

# PASSIVE VOICE

## I- PHÂN BIỆT CÂU CHỦ ĐỘNG VÀ CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG

### 1. Câu chủ động:

\* Cách sử dụng:

Câu chủ động là câu được sử dụng khi bản thân chủ thể được nhắc đến tự thực hiện hành động

Ví dụ:

Mary did her homework yesterday. (Mary làm bài tập về nhà ngày hôm qua.)

Ta thấy chủ thể được nhắc đến trong câu này là “Mary” và bản thân chủ thể này có thể tự thực hiện việc “làm bài tập về nhà”. Vậy nên ta sử dụng câu chủ động.

\* Dạng thức thông thường của câu chủ động:

**S + V + O**

Trong đó: S(subject): Chủ ngữ; V (verb): động từ; O (object): tân ngữ

CHÚ Ý:

- Động từ trong câu sẽ chia theo thì.

Ví dụ:

- My parents are preparing a lot of delicious cakes.

S V O

Ta thấy chủ thể “bố mẹ tôi” hoàn toàn có thể tự thực hiện việc “chuẩn bị rất nhiều bánh ngon”. Động từ “prepare” chia theo thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

### 2. Câu bị động:

\* Cách sử dụng:

- Câu bị động được sử dụng khi bản thân chủ thể không tự thực hiện được hành động.

Ví dụ:

- My money was stolen yesterday. (Tiền của tôi bị trộm mất ngày hôm qua.)

Ta thấy chủ thể là “tiền của tôi” không thể tự “trộm” được mà bị một ai đó “trộm” nên câu này ta cần sử dụng câu bị động.

\* Dạng thức của câu bị động.

**be + VpII (V<sub>3/ed</sub>)**

Trong đó: be: động từ “to be”

VpII: Động từ phân từ hai

CHÚ Ý:

Động từ “to be” sẽ chia theo thì và chia theo chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ:

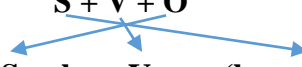
- The meal has been cooked. (Bữa ăn vừa mới được nấu.)

Ta thấy “bữa ăn” không thể tự thực hiện việc “nấu” nên ta cần sử dụng câu bị động. Động từ “to be” chia thì hiện tại hoàn thành với chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ 3 số ít nên có dạng là “has been + cooked (động từ phân từ hai).

## II- CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG

### 1. Cấu trúc biến đổi từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động

Chủ động: S + V + O  
Bị động: S + be + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + (by + O)



CHÚ Ý:

- TÂN NGỮ (O) trong câu chủ động làm CHỦ NGỮ trong câu bị động.

- ĐỘNG TỪ (V) trong câu chủ động sẽ chuyển thành “be + V<sub>3/ed</sub>”. Trong đó “be” chia theo thì và chia theo chủ ngữ.

- CHỦ NGỮ (S) trong câu chủ động sẽ biến đổi thành tân ngữ và có giới từ “by” đằng trước (by + O).

Ví dụ:

- Chủ động: They will sell their house next year.

S V O

-> Bị động: Their house will be sold by them next year.

S be + V<sub>3/ed</sub> by + O

\* Notes:

Trong câu bị động “by + O” luôn đứng sau trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn (adverbs of place) và đứng trước nó là trạng từ chỉ thời gian (adverbs of time)

Trong câu bị động, nếu chỉ đối tượng không xác định ta có thể bỏ: by people, by us, by them, by someone, by him, by her, by me, by you...

## 2. Cấu trúc câu bị động với các thì trong tiếng anh

Các thì	Chủ động	Bị động
1. Hiện tại đơn	<b>S + V<sub>0</sub>/V(s/es) + O</b> - Mary studies English every day.	<b>S + is/am/are + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + (by + O)</b> - English is studied by Mary everyday.
2. Hiện tại tiếp diễn	<b>S + is/am/are + V-ing + O</b> - He is planting some trees now.	<b>S + is/am/are + being + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + (by + O)</b> - Some trees are being planted (by him) now.
3. Hiện tại hoàn thành	<b>S + have/ has + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + O</b> - My parents have given me a new bike on my birthday.	<b>S + have/ has + been + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + (by + O)</b> - A new bike has been given to me by my parents on my birthday.
4. Quá khứ đơn	<b>S + V<sub>2/ed</sub> + O</b> - She wrote a letter yesterday.	<b>S + was/were + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + (by + O)</b> - A letter was written (by her) yesterday.
5. Quá khứ tiếp diễn	<b>S + was/were + V-ing + O</b> - They were buying a car at 9 am yesterday.	<b>S + was/were + being + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + (by + O)</b> - A car was being bought at 9 am yesterday.
6. Quá khứ hoàn thành	<b>S + had + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + O</b> - He had finished his report before 10 p.m yesterday.	<b>S + had + been + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + (by O)</b> - His report had been finished before 10 p.m yesterday.
7. Tương lai đơn	<b>S + will + V<sub>0</sub> + O</b> - She will do a lot of things tomorrow.	<b>S + will + be + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + (by O)</b> - A lot of things will be done tomorrow.
8. Be + going to	<b>S + am/ is/ are + going to + V<sub>0</sub> + O</b> - She is going to tell a story.	<b>S + am/ is/ are + going to + be + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + (by + O)</b> - A story is going to be told (by her).
9. Model Verbs	<b>S + model verb + V<sub>0</sub> + O</b> - We can do these exercises.	<b>S + model verb + be + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + (by + O)</b> - These exercises can be done (by us).
10. have to has to had to used to	<b>S + have to/ has to/ had to/ used to + V<sub>0</sub> + O</b> - I have to do my exercises. - He has to repair that car. - They had to finish their work on time. - She used to play tennis.	<b>S + have to/ has to/ had to/ used to + be + V<sub>3/ed</sub> + (by + O)</b> - My exercises have to be done (by me). - That car has to be repaired (by him) - Their work had to be finished on time. - Tennis used to be played (by her).

\* Model Verbs: will, can, shall, may, would, could, should, might, ought to...

### III- BÀI TẬP VỀ CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG VỚI CÁC THÌ TRONG TIẾNG ANH

#### **Bài 1: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc:**

1. The broken table (repair)..... yesterday.
2. A new mobile phone (buy) ..... next month.
3. Flowers (water) ..... in the garden now.
4. English (learn) ..... for 3 months by this weekend.
5. This movie (watch) ..... yesterday.
6. This book (read) ..... three times.
7. My motorbike (steal) ..... yesterday.
8. My watch (break) ..... last night.

#### **Bài 2: Chuyển các câu sau sang câu bị động.**

1. Mary types letters in the office.  
-> Letters
2. His father will help you tomorrow.  
-> You
3. Science and technology have completely changed human life.  
-> Human life
4. Peter broke this bottle.  
-> This bottle
5. They are learning English in the room.  
-> English
6. Nothing can change my mind.  
-> My mind
7. No one had told me about it.  
-> I
8. I don't know her telephone number.  
-> Her telephone number
9. My students will teach the children.  
-> The children
10. They sent me a present last week.  
-> I
11. She gave us more information.  
-> We
12. The chief engineer was instructing all the workers of the plan.  
-> All the workers of the plan
13. They can't make tea with cold water.  
-> Tea

14. Somebody has taken some of my books away.

-> Some of my books

15. They will hold the meeting before May Day.

-> The meeting

16. They have to repair the engine of the car.

-> The engine of the car

17. The boys broke the window.

-> The window

18. People spend a lot of money on advertising every day.

-> A lot of money

19. Teacher is going to tell a story.

-> A story

20. Mary is cutting a cake with a sharp knife.

-> A cake

21. The children looked at the woman.

-> The woman

22. They have provided the victims with food and clothing.

-> The victims

23. People speak English in almost every corner of the world.

-> English

24. You mustn't use this machine after 5:30 p.m.

-> This machine

25. One of the students always erases the chalk board.

-> The chalk board

26. My sister cooks meals every day.

-> Meals

27. My mother cleaned the floor yesterday.

-> The floor

28. My friend has written ten emails for 2 hours.

-> Ten emails

29. My father is painting our house.

-> Our house

30. My sister was buying some books at 11 a.m yesterday.

-> Some books

31. My brother uses a pencil to draw beautiful pictures.

-> A pencil

32. They had finished their work before you came yesterday.

-> Their work

33. Do they teach English here?

-> Is English

34. Will you invite her to your wedding party?

-> Will she

35. Has Tom finished the work?

-> Has the work

36. Did the teacher give some exercises?

-> Were some exercises

37. Is she going to write a poem?

-> Is a poem

38. My father waters this flower every morning.

-> This flower

39. Her mother is preparing the dinner in the kitchen.

-> The dinner

40. We should clean our teeth twice a day.

-> Our teeth

41. Our teachers have explained the English grammar.

-> The English grammar

42. Tom will visit his parents next month.

-> His parents

43. The manager didn't phone the secretary this morning.

-> The secretary

44. I won't hang these old pictures in the living room.

-> These old pictures

45. The German didn't build this factory during the Second World War.

-> This factory

46. The Greens are going to paint this house.

-> This house

47. Ann had fed the cats before she went to the cinema.

-> The cats

48. The students have discussed the pollution problems since last week.

-> The pollution problems

49. They built that house five years ago.

-> That house

50. She bought a lot of flowers for her mother.

-> A lot of flowers

51. The children eat all the vegetables and meat.

-> All the vegetables

52. Lien didn't finish her homework.

-> Her homework

53. He can fix his bike by himself.

-> His bike

54. Thu has seen that movie twice.

-> That movie

55. Mr Hung will buy a new bike for Minh on his birthday.

-> A new bike

56. Mai does a test well.

-> A test

57. The policeman took Tom to the police station.

-> Tom

58. Have the thieves stolen the most valuable painting in the national museum?

-> Has the most valuable painting

59. Some people will interview the new president on TV.

-> The new president

60. Did Mary buy this beautiful dress last night?

-> Was this beautiful dress

61. My cousin will meet you at the station.

-> You

62. My brother used to make us clean the house.

-> We

63. We have just seen a horrible accident.

-> A horrible accident

64. Nobody swept this street last week.

-> This street

65. Mary has operated Tom since 10 o'clock.

-> Tom

66. She doesn't introduce me to her mother.

-> I

67. Cows were eating grass on the meadow.

-> Grass

68. He isn't going to buy that house.

-> That house