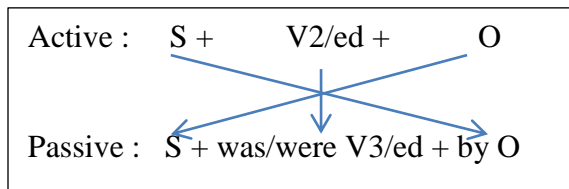


Unit 10: RECYCLING

1/ Passive voice (Simple past) (bị động của thì quá khứ đơn)

A. Structure



B. Examples:

a)

Active: Someone broke the window last night
 S V2 O

Passive: The window was broken (by someone) last night
 S was V3

b)

Active: Ancient Egyptians built the pyramids along the Nile.
 S V2 O

Passive: The pyramids were built (by ancient Egyptians) along the Nile

C. Notes

- Dùng Object của câu chủ động để là Subject của câu bị động.
- Hầu hết câu bị động không cần phải có cụm tác nhân “by O”, chúng ta có thể bỏ những tác nhân mơ hồ, không rõ ràng như : by people, by someone, by them, by him, by me

Active: I collected the garbage yesterday

Passive: The garbage was collected ~~by me~~ yesterday

2/ Passive sentences with Present Simple, will and should

a) Present Simple: is/am/are + past participle (V3/ed)

Active : Someone *cleans* the room every day.

Passive : The room *is cleaned* every day
(Căn phòng được dọn vệ sinh hàng ngày)

Active : People *grow* rice in Southeast Asia.

Passive : Rice *is grown* in Southeast Asia.
(Lúa gạo được trồng ở Đông Nam Á)

Active : Farmers often *make* compost.

Passive : Compost *is often made* by farmers.
(Phân xanh thường được những người nông dân làm)

b) Passive sentence with will : will + be + past participle

Active : Someone *will clean* the room tomorrow.

Passive : The room *will be cleaned* tomorrow.

(Căn phòng sẽ được dọn vệ sinh vào ngày mai)

Active : They *will grow* more trees along the street.

Passive : More trees *will be grown* along the street.

(Thêm nhiều cây sẽ được trồng dọc theo đường phố)

Active : They *will sell* their house soon.

Passive : Their house *will be sold* soon.

(Nhà của họ sẽ sớm được bán đi)

c) Passive sentence with should : should + be + past participle (V3/ed)

Active : You *should clean* the room every day.

Passive : The room *should be cleaned* every day.

(Căn phòng nên được dọn vệ sinh mỗi ngày)

Active : They *should grow* more trees along the street.

Passive : More trees *should be grown* along the street.

(Nhiều cây nên được trồng dọc theo đường phố)

Active : People *should bring* the cans back for recycling.

Passive : The cans *should be brought* back for recycling.

(Các lon đồ hộp nên được mang trả lại để tái chế)

2/ Adjective + to infinitive (tính từ + to V)

A. Structure:

1) It + be + adj + to infinitive

It is difficult to study English

Học tiếng Anh thì khó

2) S + be + adjective + to infinitive

- This machine is easy to use

Sử dụng máy này rất dễ

3) S + be + ADJ + that – Clause (mệnh đề)

I am happy that you can come to my party

Claus (S + V)

B. Examples and Exercises:

1) Learning to play badminton is easy

= It is easy to learn to play badminton

2) It is difficult to understand this question

= This question is difficult to understand

3) Living in the city is expensive

= It is

4) Travelling by train is cheap.

= It is

5) Driving in the rain at night is very dangerous.

= It is

I. Change the following sentences to passive voice

1. They will repair the runway of this airport soon.

The runway of this airport

2. You should write your address on the parcel.

Your address

3. They will play traditional music at the show.

Traditional music

4. People often drink strong coffee in my town.

Strong coffee

5. People make cheese from milk.

Cheese

6. They don't include service in the bill.

Service

7. They built the Great Wall of China more than 2,500 years ago.

The Great Wall of China

8. Peter invited me to his party yesterday.

I

9. An Englishman designed the first Christmas card in the mid – 19th century.

The first Christmas card

10. You should read this passage carefully.

This passage

II. Rewrite the following sentences using the structure "It + be + adj (for sb) + to inf"

1. Going on a journey with parents is save

.....

2. Talking with you is very nice.

.....

3. Learning to use the computer is really hard for him.

.....

4. Living in that city is expensive for us.

.....

5. Traveling by train is cheap for you.

.....

Unit 11: TRAVELING AROUND VIETNAM

1/ “-ed” participles and “-ing” participles

a) “ – ed “ participles: past participle (quá khứ phân từ): V3/ed

- Dùng để mô tả, bổ nghĩa cho Danh từ (Noun) đứng trước nó khi câu có ý bị động (passive), nghĩa là mô tả người, hoặc vật bị làm điều gì

- Eg: 1. Fished cooked by my mom is always delicious.

V-ed -> quá khứ phân từ, bổ nghĩa cho Fish

Cá do mẹ tôi nấu luôn rất ngon.

2. The bridge built of stone is over 100 years old.

V3 -> quá khứ phân từ, bổ nghĩa cho The bridge

Cây cầu được xây bằng đá đã trên 100 tuổi

2/ Request with:

Would / Do you mind if ...?

Would / Do you mind + V- ing?

❖ Would / Do you mind if ...?

A. Structure:

Do you mind if I + **V1** (present simple)?

Would you mind if I + **V2/ed** (past simple)

B. Examples

- Chúng ta dùng cấu trúc này khi muốn làm điều gì và cần hỏi ý kiến hoặc xin phép người khác một cách lịch sự

- Would you mind if I opened the window?

= Do you mind if I open the window?

(Ông có phiền gì không nếu tôi mở cửa sổ ra?)

❖ Notes:

- Khi muốn nói đồng ý lời yêu cầu “Would/Do you mind if ...?”, ta thường dùng câu trả lời phủ định như “Not at all” hay “No, of course not” (Tôi không thấy phiền đâu)

❖ Would you mind + V – ing?

Do you mind + V – ing?

- Dùng cấu trúc này khi muốn lịch sự yêu cầu người khác làm việc gì cho mình.

CHÚ Ý: sau *mind* phải là *Verb ing*

Examples

- Would you mind closing the door?

Xin vui lòng đóng cửa lại dùm

- Would you mind not smoking here?

Xin vui lòng không hút thuốc ở đây?

Exercises

I. Combine each pair of sentences using the Present participle

Example: The boy is standing next to Nam. He is a new student.

➔ The boy standing next to Nam is a new student.

1. The man is walking beside my father. He is my uncle.

The man

2. The girl is going on picnic with us. She is my next door neighbor.

The girl

3. The tourists are talking to my sister. They come from Canada.

The tourists

4. The man is working with my brother. He knows five languages.

The man

5. The student is doing to Math problems on the board. He is the best in the class.

The student

6. The artist is painting over there. He is famous for his landscapes.

The artist

7. The children are playing in the garden. They behave very well.

The children

8. The teacher is teaching us Literature. She has written several books.

The teacher

II. Combine each pair of the following sentences using the past participle.

Example : The toy is kept in that box. It is made in Vietnam.

➔ The toy kept in that box is made in Vietnam.

1. The books are written by this author. They are all best – sellers.

The books

2. The movies are made by Director Steven. They have won some awards.

The movies

3. The men were arrested by the police. They robbed a bank last week.

The men

4. The goods are produced by this company. They are high quality.

The goods

5. The furniture is made by this shop. It is sold on overseas markets.

The furniture

6. The bridges are built by students in the Green Summer Program. They are of great help.

The bridges

7. The pictures are taken by that photographer. They have won some international competitions.

The pictures

8. The automobiles are assembled in the country. They are as good as the imported ones.

The automobiles

III. Complete each sentence with the correct tense or form of the verb given:

1. We took a lot of photos while we _____ around the United States. (travel)

2. Would you mind _____ the window? (open)

3. Would you mind if I _____ here? (sit)

4. It is very expensive _____ a vacation on a luxury cruise ship. (take)

5. My friend Paul left the town last year and we _____ email to each other since then. (send)
6. Do you mind if I _____ on the radio? (turn)

IV. Sentence transformation

1. He is trying to study very hard so that he can get a scholarship.

In order to

2. Please give my best regards to your parents.

Will

3. They soak old newspapers in water overnight.

Old newspapers

4. Can I stay at your house for a few days?

Would