

A CLOSER LOOK 2 UNIT 9 SGK TIẾNG ANH 9

1a. Read this sentence from the conversation in GETTING STARTED. ... (Đọc câu sau đây từ đoạn đối thoại ở phần GETTING STARTED. Bạn có nhớ khi nào chúng ta dùng câu điều kiện loại 2 không?)

CHÚ Ý!

Trong một ngữ cảnh chính thức, chúng ta thường sử dụng were thay vì was:

If I were you, I would think more carefully about the job.

If I was you, I would think more carefully about the job.

b. Write Yes or No to answer the questions about each sentence. ()

1. *If Tien had an IELTS certificate, he would get the job.*

Does Tien have an IELTS certificate? _____

2. *If our English teacher weren't here, we wouldn't know what to do.*

Is the English teacher here now? _____

3. *If we went to England this summer, we would have the chance to pick up a bit of English.*

Is it possible that they will go to England this summer? _____

4. *English would be easy to master if it didn't have such a large vocabulary.*

Is English easy to master? _____

5. *If she used English more often, her English wouldn't be so rusty.*

Does she often use English? _____

Hướng dẫn giải

1. No	2. Yes	3. No	4. No	5. No
-------	--------	-------	-------	-------

2. Rewrite the sentences using the conditional sentences type 2. (Viết lại câu sử dụng câu điều kiện loại 2.)

Example:

Peter has such a lot of English homework that he won't go to the party.

→ If Peter didn't have such a lot of English homework, he would go to the party.

1. I don't feel confident at interviews because my English is not very good.
If my English _____.
2. Minh doesn't read many English books because she doesn't have time.
If Minh _____.
3. I think you should spend more time improving your pronunciation.
If I were _____.
4. Mai is so good at the language because she has some friends who are native speakers of English.
If Mai didn't have _____.
5. We can't offer you the job because you can't speak English.
If you could speak _____.

Hướng dẫn giải

1. If my English were/was good, I would feel confident at interviews.
2. If Minh had time, she would read many English books.
3. If I were you, I would spend more time improving my pronunciation.
4. Mai didn't have some friends who were/are native speakers of English, she wouldn't be so good at the language.
5. If you could speak English, we would offer you the job.

3a. Read part of the conversation from GETTING STARTED. (Đọc lại phần của đoạn đối thoại ở phần GETTING STARTED. Chú ý đến phần được gạch chân)

Teacher: Question 1: Is English the language **which is spoken as a first language by most people in the world?**

b. When do we use relative clauses? Can you think of any rules? (Khi nào sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ? Bạn có thể nghĩ ra bất cứ quy luật nào không?)

We use relative clauses to give extra information about something/someone or to identify which particular thing/person we are talking about.

(Chúng ta sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ để bổ sung thêm thông tin về người hoặc vật để xác định người hay vật cụ thể mà chúng ta đang nói về)

Relative pronouns	Example
<i>which</i> (for things and animals)	The book <i>which</i> I liked was the detective story.
<i>who</i> (for people)	The girl <i>who</i> is wearing a blue shirt is Mai.
<i>whom</i> (for people as the object of the relative clause)	That's the boy <i>whom</i> we saw at school yesterday.
<i>when</i> (for time)	Do you remember the day <i>when</i> we first met, darling?
<i>where</i> (for places)	This is the place <i>where</i> they filmed Star Wars.
<i>why</i> (for reasons)	That's the reason <i>why</i> he failed.
<i>whose</i> (for possession)	That's the man <i>whose</i> dog we found.
<i>that</i> (for people, things, animals and times)	Where's letter <i>that</i> came yesterday? The people <i>that</i> I spoke to were very helpful. We moved here the year <i>that</i> my uncle died.

4. Circle the correct word. Sometimes more than (Khoanh tròn từ đúng. Thành thạo có nhiều hơn 1 đáp án đúng.)

1. That's the boy *who/whom/that* is bilingual in English and Vietnamese.
2. This is the room *which/who/where* we are having an English lesson this evening.
3. The girl *who/whose/which* father is my English teacher is reasonably good at English.
4. Do you remember the year *where/when/that* we started to learn English?
5. The teacher *whom/which/who* you met yesterday is fluent in both English and French.
6. That's the reason *where/when/why* his English is a bit rusty.

Hướng dẫn giải

1. who/that	2. where	3. whose
4. when/that	5. whom/who	6. why

Hướng dẫn dịch

1. Đó là chàng trai người mà nói được hai thứ tiếng Anh và Việt.
2. Đây là căn phòng nơi mà chúng tôi học tiếng Anh tối nay.

3. Cô gái mà bố của cô ấy là giáo viên tiếng Anh thì rất giỏi tiếng Anh.
4. Bạn có nhớ cái năm bạn bắt đầu học tiếng Anh không?.
5. Giáo viên người mà bạn gặp hôm qua thông thạo cả tiếng Anh và Pháp.
6. Đó là lý do tại sao tiếng Anh của cô ấy vụng về như vậy.

5. Write true sentences about yourself. Then share them (*Viết những câu đúng về chính bản thân bạn. Sau đó chia sẻ với bạn của bạn. Bạn bạn có bao nhiêu điểm chung?*)



I would like to: _____

- have a friend who... _____
- go to a country where... _____
- buy a book which... _____
- meet a person whose... _____
- do something that... _____

Hướng dẫn giải

I would like to:

have a friend who are sympathetic and humorous.

go to a country where there is snow in the winter.

buy a book which is among the best-sellers.

meet a person whose a lot of ideas are amazing.

do something that I never did before.

6. Rewrite these sentences as one sentence ... (*Viết lại các câu này thành một câu sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ.*)

1. My friend plays the guitar. He has just released a CD.
My friend who/that plays the guitar has just released a CD.

2. Parts of the palace are open to the public. It is where the queen lives.
_____.

3. English has borrowed many words. They come from other languages.
_____.

4. I moved to a new school. English is taught by native teachers there.
_____.

5. I don't like English. There are several reasons for that.
_____.

6. The new girl in our class is reasonably good at English. Her name is Mi.
_____.

Hướng dẫn giải

2. Parts of the palace where/in which the queen lives are open to the public.
3. English has borrowed many words which/that come from other languages.
4. I moved to a new school where/in which English is taught by native teachers.
5. There are several reasons why I don't like English.
6. The new girl in our class, whose name is Mi, is reasonably good at English.