize that somebody was recording our conversation.
I didn't realize that
7. When we got to the stadium, we found that they had cancelled the game.
When we got to the stadium, we found that
8. They didn't give me the information I needed.
I
9. They asked me some difficult questions at the interview.
I
10. Linda's colleagues gave her a present when she retired.
Linda
11. Nobody told me about the meeting.
I wasn't
12. How much will they pay you for your work?
How much will you?
13. I think they should have offered Tom the job.
I think Tom
14. Has anybody shown you what to do?
Have you
15. It is expected that the strike will end soon.
The strike
16. It is believed that the thieves got in through a window in the roof.
The thieves

17. It is reported that many people are homeless after the floods.

Many people

18. It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over a wall.

The prisoner

19. It is said that the company is losing a lot of money.

The company

20. It is alleged that the man was driving at 110 miles an hour.

The man



(Murphy, 2004, *English Grammar in Use Intermediate*, pp. 85-91)

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II. For each situation, write a sentence beginning with *If*.

1. We don't see you very often because you live so far away.
If you

2. This book is too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it.
I'd

3. We don't go out very often - we can't afford it.
We

4. I can't meet you tomorrow - I have to work late.
If

5. It's raining, so we can't have lunch outside.
We

6. I don't want his advice, and that's why I'm not going to ask for it.
If
7. I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
If I
8. The accident happened because the road was icy.
If the road
9. I didn't know that Joe had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up.
If I
10. I was able to buy the car only because Jane lent me the money.
If Jane
11. You didn't have any breakfast - that's why you're hungry now.
If you
12. I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have any money.
If I
13. Karen wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.
If Karen

(Murphy, 2004, pp.79, 81)

**III. Write a new sentence with the same meaning.
Use *unless* in your sentence.**

1. You must try a bit harder or you won't pass the exam.
You won't

2. Listen carefully or you won't know what to do.
You won't know what to do
3. She must apologize to me or I'll never speak to her again.
Unless she.....
4. You have to speak very slowly or he won't be able to understand you.
Unless you
5. Business must improve soon, or the company will have to close.
Unless business.....
6. The club isn't open to everyone. You are allowed in only if you're a member.
You aren't allowed
7. I don't want to go to the party alone. I'm going only if you go too.
I'm not going
8. Don't worry about the dog. It will attack you only if you move suddenly.
The dog
9. Ben isn't very talkative. He'll speak to you only if you ask him something.
Ben
10. Today is a public holiday. The doctor will see you only if it's an emergency.
The doctor

(Murphy, 2004, p.231)

IV. Write sentences beginning with *I wish*...

1. I don't know many people (and I'm lonely).
I wish
2. I can't give up smoking (but I'd like to).
I wish
3. George isn't here (and I need him).
I wish George
4. It's cold (and I hate cold weather).
I wish
5. I live in London (and I hate London).
I wish
6. Tina can't come to the party (she's your best friend).
I wish
7. I have to work tomorrow (but I'd like to stay in bed).
I wish
8. I don't know anything about cars (and my car has just broken down).
I wish
9. I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach (and it's a pity).
I wish
10. You've eaten too much and now you feel sick.
I wish
11. You've just painted the door red. Now you decide that it doesn't look very nice.
I wish

12. You are walking in the country. You would like to take some photographs but you didn't bring your camera.
I wish
13. A good friend of yours visited your town but unfortunately you were away when he came. So you didn't see him.
I wish
14. You've just come back from your holiday. Everything was fine except for the hotel, which wasn't very good.
I wish

(Murphy, 2004, pp.79, 81)

V. Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the first sentence. Use -ing.

1. I can do what I want and you can't stop me.
You
2. It's not a good idea to travel during rush hour.
It's better to avoid
3. Shall we paint the kitchen next weekend instead of this weekend?
Shall we postpone until?
4. Could you turn the radio down, please?
Would you mind?
5. Please don't interrupt me all the time.
Would you mind?
6. Tom said, "Let's have fish for dinner."
Tom suggested

7. I don't want to go out this evening.
I don't fancy
8. The driver of the car said it was true that he didn't
have a license.
The driver of the car admitted
9. "Why don't we go for a swim?" she said
She suggested
10. "I didn't break the CD player," the boy said.
The boy denied

(Murphy, 2004, p.107)



VI. Complete each second sentence so that the meaning is similar to the first sentence.

1. My father said I could use his car.
My father allowed
2. I was surprised that it rained.
I didn't expect
3. Don't stop him doing what he wants.
Let
4. Tim looks older when he wears glasses.
Tim's glasses make
5. I think you should know the truth.
I want
6. Don't let me forget to phone my sister.
Remind

7. At first I didn't want to apply for the job, but Sarah persuaded me.
Sarah persuaded
8. My lawyer said I shouldn't say anything to the police.
My lawyer advised
9. I was told that I shouldn't believe everything he says.
I was warned
10. If you've got a car, you are able to get around more easily.
Having a car enables
11. It's a pity I couldn't go to the wedding.
I would like to have
12. It's a pity I didn't meet Ann.
I would love
13. I'm glad I didn't lose my watch.
I would hate
14. I'm glad I wasn't alone.
I would not like
15. It's a pity I didn't see the film.
I would like

(Murphy, 2004, pp.111, 117)

VII. Write a second sentence with the same meaning.

1. I phoned Ann and then I went out.
After
2. Tom went to bed but first he had a hot drink.
Before

3. The plane took off and soon afterwards it crashed.
Soon after
 4. We didn't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead.
Instead of
 5. He hurt his leg but he managed to win the race.
In spite of
 6. I don't intend to lend her any money.
I have no intention of
 7. George took more exercise and so lost weight.
By
 8. Bill is a very good cook.
Bill is very good at
 9. He was angry with me because I was late.
He was
 10. Tom thinks that doing nothing is better than working.
Tom prefers
- (Murphy, 2004, p.121)

VIII. Make one sentence from two using an -ing clause.

1. Joe was playing football. He hurt his knee.
Joe hurt
2. I was watching television. I fell asleep.
I
3. A friend of mine slipped and fell. He was getting off a bus.
A friend of mine

4. I was walking home in the rain. I got very wet.
I
5. Laura was driving to work yesterday. She had an accident.
Laura had
6. Two fire fighters were overcome by smoke. They were trying to put out the fire.
Two fire fighters

(Murphy, 2004, p.137)

IX. Make sentences beginning with *Having* ...

1. She finished her work. Then she went home.
Having
2. We bought our tickets. Then we went into the theatre.
Having
3. They had dinner and then they continued on their journey.
Having
4. After I'd done the shopping. I went for a cup of coffee.
Having

(Murphy, 2004, p.137)

X. Make sentences beginning with *-ing* or *Not -ing*.

1. I felt tired. So I went to bed early.
Feeling
2. I thought they might be hungry. So I offered them something to eat.
Thinking

3. She is a foreigner. So she needs a visa to work in this country.
Being
4. I didn't know his phone number. So I wasn't able to contact him.
Not knowing
5. Sarah has travelled a lot. So she knows a lot about other countries.
Having
6. I wasn't able to speak the local language. So I had trouble communicating.
Not being
7. We had spent nearly all our money. So we couldn't afford to stay at a hotel.
Having

(Murphy, 2004, p.137)

XI. Make one sentence from two.

Complete the sentences with an -ing clause.

1. A bell was ringing. I was woken up by it.
I was woken up by
2. A man was sitting next to me on the plane. I didn't talk much to him.
I didn't talk much to the
3. A taxi was taking us to the airport. It broke down.
The

4. There's a path at the end of this street. The path leads to the river.
At the end of the street there's
5. A factory has just opened in the town. It employs 500 people.
A
6. The company sent me a brochure. It contained the information I needed.
The company sent me

(Murphy, 2004, p.195)

XII. Make one sentence from two.



Complete the sentences with an -ed clause.

1. A boy was injured in the accident. He was taken to hospital.
The boy
2. A gate was damaged in the storm. It has now been repaired.
The gate
3. A number of suggestions were made at the meeting. Most of them were not very practical.
Most of the
4. Some paintings were stolen from the museum. They haven't been found yet.
The haven't been found yet.

(Murphy, 2004, p.195)

XIII. Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the first sentence.

1. Paulo said, "I want to buy a laptop for my father."
Paulo said
2. "My goodness, what a lovely dress!"
She exclaimed
3. "Hello! Where are you going?"
He greeted me and asked
4. "Oh! I've cut myself."
She cried out that
5. "Oh dear, my headache's getting worse!"
She complained that
6. "I feel very weak. I don't think I can go to work."
She said downloadsachmienphi.com
7. "How old are you? Can you read yet?"
I asked the child how
8. "What time is it? My watch has stopped."
She asked me what
9. "Don't do that! Are you crazy?"
She told me not
10. "Are you cold? I can soon build a fire."
He asked if

XIV. Rewrite the following sentences using Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Miss Lan began to teach in this school 10 years ago.
Miss Lan has

2. John started playing the guitar in April.
John has
3. Mai last used her bicycle three years ago.
Mai hasn't
4. The last time we met her was in 2000.
We haven't
5. It's five years since he last composed a love song.
He hasn't
6. She hasn't come back home for 20 years.
She last came back
7. He hasn't played basket ball since 2005.
The last time
8. I haven't seen her for a long time.
It's a long time
9. I have never watched this film before.
This is the first time
10. How long is it since you last went to London?
When was the last time

XV. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. His daughter always feels sick when travelling by car.
Travelling by car
2. Tom had a stomach-ache because he ate too much.
Because of

3. They didn't go out because of the heavy rain.
Because
4. The workers went on strike because the working conditions were bad.
If
5. The children are excited about going to Nha Trang on summer holiday.
The children are looking
6. The girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.
The girl
7. They are going to build a new house.
They are going to have
8. Minh is the tallest student in his class.
No one
9. Miss Hoa doesn't teach in this school any more.
Miss Hoa used to
10. He no longer runs three miles every morning.
He used to

PHẦN 2: KẾT HỢP CÂU

Kết hợp câu bằng liên từ

Conjunctions

Liên từ (Co-ordinate Conjunctions) nối từ, nhóm từ, mệnh đề có giá trị tương đương.



Ví dụ:

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Bill **and** Jane

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In London **and** in Nottingham

He went to the door **and** opened it

He asked where I had been **and** what I had been doing.

I. Nhóm **AND**: thêm thông tin

and, both... and; not only... but also; what is more; too; furthermore; moreover; and also; as well as

Ví dụ:

Jane is beautiful and intelligent.

Jane is not only beautiful but also intelligent.

Jane is beautiful and also intelligent.

Jane is beautiful and intelligent; What's more she is very kind.

II. Nhóm **BUT**: nối hai vế tương phản

but, however, yet, nevertheless, on the other hand, still, for all that, whereas, while

But chỉ nối words, phrases và clauses

Ví dụ:

Mary is beautiful but selfish.

He never works but he gains all the prizes.

still, however, whereas, while, yet, nevertheless, on the other hand chỉ nối clauses.

Ví dụ:

The sun is shining and there are very few clouds;

nevertheless I am sure it is going to rain.

Bill is in class 5, whereas John, who is a year older, is only in class 4.

III. Nhóm **OR**: chỉ sự chọn lựa

or, either ... or, neither ... nor, otherwise, or else

Ví dụ:

You must come either on Monday or on Tuesday.

The climate of Britain is neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter.

You must leave at once, otherwise you miss the train.

You had better come yourself or else send a friend, it is not enough to send a letter.

IV. Nhóm SO: chỉ kết quả

so, therefore, thus, hence, consequently, accordingly

Ví dụ:

He felt ill so he went to bed early.

The examination is very difficult, consequently very few were able to pass.

EXERCISE



Rewrite the following sentences using coordinate conjunctions.

Ví dụ:

Jane is beautiful. Jane is intelligent.

Jane is not only beautiful but also intelligent.

1. They said I was to come. They said he was to come.
2. We know him. We know his wife.
3. I wanted to go. He wanted to stay.
4. I was very tired. I determined to walk on to the next village.
5. You can send letters from Hongkong by Suez. You can send them by Canada.
6. I was feeling very tired. Whenever I got home I went to bed.
7. He has to act immediately. If he hadn't he would have been too late.

8. The examination was very stiff. Very few were able to pass.
9. There was no one there. I went away.
10. He was very young and had no experience of that type of work. He was not given the post.
11. You will have to go now. You will lose the train if you don't.
12. He had to pay a fine of \$10. He had to spend ten days in prison.
13. He is very clever and wins all the prizes. His brother never seems to know a thing.
14. It is difficult to spare time. If you have the time you will find it worth doing.
15. You must tell him where you are going. You must also tell him when you will be back.
16. He was the best in class at Maths. He was the best at English. He was the best footballer in the school.
17. Perhaps he was tired, perhaps he was not interested. Whatever it was, he played very badly.
18. Geography is a very important and interesting subject. Very few people study it.
19. I never seem to time it properly. I arrive too early and have a long wait. I arrive too late and all the seats are taken.
20. It was very wet. I decided not to go.
21. If you want you can walk to the next town and take the train from there. You can hire a car here and go all the way by road.

22. It would be a good idea to wait until the last train so that we can return in the cool of the evening. You must remember that it will be very crowded since many other people will be doing the same.
23. He is very fond of music. He is very fond of reading.
24. I told him to come at three. I told him to bring his wife with him.
25. The manager said that there had been very heavy losses in the factory. He did not advise reduction of wages.
26. When he recovered from the blow he found that he had had his watch stolen. He found that he had had his money stolen. It was now too late to catch the train.
27. Every time I went to see him he seemed to be busy. I decided to send him a letter to explain what I wanted.
28. He has given the fields to the school. He has had them properly leveled and drained for use as football pitches.
29. At first I thought of going to visit him. I felt later it would be quicker and easier to write.
30. Our opponents have a very good team. There is no need for us to lose hope.
31. I knew they would be in the cottage. I knew they would be out for a walk/I went first to the house. I knocked. There was no answer. I opened the door. I looked into

the room/There I saw John. I saw Tom. I saw my friend
Bill/They all sounded asleep. I went away/

32. I was not sure where the place was. I asked a policeman/
He told me where it was. He also took me part of the
way there/

(Campbell, *English Composition for Foreign Students*. pp. 13-31)



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Kết hợp câu bằng cụm từ Phrases

Về hình thức có bốn loại cụm từ (phrase): Prepositional phrase, Participial phrase, Gerund phrase, Infinitive phrase.

Prepositional phrase



Preposition + object (Noun/Pronoun + Modifiers)

The girl in the yellow dress is my daughter.
Our country is rich in minerals.

Participial phrase

Participle + object and/or Modifiers

She listens to him playing the piano.
Painted bright red, the bicycle looks new.

Gerund phrase

Gerund + object and/or Modifiers

His bad habit is talking in class.
We are looking forward to seeing you.

Infinitive phrase

Infinitive + object and/or Modifiers

To swim in the river is fun.

He gave her permission to leave early.

We are happy to hear of your success.

Phrase giúp học sinh viết tiếng Anh được rõ ràng, chính xác, trôi chảy và không lãng phí từ ngữ.

Khảo sát những câu sau đây:

The man who lived in the house next door knew I was ill. He came many times to see me. He wanted to ask if there was anything he could do for me.

Bằng cách sử dụng phrase, những câu trên được chuyển thành một câu như sau:

Knowing I was ill, the man next door came many times to ask if he could do anything for me.

Và như thế câu viết sẽ trở nên gọn gàng và lưu loát hơn.

Phrase nên đặt càng gần càng tốt với từ ngữ nó có liên quan.

Ví dụ:

I wanted a piano for a lady with wooden legs.

(Ở đây người ta có thể hiểu nhầm là người đàn bà có chân bằng gỗ)

Câu này nên viết lại như sau:

I wanted a piano with wooden legs for a lady.

Ví dụ:

He saw some mountains sitting in the train.

(Người ta có thể hiểu nhầm rằng những ngọn núi ngồi trên xe lửa)

Câu này nên viết lại như sau:

Sitting in the train, he saw some mountains.

Không nên dùng quá nhiều phrase trong một câu.

Ví dụ:

On a chair at the back of the room near the window with his feet on the sofa in a deep sleep in a dark brown coat lay a man whom I had never seen before.

Câu này khiến người đọc bối rối, phân vân không thể hiểu nổi ý của tác giả.

Câu này nên viết lại như sau:

On the chair at the back of the room near the window lay a man whom I had never seen before. He was wearing a dark brown coat and was in a deep sleep with his feet on the sofa.

EXERCISE

Rewrite the following sentences using phrases.

Ví dụ:

He was on his way to school. He met a friend.

The friend was going to another school.

Going to school, he met a friend going to another school.

1. He had seen all he wanted to see. He went away. He did not waste any time.
2. It was Friday, 22nd October. He went for a walk. He was accompanied by his elder brother.

3. The cat was on the chair. It was sitting contentedly. It was gazing at the antics of the dog. The dog was playing on the mat.
4. He was going to Famagusta. He met a man. The man was dressed in a red cloak. He was riding on a donkey.
5. The valley lay in front of us. It was shrouded in a thick mist.
6. We peered round. We found a stream of fresh water. It lay almost at our feet.
7. A small boat lay. It was at anchor. It was off the south coast of the island. Its sails were flapping in the wind.
8. Everything was ready. A signal was given to advance.
9. He realized his mistake. He at once changed his direction. He made for Canton.
10. There was a wedding. It was held that week. It was celebrated in London.
11. Godfrey was walking. He went with slow steps. He was going through the snow-covered lanes. He was carrying the child in his arms.
12. He was in a hurry. He missed the way. He was a stranger in that district.
13. I wanted to help him. I went to buy things. I bought them from his shop.

(Campbell, 1961, pp.18-28)

Kết hợp câu bằng mệnh đề quan hệ Relative clause

Function	People	Things & Animals
Subject	WHO	WHICH
Object	WHOM	WHICH
Possessive	WHOSE	WHOSE/OF WHICH

Ví dụ:

The boy is my son. The boy is playing with the ball.

→ The boy *who is playing with the ball* is my son.

The boy is my son. Mary likes the boy.

→ The boy *whom Mary likes* is my son.

The boy is my son. His eyes are brown.

→ The boy *whose eyes are brown* is my son.

The book is interesting. The book is on the table.

→ The book *which is on the table* is interesting.

The book is interesting. You bought the book yesterday.

→ The book *which you bought yesterday* is interesting.

The book is interesting. Its cover is red.

→ The book *whose cover (the cover of which) is red* is interesting.

Ghi chú:

- Who, Whom, Which ở ví dụ 1, 2, 4, 5 có thể thay bằng *that*.

Ví dụ:

The boy *that is playing with the ball* is my son.

The book *that you bought yesterday* is interesting.

- Whom, Which, That có vai trò Object thì có thể được bỏ đi.

Ví dụ:

The book *you bought yesterday* is interesting.

The boy *Mary likes* is my son.

- Không được dùng *that* sau dấu phẩy hoặc sau giới từ.

WHERE = in/on/at which (thay cho cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn)

This is the village in which I was born.

This is the village where I was born.

WHEN = in/on/at which (thay cho cụm từ chỉ thời gian)

Sunday is the day on which I take my son to the park.

Sunday is the day when I take my son to the park.

WHY = for which (thay cho cụm từ chỉ lý do)

Do you know the reason for which 006 was killed?

Do you know the reason why 006 was killed?

Mệnh đề quan hệ có giới từ (Relative clause with a preposition)

Preposition trong Relative Clause có hai vị trí:

Ví dụ:

The flight which we wanted to travel **on** was fully booked.

The flight **on which** we wanted to travel was fully booked.

The man whom she is married **to** has been married twice before.

The man **to whom** she is married has been married twice before.

Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Defining Relative Clause)

Defining Relative Clause là mệnh đề quan trọng, cần thiết đối với ý nghĩa của một câu và không thể loại bỏ được.

Ví dụ:

The woman who understands me best is my mother.

Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (Non-defining Relative Clause)

Non-defining Relative Clause là mệnh đề có tác dụng thêm thông tin cho danh từ đứng trước nó, và ở sau một dấu phẩy hoặc ở giữa hai dấu phẩy.

Ví dụ:

Che Guevara, who was born in Argentina, wrote *The Motorcycle Diaries*.

John has three sisters, all of whom are married.

Jane isn't on the phone, which makes it difficult to contact her.

EXERCISE

I. Rewrite the following sentences using a Relative Clause.

1. The woman is a doctor. She lives next door.
2. We know a lot of people. They live in the country.
3. What was the name of the man? He phoned you.
4. I don't like stories. They have unhappy endings.
5. Jane works for a company. The company makes furniture.
6. The machine is working again now. The machine broke down.
7. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.
8. A waitress served us. She was impolite and impatient.
9. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.
10. Some people were arrested. They have now been released.
11. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.
12. We saw some people. Their car had broken down.
13. A widow is a woman. Her husband is dead.
14. What's the name of the man? You borrowed his car.
15. The restaurant was near the airport. We had dinner there.
16. I recently went back to the town. I grew up in the town.
17. I would like to live in the place. There is plenty of sunshine in the place.

18. Do you remember the day? We went to the zoo that day.
19. The reason is to ask your advice. I'm phoning you.
20. This is the park. I play football in the park on Sundays.

II. Make a Relative Clause with a Preposition.

You were with her last night	I am living in it	I slept in it
They were talking about them	She is married to him	I work with them
We wanted to travel on it	I applied for it	We went to it

1. The bed was too soft.
2. I didn't get the job
3. The man has been married twice before.
4. The party wasn't very enjoyable.
5. Who was that girl?
6. The flight was fully booked.
7. I enjoy my job because I like the people
8. I wasn't interested in the things
9. The house is not in very good condition.

III. Rewrite the following sentences using a non-defining Relative Clause.

1. Tom's father goes swimming every day. Tom's father is 78.
2. She told me her address. I wrote her address down on a piece of paper.
3. She showed me a photograph of her son. Her son is a policeman.

4. We decided not to swim in the sea. The sea looked rather dirty.
5. The new stadium will be opened next month. The stadium holds 90,000 people.
6. John is my closest friend. I have known John for eight years.
7. That man over there is an artist. I don't remember his name.
8. Opposite our house there is a nice park. There are some beautiful trees in this park.
9. The storm caused a lot of damage. Nobody had been expecting the storm.
10. The postman was late this morning. The postman is nearly always on time.
11. We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. Bristol is only 30 miles away.
12. Mr. Edwards has gone into hospital for some tests. His health hasn't been good.

IV. Use a Relative Clause to complete the following sentences.

1. Barbara works for a company that
2. The book is about a girl
3. A mystery is something
4. The police have caught the men

5. A dictionary is a book
6. It seems that the earth is the only planet
7. A burglar is someone
8. I met somebody whose
9. The place was really beautiful.
10. The woman with whom left him after a month.
11. I'll never forget the time
12. I'll always remember the day
13. The reason was that I didn't know her address.
14. Unfortunately I wasn't at home the evening
15. was the year

(Murphy, 2004, pp.184-193)

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Mệnh đề danh ngữ

Noun clause

	Mệnh đề danh ngữ bắt đầu bằng <i>that, if, whether, từ để hỏi (Wh-words)</i>
I don't know	<i>that</i> he is a worker.
	<i>who</i> he is.
	<i>what</i> he wants.
	<i>where</i> he comes from.
	<i>when</i> he came here.
	<i>how</i> he came here.
	<i>why</i> he came here.
	<i>if</i> he is a worker.
	<i>whether</i> he is a worker.

Noun clause làm chủ ngữ (subject) của câu.

Ví dụ: *What he said* is interesting.

Noun clause làm tân ngữ (object) cho động từ.

Ví dụ: I don't like *what he said*.

Noun clause làm object cho một giới từ (object of a preposition).

Ví dụ: I am fond of *what he said*.

Noun clause làm bổ ngữ (complement).

Ví dụ: She has become *what her parents expected*.

Noun clause làm ngữ đồng vị (apposition) với từ đứng trước nó.

Ví dụ: The rumour *that John is a movie star* is true.



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Mệnh đề trạng ngữ Adverb clause

Adverb clause of time	
Bắt đầu bằng <i>when, whenever, while, as, as soon as, until, since, before, after, by the time</i>	I shall do it <i>when I have time.</i>
Adverb clause of place	
Bắt đầu bằng <i>where, wherever, as far as, as near as, whence</i>	You may sit <i>where you like.</i> I'll follow you <i>as far as you go.</i>
Adverb clause of manner	
Bắt đầu bằng <i>as, as if, as though</i>	Everything was carried out <i>as we had planned.</i> He behaves <i>as if he were a king.</i>

Adverb clause of cause (reason)	
Bắt đầu bằng <i>because, since, as, now that, seeing that</i>	Let's go to bed, <i>as it is now late.</i> Because he was lazy, <i>he lost his job.</i>

Adverb clause of result	
Bắt đầu bằng <i>so that, so.... that, such ... that</i>	He worked <i>so hard that he fell ill.</i> Nothing more was heard of him, <i>so that people thought he was dead.</i>

Adverb clause of purpose	
Bắt đầu bằng <i>that, so that, in order that, lest, for fear that</i>	Speak clearly, <i>so that they can understand you.</i> We worked carefully, <i>lest we should make mistakes.</i>

Adverb clause of concession (contrast)	
Bắt đầu bằng <i>although, though, even if, even though, however + (adjective/adverb), no matter (how/what/when), whatever, whether.... or not</i>	<i>Even if it rains, I shall come.</i> He is honest, <i>although he is poor.</i>

Adverb clause of comparison	
Bắt đầu bằng <i>as as, not so (such) ... as,</i> <i>-ER than, more than,</i> <i>less than</i>	She worked <i>more effectively</i> <i>than I expected.</i> She loves you <i>more than</i> (she <i>loves) me.</i>

Adverb clause of condition	
Bắt đầu bằng <i>If, if only, in case, so long as,</i> <i>unless, providing, provided,</i> <i>on condition that</i>	<i>If I have time, I'll visit you.</i>

EXERCISE

Express the following groups of sentences as one Main clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses.

1. It was ten o'clock. He went to bed. He was tired.
2. It does not rain tomorrow. I shall go to London.
3. He went very seldom to the theatre. He went there. He enjoyed it.
4. I was sitting. A man came in.
5. It began to rain. I left him there. He had been standing there for the last half hour.
6. He looked very white. He had perhaps seen a ghost.
7. I was staying in London. I went to Kew. I wanted to see flowers.

8. I went home. I had to fetch my luggage. Then I went on to my next place.
9. He seldom came to town. He was always recognized. He wore very strange clothes.
10. The concert was over. Immediately everyone rushed away. They wanted to catch the last train.
11. Dawn was breaking. We set out. We had a long way to go before night.
12. I go up to town. Every time I buy a new shirt.
13. The chair was very big. They would not get it into the room.
14. You had better take your umbrella. It may rain.
15. He was gathering the flowers. A man came up to him.
16. This suggestion is a very good one. He does not allow for a possible decline in trade.
17. This book is not very interesting. I thought it was.
18. It is usually a very quiet dog. Strangers come in. It starts barking.
19. They went up the mountain at night. They would see the sunrise.
20. He determined to leave in good time. The train might be early.

(Campbell, 1961, pp.64-65)

Các loại câu Sentences

I. **Mệnh đề chính (main clause):** là mệnh đề bản thân nó đã đủ nghĩa.

II. **Mệnh đề phụ (subordinate clause):** là mệnh đề bản thân nó chưa đủ nghĩa, nó cần có một mệnh đề chính mới đủ nghĩa.

Ví dụ:

John passed the final exam because he studied hard.

John passed the final exam: mệnh đề chính

because he studied hard: mệnh đề phụ

III. **Simple sentence (câu đơn):** chỉ có một main clause. Trong simple sentence, subject hoặc verb hoặc cả hai có thể là compound.

Ví dụ:

John went to London last summer.

John sat on the bank and fished.

Boys and girls are playing and singing at the party.

IV. Compound sentence (câu kép): có từ hai main clause trở lên. Compound sentence được nối bằng co-ordinate conjunctions, dấu chấm phẩy, hoặc bằng conjunctive adverbs (however, moreover, nevertheless, therefore...)

Ví dụ:

The film ended, and we went home.

The body was cold; the man was dead; no tears could bring him back to life.

The teacher was angry; nevertheless, he replied calmly.

V. Complex sentence (câu phức): có một main clause và ít nhất một subordinate clause.

Ví dụ:

When he came home, he found that his wife had married the neighbor.

VI. Compound-complex sentence (câu phức hợp): có hai main clause trở lên và ít nhất một subordinate clause.

Ví dụ:

Cheers bursted out close by and before I knew what had happened; my friend won the first prize.

Câu đơn (simple sentence)	1 mệnh đề chính
Câu kép (compound sentence)	2 mệnh đề chính trở lên
Câu phức (complex sentence)	1 mệnh đề chính, ít nhất 1 mệnh đề phụ
Câu phức hợp (compound-complex sentence)	2 mệnh đề chính trở lên, ít nhất 1 mệnh đề phụ

EXERCISE

Write two simple sentences:

One subject and one verb

One subject and two verbs

Two subjects and one verb

Two subjects and two verbs

Write compound sentences:

1. He did not talk or laugh;
2. Ask no questions and
3. They said nothing and
4. I wanted to go but
5. I was very tired so
6. The examination was very difficult, consequently
7. You have to go now otherwise
8. He had to pay a fine of \$10 or else
9. He is very clever while his brother
10. You must tell him where you are going and also
11. It was very wet therefore
12. He is very fond of music as well as
13. I told him to come at three and
14. He had to act immediately otherwise
15. Our opponents have a very good team; however

16. He never works but
17. The sun is shining and there are very few clouds;
nevertheless
18. Bill is in the top class, whereas John
19. You must come either
20. The climate of Dalat is neither too hot

Write complex sentences:

1. That girl who
2. The plane that
3. When I was walking home, there was
4. I was woken up by the baby
5. At the end of the street there is a path which
6. The man who was injured in the accident
7. The window which
8. The paintings which were stolen
9. Did you know about the boy whom?
10. I shall do it when
11. You may sit where
12. He behaves as if
13. Because he was lazy,
14. He worked so hard that
15. Speak clearly so that

16. Even if it rains,
17. He is honest although
18. Why the plane exploded is
19. His great fear is
20. You are responsible for
21. I like what
22. She expressed the hope that
23. Fishing isn't any fun for me unless
24. I was happy when
25. If anyone telephones me,
26. When he returned home,
27. The book I am reading is

Write compound-complex sentences:

1. He knows he has been good; therefore,
2. The violinist bowed and smiled while the audience applauded wildly, but
3. The student checked his paper carefully; still,
4. I do not know how you regard this action, but
5. I'd like some advice on this matter, but
6. Shots rang out close by, and, almost before
7. I wanted to travel after I graduated from college; however,
8. I couldn't decide where I should work or