

NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA TẬP TRUNG KHỐI 11 _ MÔN ANH

1. Thời gian kiểm tra: thứ 6 (10/04/2020) – 10h00 đến 10h45 – Trên 789

2. Hình thức kiểm tra:

- Học sinh dùng mã và password đăng ký vào lớp trên 789.vn để kiểm tra.
- Học sinh sẽ làm 25 câu trắc nghiệm trong 30 phút (đề sẽ mở trong 45 phút vì có 15 phút dự trữ cho trực trắc máy móc).
- Cách tính điểm: (mỗi điểm cộng tương đương 0.25)
- + Không làm bài: trừ 2 điểm.
- + Từ 4 đến 6 điểm: + (0.25 đ)
- + Từ 6 đến 7 điểm: ++ (0.5 đ)
- + Từ 8 đến 9 điểm: +++ (0.75 đ)
- + Từ 9 đến 10 điểm: ++++ (1 đ)

3. Nội dung kiểm tra:

25 câu trắc nghiệm làm trong 30 phút

- Defining and Non-defining Relative Clause (Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và không xác định)
- Relative Pronouns with Prepositions (Đại từ quan hệ có giới từ)
- Omission of Relative Pronouns (Lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ)
- Relative Clause replaced by participles and to infinitives (Mệnh đề quan hệ thay bằng phân từ Ving hoặc V3/ed và to-V)
- Cleft Sentence and Cleft Sentence in Passive Voice (Câu chẻ và Câu chẻ thể bị động)

Nội dung ôn tập (lý thuyết, bài tập và đáp án đã đăng trên website trường trong 3 tuần qua).

NỘI DUNG TỰ HỌC MÔN ANH KHỐI 11 (16/3 – 22/3)

Unit 11

Relative clause replaced by participies and to infinitives (Mệnh đề tính từ thay thế bằng phân từ và động từ nguyên mẫu có to).

Mệnh đề tính từ có thể được rút gọn bằng cụm từ hoặc cụm động từ nguyên mẫu có **to**.

1. Có hai loại phân từ: hiện tại phân từ (V-ing) và quá khứ phân từ (Vp.p).

- Đối với những mệnh đề tính từ có động từ chính ở dạng chủ động, ta dùng hiện tại phân từ để rút gọn.

Ex: 1. The woman who spoke to Hoa is my sister.

→ The woman **speaking to Hoa** is my sister.

2. Do you know the girl **that is drinking coffee over there**?

→ Do you know the girl **drinking coffee over there**?

- Đối với những mệnh đề tính từ có động từ chính ở dạng bị động, ta dùng quá khứ phân từ để rút gọn.

Ex: The Sport Games, which was held in India in 1951, were the first Asian Games.

→ The Sport Games, **held** in India in 1951, were the first Asian Games.

- Đối với những mệnh đề tính từ có *động từ be + cụm giới từ*, ta chỉ dùng cụm giới từ mà thôi.

Ex: The books **that are on the table** belong to Nam.

→ The books **on the table** belong to Nam.

2. Cụm động từ nguyên mẫu có "to" có thể được dùng sau các từ như: *the first, the second, ... the last / only...* và sau so sánh nhất.

Ex: Yuri Gagarin was the first man **who flew into space**.

→ Yuri Gagarin was the first man **to fly into space**.

Lưu ý:

Động từ nguyên mẫu trong trường hợp này có ý chủ động, còn nếu diễn đạt ý bị động ta phải dùng nguyên mẫu ở thể bị động.

Ex: This is the second person **who was killed in that way**.

→ This is the second person **to be killed in that way**.

UNIT 11

I. Replace the relative clauses by an infinitive or infinitive phrase.

1. He was the first man who left the burning building

Ex: He was **the first** man **to leave** the burning building.

2. The last person who leaves the room must turn out the lights.

3. The child is lonely; he would be happier if he had someone that he could play with.

4. Here are some accounts that you must check.

5. My brother is the only one who realized the danger.

6. The Queen Elizabeth is the largest ship which has been built on the Clyde.

7. We had a ever in which we could swim.

8. She said that she wasn't going to buy any cards; she hadn't anyone to whom she could send cards.

9. Neil Armstrong was the first man who walked on the moon.

10. The fifth man who was interviewed was entirely unsuitable.

11. I wish we had a garden that my children could play in.

12. I have some homework that I must do tonight.

13. Have you brought a book that Kevin can read ?

14. She is the only woman who was appointed to the board

15. The floor is dusty but I haven't got a brush that I can sweep it with.

II. Change all of the adjective clauses to adjective phrases. Use the participles.

1. Only a few of the movie **that are shown** at the Gray Theater are suitable for children.

Ex: Only a few of the movie **shown** at the Gray Theater are suitable for children.

2. The couples who live in the house next door are both college professors.

3. A knuckle is a point that connects a finger to the rest of the hand.

4. Antarctica is covered by a huge ice cap that contains 70 percent of the earth's fresh water.

5. Only a small fraction of the eggs that are laid by a fish actually hatch and survive to adulthood.

6. Our solar system is in a galaxy that is called the Milky Way.

7. None go the pedestrians who were walking up and down the busy street stopped to help the elderly man who slumped in the door way.

8. Food that passes from the mouth to the stomach goes through a tube which is called the esophagus.

9. Animals that are born in a zoo generally adjust to captivity better than those that are captured in the wild.

10. The children attended a special movie program that consisted of cartoons that featured Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse.

11. The Indians who lived in Peru before the discovery of the New World by Europeans belonged to the Incan culture.

12. I was awakened by the sound of laughter which came from the room which was next to mine at the motel.

III. Complete the sentences with -ing, -ed, being + -ed or to-infinitive form of these verbs.

build	drive	educate	elect	flow	travel	introduce	need
print	say	tell off	give	write	win	appear	

1. The man **driving** the bus is my brother.
2. I went to a reunion for students _____ in the physics department during the 1980s.
3. As my aunt told me what she thought, I felt like a schoolboy _____ by his headmaster.
4. There is a sign on the gate _____ "Entry forbidden".
5. Emma Thompson is the most famous actress _____ on stage here.
6. Across the river were some of the deer _____ into the park in the 19th century.
7. Rivers _____ into Baltic Sea are much cleaner now than ten years ago.
8. New Zealand was the first country _____ women the vote.
9. The booklets _____ as we speak will be on sale later this afternoon.
10. Anyone _____ further information can see me in my office.
11. The guest on our show is the youngest golfer _____ the Open.
12. Mary O'Brien, the Democrat _____ to the council only last week, has resigned.
13. We live in a house _____ in 1906.
14. Any passengers _____ to Cambridge should sit in the first two carriages of the train.
15. Melanie was the only person _____ a letter of thanks.

IV. Change the adjective clauses to adjective phrases.

1. We visited Madrid, **which is** the capital of Spain.
Ex: We visited Madrid, the capital of Spain.
2. Astronomy, which is the study of planets and stars, is one of the world's oldest sciences.

3. Jasmine, which is a tiny plant with fragrant flowers, grows only in warm places.

4. Arizona, which was once thought to be a useless desert, is today a rapid growing industrial and agricultural state.

5. Simon Bolivar, who was a great South American general, led the fight for independence early in the 19th century.

6. Few tourists ever see a jaguar, which is a spotted wild cat that is native to tropical America.

7. Nero, who was Emperor of Rome from A.D. 54 to 68, is believed to have murdered both his mother and his wife.

8. In hot weather, many people enjoy lemonade, which is a drink that is made from lemon juice, water, and sugar.
9. My uncle Elias, who is a restaurant owner, often buys fish and shellfish from boats that are docked at the local pier.
10. Honolulu, which is best known to the travelers for Waikiki Beach, has consistently pleasant weather.

NỘI DUNG TỰ HỌC MÔN ANH KHỐI 11 (23/3 – 29/3)

UNIT 12: THE ASIAN GAMES

1. Revision of relative clauses (ôn lại mệnh đề quan hệ / tính từ)

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

a) Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định:

	Chỉ người	Chỉ vật
Chủ ngữ	Who / that	Which / that
Tân ngữ	Who(m) / that	Which / that
Sở hữu	Whose + danh từ	Whose / of which
Giới từ	Giới từ + whom	Giới từ + which

b) Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định:

	Chỉ người	Chỉ vật
Chủ ngữ	, who	, which
Tân ngữ	, who(m)	, which
Sở hữu	, whose + danh từ	, whose / of which
Giới từ	, giới từ + whom	, giới từ + which

2. Omission of relative pronouns (Lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ)

Trong tiếng Anh thân mật, ta có thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ (who(m), which, that) khi chúng làm chức năng tân ngữ. Còn khi chúng làm chức năng chủ ngữ thì chúng ta không thể lược bỏ được.

Ex: The man **whom I met yesterday** was very friendly.

→ The man **whom I met yesterday** was very friendly.

Trong trường hợp đại từ quan hệ làm chức năng tân ngữ cho giới từ thì ta phải đem giới từ ra sau động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ rồi ta mới bỏ đại từ quan hệ được.

Ex: The teacher **to whom you talked** is my brother.

→ The teacher **whom you talked to** is my brother.

→ The teacher whom **you talked to** is my brother

I. Put brackets around the underlined relative pronoun if it can be omitted from these sentences.

1. We talked about the party which Sarah wants to organize for my birthday. (câu không có phải, **which làm tân ngữ.**)
2. To get to Frank's house, take the main road that bypasses the village.
3. The paintings which Mr Flowers has in his house are worth around £100,000.
4. Let's go through the main points that he made in his lecture.
5. He received a low mark for his essay, which was only one page long.
6. Mrs Richmond, who you met at the meeting yesterday, works in television.
7. Don is a friend who we stayed with in Australia.
8. In the shop window there's a sign that says "Ten per cent off".
9. The couple who live next to us have sixteen grandchildren.
10. There was little that we could do to help her.

II. Complete each of the sentences with *who, whom, which, that, whose, where, when, why, what, whoever, whatever, wherever, whenever, whichever*.

1. He didn't believe **whatever** I said **which** annoyed me very much.
2. Two men, neither of _____ I had seen before, came into the office.
3. He's got a job in a new firm, _____ they don't work such long hours.
4. Have you got something _____ will get ink out of a carpet?
5. He was respected by the people with _____ he worked.
6. He didn't know the foreign language, _____ made it difficult for him to get a job.
7. Micheal Croz, with _____ help Whymper climbed the Matterhorn, was one of the first professional guides.
8. This is a letter from my father, _____ we hope will be out of hospital soon.
9. _____ one of you broke the window will have to pay for it.
10. During the performance there were moments _____ she found it difficult not to laugh.
11. I hope that _____ left this rubbish here is going to clear it away.
12. _____ my neighbour is cooking there is a smell of burning.
13. I think the government should improve the health service, _____ the cost.
14. The reason _____ I didn't write to you was that I didn't know your address.
15. He said he was calling from Landsford Park, _____ that is.

III. Read the information and complete each sentence.

1. **A friend of mine** helped me to get a job. **His** father is the manager of a company.
A friend of mine, **whose father is the manager of a company, helped me to get a job.**
2. Mike gave half of the £50,000 he won to his parents.
Mike won £50,000 _____
3. London was once the largest city in the world, but the population is now falling.
The population _____
4. A number of suggestions were made at the meeting, but most of them were not very practical.
Most of the _____
5. It is medieval palace. The king hid in its tower during the civil war.
It _____
6. I couldn't remember the number of my own car. This made the police suspicious.
I _____
7. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it.
Thank you _____
8. Dr Andy Todd is head of Downlands Hospital. He has criticised government plans to cut health funding.
Dr Andy Todd _____
9. They are choosing the boys for the school's football team. All of them are under 9.
All of the boys _____ are under 9.
10. I went to see my nephew Jimmly. I used to look after him when he was small.
I went _____

NỘI DUNG TỰ HỌC MÔN ANH KHỐI 11 (30/3 – 5/4)

UNIT 13: HOBBIES

Cleft sentences (Câu chẻ hay còn gọi là câu nhấn mạnh)

Để nhấn mạnh một từ hay cụm từ bằng cách đưa từ hay cụm từ đó vào cấu trúc It + be + ... sau động từ to be còn lại ta đưa tất cả vào mệnh đề quan hệ ở phía sau. Cấu trúc này ta gọi là câu chẻ.

Ex: Mr. Cuong teaches English in Chu Van An High School

S V O Adv

→ It is Mr. Cuong that teaches English in Chu Van An High School.

(nhấn mạnh chủ ngữ - subject focus)

→ It is English that Mr. Cuong teaches in Chu Van An High School.

(nhấn mạnh tân ngữ - object focus)

→ It is in Chu Van An High School that Mr. Cuong teaches English.

(nhấn mạnh trạng ngữ - adverbial focus)

1. Subject focus (nhấn mạnh chủ ngữ)

It + be + subject + mệnh đề quan hệ

Ex: The boy gave her the book.

→ It was the boy who gave her the book.

2. Object focus (nhấn mạnh tân ngữ)

It + be + object + mệnh đề quan hệ

Ex: I met Lan at the party.

→ It was Lan that I met at the party.

3. Adverbial focus (nhấn mạnh trạng ngữ)

It + be + Adverbial modifier + mệnh đề quan hệ

Ex: She bought him a present at the shop.

→ It was at the shop that she bought him a present.

Lưu ý:

- Trong câu chẻ, đại từ quan hệ làm chủ ngữ thường được theo sau bởi động từ hòa hợp với tiền trí từ của nó.

Ex: It is the farmers who work in the fields.

- Khi tân ngữ là danh từ riêng thì *that* được dùng rộng rãi hơn *who*.

Ex: It was Mr. Manh **that** I saw.

LƯU Ý: Cleft sentences in passive voice (Câu chẻ ở dạng bị động)

Cách thành lập câu chẻ ở dạng bị động cũng giống như cách thành lập câu chẻ ở dạng chủ động nhưng chỉ khác ở chỗ tân ngữ trong câu chủ động làm chủ ngữ trong câu bị động.

Chủ động	Bị động
S + V + O →	It + be + O + that + be + Vp.p (+ by + S)

Ex: 1. Mr. Cuong teaches English in Chu Van An High School

S V O Adv

→ It is English that is taught in Chu Van An High School by Mr. Cuong

2. The boy hit the dog in the garden.

S V O Adv

→ It was the dog that was hit in the garden by the boy.

Exercise 1: Rewrite the sentences to focus attention on the underlined information. Start with *it + be* and an appropriate *wh-word* or *that*.

1. She bought the car from Tom.

It was Tom that she bought the car from.

2. My secretary sent the bill to Mr Harding yesterday.

3. He already plays for national side; he only turned professional last year.

4. The film was made in Bristol.

5. We are coming to stay with Jane this weekend.

6. Columbus sailed to America in 1492.

7. The president makes the important decisions.

8. I'm looking forward to physics, but I'm most worried about the statistics exam.

9. She's been seeing a doctor at Newtown Hospital, but she's having the operation in the Queen Mary Hospital.

10. Caroline has been feeling a bit depressed for some time, so I booked a holiday in Amsterdam to cheer her up.
11. It's not that I don't want to have dinner with you tonight; I can't come because I've got so much work to do.
12. I had my wallet when I went into the sports hall, so I lost it somewhere in there.
13. She doesn't find learning language very easy, and she improved her Spanish only by studying very hard.
14. I have had great help from my best friend Dave in doing my research, and I dedicate this thesis to him.
15. I don't mind her criticising me, but I object to how she does it.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences using the structure *it is / was ... that + passive voice*

1. It was Mr. Johnson that every student respected to. **(Mr. Johnson là Object của động từ respected to)**

It was Mr. Johnson that was respected to by every student.

2. It was in Bristol where they made the film.

3. It was the manager that we saw.

4. It was wine that we ordered.

5. It is the English exam that the students most worry about.

6. It is pop music that my brother prefers.

7. It is Tet that Vietnamese celebrate as the greatest occasion in a year.

8. It was the computer that my parents gave me as a birthday present.

9. It is Santa Clause who most children are waiting for on Christmas Eve.

10. It is English that people all over the world use.

ĐÁP ÁN TỰ HỌC MÔN ANH KHỐI 11 (16/3 – 22/3)

Unit 11

I. Replace the relative clauses by an infinitive or infinitive phrase.

16. He was the first man who left the burning building

Ex: He was **the first** man **to leave** the burning building.

17. The last person who leaves the room must turn out the lights.

The last person **to leave the room must turn out the lights**.

18. The child is lonely; he would be happier if he had someone that he **could play** with.

The child is lonely; he would be happier if he had someone to play with.

19. Here are some accounts that you **must check**.

Here are some accounts for you to check.

20. My brother is the only one who realized the danger.

My brother is the only one to realize the danger.

21. The Queen Elizabeth is the largest ship which has been built on the Clyde.
The Queen Elizabeth is the largest ship to have been built on the Clyde.
22. We had a river in which we could swim.
We had a river to swim in.
23. She said that she wasn't going to buy any cards; she hadn't anyone to whom she could send cards.
She said that she wasn't going to buy any cards; she hadn't anyone to send.
24. Neil Armstrong was the first man who walked on the moon.
Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon.
25. The fifth man who was interviewed was entirely unsuitable.
The fifth man to be interviewed was entirely unsuitable.
26. I wish we had a garden that my children could play in.
I wish we had a garden for my children to play in.
27. I have some homework that I must do tonight.
I have some homework to do tonight.
28. Have you brought a book that Kevin can read?
Have you brought a book for Kevin to read?
29. She is the only woman who was appointed to the board.
She is the only woman to be appointed to the board.
30. The floor is dusty but I haven't got a brush that I can sweep it with.
The floor is dusty but I haven't got a brush to sweep it.

II. Change all of the adjective clauses to adjective phrases. Use the participles.

13. Only a few of the movie that are shown at the Gray Theater are suitable for children.
Ex: Only a few of the movie shown at the Gray Theater are suitable for children.
14. The couples who live in the house next door are both college professors.
The couples living in the house next door are both college professors.
15. A knuckle is a point that connects a finger to the rest of the hand.
A knuckle is a point connecting a finger to the rest of the hand.
16. Antarctica is covered by a huge ice cap that contains 70 percent of the Earth's fresh water.
Antarctica is covered by a huge ice cap containing 70 percent of the Earth's fresh water.
17. Only a small fraction of the eggs that are laid by a fish actually hatch and survive to adulthood.
Only a small fraction of the eggs laid by a fish actually hatch and survive to adulthood.
18. Our solar system is in a galaxy that is called the Milky Way.
Our solar system is in a galaxy called the Milky Way.
19. None of the pedestrians who were walking up and down the busy street stopped to help the elderly man who slumped in the door way.
None of the pedestrians walking up and down the busy street stopped to help the elderly man slumping in the door way.
20. Food that passes from the mouth to the stomach goes through a tube which is called the esophagus.
Food passing from mouth to the stomach goes through a tube called the esophagus.
21. Animals that are born in a zoo generally adjust to captivity better than those that are captured in the wild.
Animals born in a zoo generally adjust to captivity better than those captured in the wild.
22. The children attended a special movie program that consisted of cartoons that featured Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse.
The children attended a special movie program consisting of cartoons that featured Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse.
23. The Indians who lived in Peru before the discovery of the New World by Europeans belonged to the Incan culture.
The Indians living in Peru before the discovery of the New World by Europeans belonged to the Incan culture.
24. I was awakened by the sound of laughter which came from the room which was next to mine at the motel.

I was awakened by the sound of laughter **coming** from the room next to mine at the motel.

III. Complete the sentences with **-ing, -ed, being + -ed or to-infinitive form of these verbs.**

build	drive	educate	elect	flow	travel	introduce	need
print	say	tell off	give	write	win	appear	

16. The man **driving** the bus is my brother.
17. I went to a reunion for students **educated** in the physics department during the 1980s.
18. As my aunt told me what she thought, I felt like a schoolboy **being told off** by his headmaster.
19. There is a sign on the gate **saying** "Entry forbidden".
20. Emma Thompson is the most famous actress **to appear** on stage here.
21. Across the river were some of the deer **introduced** into the park in the 19th century.
22. Rivers **flowing** into Baltic Sea are much cleaner now than ten years ago.
23. New Zealand was the first country **to give** women the vote.
24. The booklets **being printed** as we speak will be on sale later this afternoon.
25. Anyone **needing** further information can see me in my office.
26. The guest on our show is the youngest golfer **to win** the Open.
27. Mary O'Brien, the Democrat **elected** to the council only last week, has resigned.
28. We live in a house **built** in 1906.
29. Any passengers **traveling** to Cambridge should sit in the first two carriages of the train.
30. Melanie was the only person **to write** a letter of thanks.

IV. Change the adjective clauses to adjective phrases.

11. We visited Madrid, **which is** the capital of Spain.
Ex: We visited Madrid, the capital of Spain.
12. Astronomy, **which is** the study of planets and stars, is one of the world's oldest sciences.
Astronomy, the study of planets and stars, is one of the world's oldest sciences.
13. Jasmine, **which is** a tiny plant with fragrant flowers, grows only in warm places.
Jasmine, a tiny plant with fragrant flowers, grows only in warm places.
14. Arizona, **which was** once thought to be a useless desert, is today a rapid growing industrial and agricultural state.
Arizona, once thought to be a useless dessert, is today a rapid growing industrial and agricultural state.
15. Simon Bolivar, **who was** a great South American general, led the fight for independence early in the 19th century.
Simon Bolivar, a great South American general, led the fight for independence early in the 19th century.
16. Few tourists ever see a jaguar, **which is** a spotted wild cat that is native to tropical America.
Few tourists ever see a jaguar, a spotted wild cat that is native to tropical America.
17. Nero, **who was** Emperor of Rome from A.D. 54 to 68, is believed to have murdered both his mother and his wife.
Nero, the Emperor of Rome from A.D. 54 to 68, is believed to have murdered both his mother and his wife.
18. In hot weather, many people enjoy lemonade, **which is** a drink that is made from lemon juice, water, and sugar.
In hot weather, many people enjoy lemonade, a drink made from lemon juice, water, and sugar.
19. My uncle Elias, **who is** a restaurant owner, often buys fish and shellfish from boats that are docked at the local pier.
My uncle Elias, a restaurant owner, often buys fish and shellfish from boats that are docked at the local pier.

20. Honolulu, **which is** best known to the travelers for Waikiki Beach, has consistently pleasant weather.
Honolulu, best known to the travelers for Waikiki Beach, has consistently pleasant weather.

ĐÁP ÁN TỰ HỌC MÔN ANH KHỐI 11 (23/3 – 29/3)

UNIT 12: THE ASIAN GAMES

I. Put brackets around the underlined relative pronoun if it can be omitted from these sentences.

11. We talked about the party **(which)** Sarah wants to organize for my birthday. **(câu không có phẩy, which làm tân ngữ.)**
12. To get to Frank's house, take the main road **that** bypasses the village. **(that làm chủ ngữ)**
13. The paintings **(which)** Mr Flowers has in his house are worth around £100,000. **(câu không có phẩy, which làm tân ngữ.)**
14. Let's go through the main points **(that)** he made in his lecture. **(câu không có phẩy, that làm tân ngữ.)**
15. He received a low mark for his essay, **which** was only one page long. **(which xác định cho toàn bộ câu trước)**
16. Mrs Richmond, **who** you met at the meeting yesterday, works in television. **(câu có phẩy, who làm chủ ngữ.)**
17. Don is a friend **(who)** we stayed with in Australia. **(câu không có phẩy, who làm tân ngữ.)**
18. In the shop window there's a sign **that** says "Ten per cent off". **(that làm chủ ngữ)**
19. The couple **who** live next to us have sixteen grandchildren. **(who làm chủ ngữ)**
20. There was little **(that)** we could do to help her. **(câu không có phẩy, that làm tân ngữ.)**
- 21.

II. Complete each of the sentences with *who, whom, which, that, whose, where, when, why, what, whoever, whatever, wherever, whenever, whichever*.

16. He didn't believe **whatever** I said **which** annoyed me very much.
17. Two men, neither of **whom** I had seen before, came into the office.
18. He's got a job in a new firm, **where** they don't work such long hours.
19. Have you got something **that** will get ink out of a carpet?
20. He was respected by the people with **whom** he worked.
21. He didn't know the foreign language, **which** made it difficult for him to get a job.
22. Micheal Croz, with **whose** help Whymper climbed the Matterhorn, was one of the first professional guides.
23. This is a letter from my father, **who(m)** we hope will be out of hospital soon.
24. **Whoever** one of you broke the window will have to pay for it.
25. During the performance there were moments **when** she found it difficult not to laugh.
26. I hope that **whoever** left this rubbish here is going to clear it away.
27. **Whenever** my neighbour is cooking there is a smell of burning.
28. I think the government should improve the health service, **whatever** the cost.
29. The reason **why** I didn't write to you was that I didn't know your address.
30. He said he was calling from Landsford Park, **wherever** that is.

III. Read the information and complete each sentence.

11. **A friend of mine** helped me to get a job. **His** father is the manager of a company.
A friend of mine, **whose father is the manager of a company, helped me to get a job.**
12. Mike gave half of the £50,000 he won to his parents.
Mike won £50,000, **half of which he gave to his parents.**
13. London was once the largest city in the world, but the population is now falling.
The population **of London, which was once the largest city in the world, is now falling.**
14. A number of suggestions were made at the meeting, but most of them were not very practical.
Most of the **suggestions which/ that were made at the meeting were not very practical.**

15. It is medieval palace. The king hid in its tower during the civil war.
It **is the medieval palace whose tower the king hid in during the civil war.**
16. I couldn't remember the number of my own car. This made the police suspicious.
I **couldn't remember the number of my own car, which made the police suspicious.**
17. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it.
Thank you **very much for the present (which/that) you sent me.**
18. Dr Andy Todd is head of Downlands Hospital. He has criticised government plans to cut health funding.
Dr Andy Todd **who is head of Downlands Hospital, has criticized government plans to cut health funding.**
19. They are choosing the boys for the school's football team. All of them are under 9.
All of the boys **who are choosing the boys for the school's football team** are under 9.
20. I went to see my nephew Jimmly. I used to look after him when he was small.
I went **to see my nephew Jimmy, who I used to look after when he was small.**

ĐÁP ÁN TỰ HỌC MÔN ANH KHỐI 11 (30/3 – 5/4)

UNIT 13: HOBBIES

Exercise 1: Rewrite the sentences to focus attention on the underlined information. Start with *it + be* and an appropriate *wh-word* or *that*.

1. She bought the car from Tom.
It was Tom that she bought the car from.
2. My secretary sent the bill to Mr Harding yesterday.
It was my secretary who/that sent the bill to Mr Harding yesterday.
3. He already plays for national side; he only turned professional last year.
He already plays for national side; it was only last year that he turned professional.
4. The film was made in Bristol.
It was in Bristol that the film was made.
5. We are coming to stay with Jane this weekend.
It is Jane that we are coming to stay with this weekend.
6. Columbus sailed to America in 1492.
It was in 1492 that Columbus sailed to America.
7. The president makes the important decisions.
It is the president who/that makes the important decisions.
8. I'm not looking forward to physics, but I'm most worried about the statistics exam.
I'm not looking forward to physics, but it is the statistics exam that I'm most worried about.
9. She's been seeing a doctor at Newtown Hospital, but she's having the operation in the Queen Mary Hospital.
She's been seeing a doctor at Newtown Hospital, but it is in the Queen Mary Hospital that she's having the operation.
10. Caroline has been feeling a bit depressed for some time, so I booked a holiday in Amsterdam to cheer her up.
Caroline has been feeling a bit depressed for some time, so it was to cheer her up that I booked a holiday in Amsterdam.
11. It's not that I don't want to have dinner with you tonight; I can't come because I've got so much work to do.
It's not that I don't want to have dinner with you tonight; it's because I've got so much work to do that I can't come.

12. I had my wallet when I went into the sports hall, so I lost it somewhere in there.

I had my wallet when I went into the sports hall, so it was somewhere in there that I lost it.

13. She doesn't find learning language very easy, and she improved her Spanish only by studying very hard.

She doesn't find learning language very easy, and it's only by studying very hard that she improved her Spanish.

14. I have had great help from my best friend Dave in doing my research, and I dedicate this thesis to him.

I have had great help from my best friend Dave in doing my research, and it's to him that I dedicate this thesis.

15. I don't mind her criticising me, but I object to how she does it.

I don't mind her criticising me, but it's how she does it that I object to.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences using the structure *it is / was ... that* + passive voice

1. It was Mr. Johnson that every student respected to. (Mr. Johnson là Object của động từ respected to)

It was Mr. Johnson that was respected to by every student.

2. It was in Bristol that they made the film.

It was in Bristol that the film was made.

3. It was the manager that we saw.

It was the manager that was seen.

4. It was wine that we ordered.

It was wine that was ordered.

5. It is the English exam that the students most worry about.

It is the English exam that is most worried about by the students.

6. It is pop music that my brother prefers.

It is pop music that is preferred by my brother.

7. It is Tet that Vietnamese celebrate as the greatest occasion in a year.

It is Tet that is celebrated as the greatest occasion in a year by Vietnamese.

8. It was the computer that my parents gave me as a birthday present.

It was the computer that was given to me as a birthday present by my parents.

9. It is Santa Clause who most children are waiting for on Christmas Eve.

It is Santa Clause who is being waited for on Christmas Eve by most children.

10. It is English that people all over the world use.

It is English that is used by people all over the world.