

CHỦ ĐỀ 1 (20/02/2021)

TÓM TẮT NỘI DUNG

PASSIVE FORMS

* Công thức chung:

be + past participle

* Quy tắc chuyển đổi:

- Tân ngữ của câu chủ động làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động.

- BE được chia theo thì của động từ ở câu chủ động.

S + V + O.

-----> S+ BE + pp. + by Agent.

Ví dụ:

- Active: Jack opens the door.

Jack mở cửa.

- Passive: The door is opened by Jack.

Cửa được mở bởi Jack.

* Thể bị động với các thì

	Active	Passive
Simple Present	S + V + O	S+be +PP + by + O
Present Continuous	S + am/is/are + V-ing + O	S+ am/is/are + being+ PP + by + O
Present Perfect	S + has/have + P2 + O	S + has/have + been + PP + by + O
Simple Past	S + V-ed + O	S + was/were + PP + by + O
Past Continuous	S + was/were + V-ing + O	S+ was/were + being+ PP + by + O
Past Perfect	S+ had + P2+O	S + had + been + PP + by + O
Simple Future	S + will/shall + V + O	S + will + be + PP + by + O

Future Perfect	S + will/shall + have + P2 + O	S + will + have + been + PP + by + O
Be + going to	S + am/is/are + going to + V + O	S + am/is/are + going to + be + PP + by + O
Model Verbs	S + model verb + V + O S + modal Verb + have + P2	S + model verb + be + PP + by + O S + modal Verb + have been + PP

* Một số lưu ý:

+ Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn, trạng từ chỉ thời gian và trạng từ chỉ thể cách trong câu thụ động

S+[be] + pp + (adv. of place) + by agent + (adv. of time).

S + [be] + (adv. of manner) + pp + by agent

Ví dụ:

- Active: Mary bought this hat in Mexico last month.

Mary mua chiếc mũ này ở Mê-hi-cô tháng trước.

- Passive: This hat was bought in Mexico by Mary last month.

Chiếc mũ này được Mary mua ở Mê-hi-cô tháng trước.

- Active: Nam treats his dog badly.

Nam đối xử tệ với chú chó của mình.

- Passive: His dog was badly treated by Nam.

Con chó bị Nam đối xử tệ.

+ By + them, people, everyone/someone/everything/..., me, you, him, her, us có thể được lược bỏ trong câu thụ động

Ví dụ:

- Active: People speak English in many parts of the world.

Người ta nói tiếng Anh ở nhiều nơi trên thế giới.

- Passive: English is spoken in many parts of the worlds.

Tiếng Anh được nói ở nhiều nơi trên thế giới.

EXERCISES

ACTIVE - PASSIVE

Change the active into the passive.

1. Bill will invite Ann to the party.
- Ann.....
2. I didn't write that letter.
- That letter.....
3. Hundreds of people visit the White House everyday.
- The White House.....
4. Everyone doesn't know this fact very well.
- This fact.....
5. Do you wash the dishes everyday?
- Are.....?
6. Shakespeare wrote that play.
- That play.....
7. Does Jackson give that lecture?
- Is?
8. They will send you the money at the end of the month.
- You.....
9. People speak Spanish in many countries.
- Spanish.....
10. The children often read stories in the evening.
- Stories.....
11. Alice didn't make that cake.
- That cake.....
12. They buy newspapers everywhere in the city.
- Newspapers
13. That company will publish a textbook next year.
- A textbook
14. She delivers milk at about six o'clock.
- Milk
15. Somebody cleans the room everyday.
- The room
16. A man asked me several difficult questions at the interview.

- I

17. They will probably send him back to Britain.

- He

18. Now people find this kind of bird in only a few remote places in Scotland.

- This kind of bird

19. They grow rice in the north.

- Rice

20. We don't raise cows on our farm.

- Cows

HOMework

21. People used oil-lamps years ago.
 - Oil-lamps
22. The boss will meet him tomorrow in the restaurant.
 - He
23. The old woman feeds fowls twice a day.
 - The fowls
24. Does he often clean the windows?
 - Are.....?
25. She doesn't grow any trees in her garden.
 - Trees
26. The company will give him some money when he retires
 - When he retires, he
27. They took it back to the zoo.
 - It
28. Someone picks the fruits everyday.
 - Fruits.....
29. Does the girl do the housework?
 - Is
30. They don't drive out the cattle to the field in the winter.
 - The cattle.....
31. The club bought him 2 years ago for a fee of \$20 000.
 - He
32. I'll meet her at the airport.
 - She
33. Japan makes a lot of cars.
 - A lot of cars.....
34. They don't keep cows over there.
 - Cows
35. Does machine do most of the farm work?
 - Is
36. Somebody cleans the room everyday.
 - The room
37. They cancelled all the flights because of fog.

- All the flights
- 38. People do not use this road very often.
 - This road
- 39. How do people learn languages?
 - How
- 40. People advised us not to go out alone.
 - We
- 41. They are going to build a supermarket next year.
 - A supermarket
- 42. She is using the computer at the moment.
 - The computer
- 43. They are opening a new ring road round the city.
 - A new ring road
- 44. They have built a big hospital which costs much money.
 - A big hospital
- 45. The girl did not give me the money.
 - I
 - The money
- 46. A man asked me several difficult questions at the interview.
 - I
- 47. Nobody told me the story.
 - I
 - The story
- 48. About 30 million people are watching this program.
 - This program
- 49. They are building some new houses down the street.
 - Some new houses
- 50. They have moved nothing in your room.
 - Nothing

TEST

I- Change sentences into the passive (Present simple):

1- Mr Hai delivers the letters everyday.-

.....

2-The children often buy the tickets at the box office.-

.....

3- They usually finish their homework before bed time.-

.....

4-The teacher corrects our exercises today.-

.....

5- We often watch the shows of music on TV .-

.....

II- Change sentences into the passive (Past simple)

1- Mrs. Allen wrote that novel in 1998.-

.....

2- Nam borrowed the reference book from the shelf yesterday.-

.....

3- The boy ate two loaves of bread last Sunday.-

.....

4- He left the letter on the desk some minutes ago.-

.....

5- My mother bought a new bike for me last month.-

.....

CHỦ ĐỀ 2 (27/02/2021)

TÓM TẮT NỘI DUNG

ADJECTIVES FOLLOWED BY AN INFINITIVE OR A NOUN CLAUSE

(Tính từ được theo sau bởi một động từ nguyên mẫu hoặc một mệnh đề danh từ)

1. Adjective + to-infinitive (Tính từ+ động từ nguyên mẫu)

+ Động từ nguyên mẫu (to-infinitive) thường được dùng:

- Sau các tính từ diễn tả phản ứng và cảm xúc như: glad, sorry, sad, delighted, pleased, happy, afraid, anxious, surprised, shocked...

Ví dụ:

Tom was surprised to see you. (Tom ngạc nhiên khi thấy bạn.)

He's afraid to stay home alone at night (Anh ấy sợ ở nhà một mình vào ban đêm.)

I'm very pleased to see you here. (Tôi rất vui mừng được gặp anh ở đây.)

I was sorry to hear that your father is ill. (Tôi lấy làm tiếc khi nghe rằng cha của anh bị ốm.)

- Sau một số tính từ thông dụng khác như: right, wrong, easy, difficult, certain, welcome, careful, important, interesting, lovely, ready, lucky, likely, good, hard, dangerous, safe..., và sau các tính từ trong cấu trúc enough và too.

Ví dụ:

He is difficult to understand. (Anh ấy thật khó hiểu.)

The apples are ripe enough to pick. (Những quả táo đã đủ chín để hái.)

English is not difficult to learn. (Tiếng Anh thì không khó học.)

- Sau tính từ trong cấu trúc câu nhấn mạnh với chủ ngữ giả It.

It + be + adjective + to-infinitive

Ví dụ:

It's interesting to talk to you. (Nói chuyện với bạn thật là thú vị.)

It's difficult to learn Japanese. (Học tiếng Nhật thì rất khó.)

2. Adjective + noun clause (Tính từ + mệnh đề danh từ)

+ Mệnh đề danh từ (noun clause) thường được dùng với các tính từ diễn tả xúc cảm, sự lo lắng, sự tin tưởng,... Ví dụ: delighted, glad, pleased, relieved, sorry, afraid, anxious, worried, confident, certain, surprising...

Subject + be + adjective + noun clause (that-clause)

Ví dụ:

I am delighted that you passed your exam. (Tôi rất vui vì anh đã vượt qua kỳ thi.)

It was quite surprising that he passed the examination. (Thật đáng ngạc nhiên là anh ấy đã thi đậu.)

I am afraid that I can't accept this assignment. (Tôi e rằng tôi không thể nhận nhiệm vụ này.)

EXERCISES

I. Complete the sentences, using the adjective + to infinitive structure.

1. / It/ lovely/ see/ you/ again.

→ It is lovely to see you again.

2. I delighted/ receive/ your message.

_____ .

3. They/ well prepared/ attend/ the Olympia contest.

_____ .

4. He/ anxious/ wait for/ the test results.

_____ .

5. We/ happy/ receive/ a lot of presents from our grandparents.

_____ .

II. Rewrite the sentences using the adjective + to infinitive structure.

1. I passed all the exams. I am happy.

→ I am happy to pass all the exams.

2. We are going to clean the environment. We are ready.

_____ .

3. Keeping people from littering is very difficult.

_____ .

4. They hear about the plan to collect the used boxes. They are surprised.

_____ .

5. Being able to live in a clean environment is lucky.

_____ .

6. I received your letter. I am happy.

I am _____ .

7. We are going to clean the environment. We are ready.

We are _____ .

8. Keeping people from littering is very difficult.

It is _____ .

9. They hear about the plan to collect the used boxes. They are surprised.

They are _____ .

10. Being able to live in a clean environment is lucky.

It is _____ .

III. Rewrite the sentences, using the adjectives+Noun clause structure.

1. You want to know more about 3 R. I am very pleased.

→ I am (very) pleased that you want to know more about 3 R.

2. You are interested in protecting environment. He is delighted.

_____ .

3. They could save some money from reused things. They are very happy.

_____ .

4. My class won the first prize in collecting cans. My teacher felt pleased.

_____ .

5. The rivers are becoming heavily polluted. We are worried.

_____ .

TEST

REWRITE THESE SENTENCES, USING AN INFINITIVE OR A NOUN CLAUSE

1. She/ smart enough/ answer/ all the questions.

_____ .

2. She must empty the kitchen garbage. She is not pleased.

_____ .

3. The Y & Y is having a plan on recycling used paper. I am very glad.

_____ .

4. She must empty the kitchen garbage. She is not pleased.

_____ .

5. Susan received a lot of birthday presents. She was happy

_____ .