



MÔN THI TIẾNG ANH

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 15: LIÊN TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 15

LIÊN TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT

I. LIÊN TỪ TRONG TIẾNG ANH (LIÊN TỪ + S + V)

1. LIÊN TỪ KẾT HỢP

FANBOYS giúp nối các mệnh đề chính hoặc từ/cụm từ có vai trò tương đồng trong câu, giữ cho ý nghĩa của câu mạch lạc.

Liên từ	Nghĩa	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
FOR	Vì	Diễn tả nguyên nhân hoặc lý do, thường đứng sau mệnh đề chính.	I couldn't go home, for it rained heavily.
AND	Và	Dùng để nối hai ý, hành động hoặc mệnh đề có tính chất tương đồng.	My mother works as a nurse and my father as a lawyer.
NOR	Cũng không	Dùng để nối hai ý phủ định; thường đi kèm với cấu trúc đảo ngữ.	We can neither change nor improve it.
BUT	Nhưng	Dùng để chỉ sự đối lập giữa hai ý trong câu.	We ran after him, but he escaped.
OR	Hoặc	Dùng để đưa ra lựa chọn giữa hai hoặc nhiều khả năng.	Are you comfortable or shall I turn the heat down?
YET	Thế nhưng	Dùng để chỉ sự bất ngờ hoặc đối lập nhẹ giữa hai ý trong câu.	He is old, yet he's attractive.
SO	Vì vậy	Dùng để chỉ kết quả của một hành động hoặc sự việc.	I was lost so I bought a street map.

Lưu ý:

Vị trí của FANBOYS:

- FANBOYS** thường được sử dụng ở giữa câu để nối hai mệnh đề chính (independent clauses). Trước **FANBOYS**, ta sử dụng dấu phẩy nếu câu có hai mệnh đề độc lập.
- Ví dụ: I was tired, so I went to bed early.

Nhấn mạnh ý nghĩa:

- For** ít được sử dụng trong tiếng Anh giao tiếp hiện đại, thường xuất hiện trong văn phong trang trọng.



- Yet mang tính đối lập mạnh hơn but, thể hiện một kết quả bất ngờ.

Ví dụ: The road was slippery, yet they continued driving.

2. LIÊN TỪ TƯƠNG QUAN

Cấu trúc	Nghĩa	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
either ... or	Hoặc ... hoặc	Dùng để đưa ra hai khả năng hoặc lựa chọn có thể xảy ra.	Either you leave now or I call the police!
neither ... nor	Không ... cũng không	Phủ định cả hai sự việc, thường đi kèm cấu trúc đảo ngữ.	I neither know nor care what happened to him.
not only ... but also	Không những ... mà còn	Nhấn mạnh hai ý, cả hai điều đều đúng hoặc quan trọng.	He's not only handsome but also rich.
both ... and	Cả ... và	Dùng để nói rằng cả hai điều đều đúng hoặc liên quan.	Both Nam and Hung knew the truth.
whether ... or	Dù ... hay	Diễn tả sự lựa chọn không ảnh hưởng đến kết quả.	Whether you agree or not, I will continue.
as ... as	Cũng ... như	So sánh ngang bằng giữa hai đối tượng.	She is as intelligent as her brother.
so ... that	Quá ... đến nỗi	Diễn tả kết quả quá mức.	He was so tired that he couldn't keep his eyes open.
such ... that	Quá ... đến nỗi	Diễn tả mức độ gây ra kết quả.	It was such a hot day that we stayed indoors.

3. LIÊN TỪ PHỤ THUỘC

Cấu trúc	Nghĩa	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
because / as / since	Vì	Dùng để diễn tả nguyên nhân hoặc lý do.	He left because it was raining heavily.
though / even though / although	Mặc dù	Diễn tả sự tương phản giữa hai ý, thường dùng trong văn viết.	Although I was tired, I finished my homework.
while / whereas	Trong khi	Dùng để so sánh hoặc chỉ sự đối lập giữa hai ý.	He prefers tea, whereas I like coffee.
if / unless	Nếu / Trừ khi	Dùng để nói về điều kiện. "Unless" thường mang nghĩa phủ định.	If it rains, we'll stay home. / Unless you hurry, you'll miss the bus.

after / before / when / while	Sau / Trước / Khi / Trong khi	Chỉ thời gian khi một hành động xảy ra.	I will call you after I arrive.
as soon as / once	Ngay khi	Chỉ một hành động xảy ra ngay lập tức sau hành động khác.	Call me as soon as you get home.
until / till	Cho đến khi	Dùng để nói rằng một hành động kéo dài đến một thời điểm nào đó.	I waited until he arrived.
so that / in order that	Để mà	Chỉ mục đích hoặc lý do cho hành động.	She spoke loudly so that everyone could hear her.
even if	Ngay cả khi	Diễn tả điều kiện giả định hoặc tình huống trái ngược.	Even if it rains, we'll go hiking.
in case	Trong trường hợp	Chỉ một hành động được thực hiện để phòng ngừa một tình huống có thể xảy ra.	Take an umbrella in case it rains.
as if / as though	Như thể	Diễn tả sự giả định, thường đi kèm với động từ ở thì quá khứ để chỉ một điều không có thật.	He acts as if he knew everything.

4. CÁC GIỚI TỪ NGHĨA LÀ BỞI VÌ

Từ/Cụm từ	Nghĩa	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Due to	Vì, do	Dùng để chỉ lý do, thường xuất hiện sau động từ "to be".	The event was canceled due to bad weather.
Owing to	Do, bởi vì	Dùng tương tự như "due to", phổ biến hơn trong văn viết.	Owing to his hard work, he succeeded.
Thanks to	Nhờ vào	Chỉ lý do tích cực, mang ý nghĩa "nhờ có".	Thanks to modern technology, communication is easier.
On account of	Vì, bởi vì	Thường dùng trong văn phong trang trọng hoặc học thuật.	The flight was delayed on account of the fog.
As a result of	Do, là kết quả của	Dùng để nhấn mạnh kết quả của một hành động/nguyên nhân.	The bridge collapsed as a result of poor construction.
In view of	Vì, xét đến	Thường dùng để đưa ra lý do dựa trên hoàn cảnh hoặc sự kiện.	In view of recent events, the meeting was postponed.
In light of	Vì, xét đến	Tương tự "in view of", nhưng thường dùng khi nói về thông tin mới.	In light of the new evidence, we revised our conclusion.



By reason of	Vì lý do	Văn phong trang trọng, thường dùng trong các tài liệu pháp lý.	He was excused by reason of his age.
For the sake of	Vì lợi ích của	Chỉ lý do vì mục đích tốt hơn hoặc cho lợi ích của ai đó.	She quit smoking for the sake of her health.
Because of	Vì, do	Thông dụng nhất trong giao tiếp hàng ngày.	The match was postponed because of the rain.

5. CÁC GIỚI TỪ NGHĨA LÀ MẶC DÙ/BẤT CHẤP, BẤT KỂ

Cụm từ	Nghĩa	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Despite	Mặc dù	Theo sau là danh từ, cụm danh từ, hoặc V-ing.	Despite the rain, they went outside.
In spite of	Mặc dù	Nghĩa tương tự "despite", dùng trong cùng ngữ cảnh.	In spite of his injury, he finished the race.
Regardless of = Irrespective of	Bất chấp, bất kể, mặc dù	Thường mang nghĩa bất chấp điều gì đó xảy ra.	They went hiking regardless of the bad weather.
Notwithstanding	Mặc dù, bất chấp	Trang trọng hơn, thường dùng trong văn viết.	Notwithstanding his lack of experience, he got the job.
Even with	Ngay cả khi có	Thường dùng để nhấn mạnh tình huống vẫn xảy ra dù có gì đó cản trở.	Even with his busy schedule, he managed to finish the project.

II. TRẠNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT

(Phía sau phải có dấu phẩy và đứng giữa dấu (chấm) phẩy hoặc dấu phẩy)

1. TRẠNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT CHỈ SỰ TƯƠNG PHẢN (CONTRAST)

Trạng từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
However	Tuy nhiên	He studied hard; however, he didn't pass the test.
Nevertheless / Nonetheless	Dù vậy, tuy nhiên	The task was difficult; nevertheless, she completed it on time.
In contrast	Trái ngược lại	The north is cold. In contrast, the south is warm.
On the contrary	Ngược lại	I'm not tired. On the contrary, I feel energetic.
On the other hand	Mặt khác	The job is demanding. On the other hand, it's very rewarding.

2. TRẠNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT CHỈ NGUYÊN NHÂN - KẾT QUẢ (CAUSE AND EFFECT)

Trạng từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
Therefore	Vì vậy	He missed the bus; therefore, he was late.
Thus	Do đó	The company expanded; thus, profits increased.
Consequently	Do đó, kết quả là	He broke the rules; consequently, he was punished.



As a result	Kết quả là	The storm was severe. As a result, many homes were damaged.
-------------	------------	---

3. TRẠNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT CHỈ BỔ SUNG THÔNG TIN (ADDITION)

Trạng từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
Furthermore	Hơn nữa	She's smart; furthermore, she's hardworking.
Moreover	Thêm vào đó	The plan is practical; moreover, it's cost-effective.
In addition, additionally	Ngoài ra	In addition, the hotel offers free breakfast.
Besides	Bên cạnh đó	It's too late; besides, I'm already tired.
Also	Cũng	He's kind. Also, he's reliable.

4. TRẠNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT CHỈ VÍ DỤ (EXAMPLE)

Trạng từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
For example	Ví dụ như	Some social media platforms are popular. For example, Instagram.
For instance	Ví dụ	Many apps are user-friendly. For instance, Canva is intuitive.

5. TRẠNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT CHỈ NHẤN MẠNH (EMPHASIS)

Trạng từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
Indeed	Thực vậy, quả thực	He's talented. Indeed, he's a genius.
In fact	Thực tế thì	She loves sports. In fact, she's a professional athlete.
Certainly	Chắc chắn	This is a complex problem. Certainly, it requires careful planning.

6. TRẠNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT CHỈ THỜI GIAN (TIME)

Trạng từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
Meanwhile	Trong lúc đó	The kids were playing outside. Meanwhile, I was cooking dinner.
At the same time	Đồng thời	He was giving a presentation. At the same time, he was answering questions.
Thereafter	Sau đó	He graduated in 2020. Thereafter, he started working at a big firm.

7. TRẠNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT CHỈ ĐIỀU KIỆN (CONDITION)

Trạng từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
Otherwise	Nếu không thì	Study hard; otherwise, you'll fail the exam.
If not	Nếu không	Take an umbrella; if not, you might get wet.



8. TRẠNG TỪ LIÊN KẾT CHỈ SO SÁNH (COMPARISON)

Trạng từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
Similarly	Tương tự như vậy	The first problem was hard. Similarly, the second one was tricky.
Likewise	Tương tự	She's an excellent cook. Likewise, her sister is great in the kitchen.

III. BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

Question 1: The majority of holidaymakers are unaware of such issues, _____ fortunately there are people who would rather travel with environmental responsibility.

- A. but B. even C. because D. moreover

Question 2: _____ it was so late, we decided to stay at a youth hostel instead of going home.

- A. Though B. If C. Because D. In fact

Question 3: Social media helps us connect with others. _____, it also does harm to our relationships.

- A. Therefore B. However C. Even though D. In addition

Question 4: Cyberbullying is a common problem nowadays, _____ not many people are aware of it.

- A. so B. and C. even D. but

Question 5: Many animal species become endangered _____ loss of their habitats.

- A. despite B. because of C. because D. although

Question 6: The local government has promised to reduce road accidents. _____, little has been achieved.

- A. However B. Because C. Even though D. As a result

Question 7: He wasn't satisfied with the salary _____ he quit the job and looked for another one.

- A. but B. so C. in spite of D. even

Question 8: Some children play too many violent games. _____, they become more aggressive and likely to commit crime.

- A. However B. In fact C. Therefore D. For example

Question 9: Our son doesn't want to go to school anymore _____ he's afraid of being bullied.

- A. so B. but C. though D. because

Question 10: Drink-driving is dangerous and illegal, _____ many people still commit the offence.

- A. so B. or C. and D. but

Question 11: There are too many violent TV programs. _____, it's important for parents to actively monitor their children's watching habits.





A. Nevertheless B. Therefore C. In addition D. For instance

Question 12: Awareness campaigns help to draw people's attention to social issues. ____, they encourage them to take action to solve those problems.

A. Besides B. However C. For example D. In contrast

Question 13: ____ all of our efforts, we didn't succeed in persuading people to adopt healthy eating habits.

A. In spite of B. Although C. Because of D. Because

Question 14: The School Youth Union initiated a campaign against smoking. ____, it organized classes for students to engage in interesting activities.

A. However B. Therefore C. In addition D. In fact

Question 15: Sharing your personal information on the Internet is risky. ____, you must be careful of what you post on social media.

A. In fact B. However C. Besides D. Therefore

Question 16: We spent 3 hours cleaning the contaminated beach. ____, it has become cleaner.

A. Besides B. Moreover C. However D. As a result

Question 17: There has been a steady increase in youth crime in this area ____ the heavy police presence.

A. in spite of B. because of C. because D. though

Question 18: Henry stayed up late last night to finish the novel. ____, he felt tired this morning.

A. However B. As a result C. Besides D. In addition

Question 19: Volunteering provides the opportunity for us to make new friends. ____, it helps us become more confident.

A. In contrast B. However C. In addition D. Although

Question 20: The weather was dreadful, ____ few people attended the workshop.

A. so B. or C. but D. because

Question 21: He prefers to lead a quiet life in the countryside. ____, his friends enjoy the fast pace of city life.

A. Therefore B. Moreover C. For example D. In contrast

Question 22: He forgot my birthday. ____, he refused to offer an apology.

A. In addition B. Because C. Therefore D. Not only

Question 23: Many people today work long hours. ____, they miss having quality time with their family.

A. However B. As a consequence C. In addition D. For example

Question 24: Many parents have a negative attitude towards online games. ____, new research has shown that playing online games is actually good for children's social skills.



- A. Therefore B. Besides C. However D. Though

Question 25: Many victims of bullying refuse to report to the school administration ____ they are embarrassed.

- A. though B. in spite of C. because of D. because

Question 26: Internship programs provide undergraduates the opportunity to gain work experience. ____, they help improve their interpersonal skills.

- A. Besides B. However C. Therefore D. For instance

Question 27: They launched an awareness campaign about protecting wildlife. ____, they organized an event to raise money to save injured sea turtles.

- A. Although B. In addition C. In contrast D. Nevertheless

Question 28: Peer pressure can cause a student to skip classes or smoke cigarettes. ____, it can negatively affect their relationship with family members.

- A. However B. Because C. Besides D. For example

Question 29: Water pollution is a pressing issue in the city. ____, we need to join hands to solve it.

- A. In addition B. Therefore C. However D. Because of

Question 30: He earns a lot of money from his job, ____ he never seems happy.

- A. yet B. or C. and D. so

Question 31: Doing exercise is good for both physical and mental health. ____, people, of all ages, should do exercise regularly.

- A. Although B. However C. Therefore D. For example

Question 32: Mary got good marks at the mid-term exam ____ her hard work.

- A. despite B. because of C. and D. because

Question 33: The traffic was heavy, ____ I came late for school this morning.

- A. or B. therefore C. but D. so

Question 34: Modern technology facilitates teaching; ____, teachers still play an important role in imparting knowledge to students.

- A. however B. even though C. moreover D. for example

Question 35: Single-use bags are very harmful to the environment. ____, we should stop using them.

- A. Furthermore B. Because C. However D. Hence

Question 36: Cycling helps to protect the environment. ____, it keeps you in good shape.

- A. Moreover B. For instance C. Therefore D. Yet

Question 37: Social media sites help us to stay in touch with family members. ____, they can widen the generation gap.





A. Therefore B. Nevertheless C. Because D. Even though

Question 38: James managed to win the race ____ his ankle injury.

A. in spite of B. due to C. since D. even though

Question 39: These drugs have a harmful effect on the nervous system. ____, many people still use them.

A. Therefore B. Though C. Moreover D. Nevertheless

Question 40: My uncle has smoked for years; ____, he develops lung cancer.

A. moreover B. however C. as a result D. on the contrary

Question 41: The city will become less polluted by, ____, banning cars from moving into the city centre.

A. for example B. therefore C. furthermore D. nonetheless

Question 42: All of my students enjoyed the field trip to the wooded area ____ it rained.

A. despite B. because of C. even though D. therefore

Question 43: The government imposed two-week social distancing. ____, the virus was brought under control.

A. Also B. Therefore C. However D. For example

Question 44: Many people believe that men are not good at cooking. ____, a lot of famous chefs are men.

A. Therefore B. Also C. So D. However

Question 45: Blue light from electronic devices can affect your sleep quality. ____, you shouldn't use them before and during bedtime.

A. Therefore B. Although C. But D. Nonetheless

Question 46: The local river becomes cleaner ____ the efforts of the volunteers.

A. because B. and C. in spite of D. thanks to

Question 47: ____ the fact that the local authority has strived to disinfect every corner of the city, the disease is still rampant.

A. Because of B. As C. Even though D. In spite of

Question 48: Sam won the gold medal at the piano contest ____ she practiced a lot.

A. because B. although C. in spite of D. because of

Question 49: Jimmy wished to study overseas, ____ her parents objected to her idea.

A. so B. but C. because D. moreover

Question 50: Watching TV entertains children. ____, it sparks their imagination.

A. Although B. Consequently C. Moreover D. For example



Question 51: The weather was awful, _____ we had no choice but to cancel our camping trip.

- A. but B. although C. because D. so

Question 52: Mary was promoted to sales manager _____ she worked very hard.

- A. because B. despite C. although D. in spite of

Question 53: These social media apps can be very fantastic, _____ they can expose us to identity theft.

- A. but B. so C. nor D. because

Question 54: Computers can solve maths questions quickly and accurately. _____, they cannot come up with new ideas.

- A. Therefore B. Moreover C. However D. Even though

Question 55: Big cities are getting more and more polluted. _____, traffic congestion happens more frequently.

- A. However B. So C. Therefore D. In addition

Question 56: Hunting animals for body parts is illegal, _____ many people still commit the offence.

- A. but B. and C. or D. so

Question 57: Doing voluntary work instils a sense of responsibility in you. _____, it can help you become more confident.

- A. However B. Moreover C. Therefore D. In contrast

Question 58: Nick was busy with his work, _____ he still spent time reading bedtime stories for his daughter.

- A. so B. and C. but D. because

Question 59: Leading a sedentary lifestyle can lead to obesity. _____, it can have a negative impact on your mental health.

- A. Because B. For instance C. In addition D. Nevertheless

Question 60: Henry always conducts himself with dignity. His younger brother, _____, is very rude.

- A. in contrast B. as a result C. in spite of D. because

THE END.