

## UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS

### LANGUAGE FOCUS

#### I/ Relative clauses: ( Mệnh đề quan hệ )

Mệnh đề quan hệ luôn được đặt ngay sau danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ mà nó muốn làm rõ nghĩa.

- Defining ( Xác định )

1/ Who : được dùng làm **chủ ngữ** trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ chỉ người

Ex: Mai is the girl. She plays the guitar.

→ Mai is the girl who plays the guitar.

2/ Whom: được dùng làm **túc từ** trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ chỉ người.

Ex: The boy is Tom. We are looking for him.

→ The boy whom we are looking for him is Tom.

3/ Which: được dùng làm **chủ ngữ** hoặc **túc từ** trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ chỉ vật.

Ex: He can do the exercises. They are difficult.

→ He can do the exercises which are difficult.

4/ Whose: được dùng chỉ sự **sở hữu** trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ người hay vật.

Ex: What's the name of the man? You borrowed his car.

→ What's the name of the man whose car you borrowed?

#### Notes:

**Ta dùng dấu phẩy đối với những mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.**

**Ex: Tom broke the window. He lives next door.**

**→ Tom, who lives next door, broke the window.**

#### II/ Adverb clauses of concession:

- But / However / Though / Although / Even though + Clause (S + V)

**Ex: It rains but he still goes to school on time.**

→ Although it rains, he still goes to school on time.

S      V

→ Even though she is rich, she always spends her money economically.

→ Though they practiced so often, they couldn't win that game.

- Despite/ In spite of + Noun phrase (Adjective + Noun / V-ing...)

**Ex: Despite the rain, he still goes to school on time.**

**Noun phrase**

**In spite of her richness, she always spends her money economically.**

**Noun phrase**

**Despite practicing so often, they couldn't win that game.**

**V-ing**

## SỬA BÀI SGK- LANGUAGE FOCUS

### 1. *Join the sentences. Use relative clauses.*

#### **Example:**

Tet is a festival. Tet occurs in late January or early February.

=> *Tet is a festival which occurs in late January or early February.*

- Auld Lang Syne is a song which is sung on New Year's Eve.
- This watch is a gift which was given to me by my aunt on my 14<sup>th</sup> birthday.
- My friend Tom, who sings Western folk songs very well, can compose songs.
- We often go to the town cultural house which always opens on public holidays.
- I like reading books which tell about different people and their cultures.
- On my mom's birthday my dad gave her roses, which were very sweet and beautiful.
- Judy liked the full-moon festival, which is celebrated in mid-fall, very much.
- Tomorrow I'll go to the airport to meet my friends, who come to stay with us during the Christmas.

### 2. *Describe each of the people in the pictures. Use relative clauses.*

#### **My family.**

- I'm the boy who is wearing a white T-shirt and blue trousers.
- The woman who is sitting in an armchair is my Mom.
- Linda is the girl who is giving my Mom a present.
- My Dad is the man who is standing behind Linda.

#### **My Aunt's family.**

- My aunt Judy is the woman who is holding Jack.
- The woman who is on the right of my aunt is my grandmother.
- The man who is wearing a pink jumper is Uncle John.

### 3. **Join the sentences. Use the words in bracket.**

Example:

- a. Thu Ha is not satisfied with her preparations for Tet. Thu Ha has decorated her house and made plenty of cakes. (*even though*)

=> *Thu Ha is not satisfied with her preparations for Tet even though she has decorated her house and made plenty of cakes.*

- b. Although we don't have a Mother's Day in Viet Nam, Dad and I have special gifts and parties for my mom every year on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March.
- c. We went to Ha Noi to watch the parade on National Day last year even though we live in Nam Dinh.
- d. Many tourists enjoy festivals in Viet Nam though they do not understand Vietnamese culture very much.
- e. Even though in Australia Christmas season is in summer, the Australians enjoy Christmas as much as people in European countries do.
- f. Although Jim came to the show late due to the traffic jam, he could see the main part of the show.

### 4. **Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences. Use the correct tense of the verbs and the information:**

- a. Although Mrs. Thoa was tired, she helped Tuan with his homework.
- b. Even though Liz has an exam tomorrow, she is still watching TV now.
- c. It rained yesterday although the weather bureau had predicted there would be fine weather.
- d. Ba ate a lot of food though he wasn't very hungry.
- e. Even though the keyboard wasn't working well, Mary tried to finish her letter.



