

THE PASSIVE

Exercise 23. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-6)

Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition. Hoàn thành mỗi câu sau với giới từ thích hợp.

Nervous Nick is...

1. worried _____ almost everything in life.
2. frightened _____ being around people.
3. also scared _____ snakes, lizards, and dogs.
4. terrified _____ going outside and seeing a dog.
5. exhausted _____ worrying so much.



Steady Steve is...

6. excited _____ waking up every morning.
7. pleased _____ his job.
8. interested _____ having a good time.
9. involved _____ many community activities.
10. satisfied _____ just about everything in his life.

Exercise 24. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-6)

Complete the sentences with the present form of the given verbs. Note the **boldface** prepositions that follow them. Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng hiện tại của các động từ đã cho. Lưu ý các giới từ in đậm đi sau nó.

compose	interest	oppose	satisfy
finish	marry	prepare	✓ scare

1. Most children *are scared* of loud noises.
2. Jane _____ **in** ecology.
3. Don't clear the table yet. I _____ not _____ **with** my meal.
4. I _____ **with** my progress in English.
5. Tony _____ **to** Sonia. They have a happy marriage.
6. Roberta's parents _____ **to** her marriage.



They don't like her fiancé.

7. The test is tomorrow. _____ you _____ **for** it?

8. A digital picture _____ **of** thousands of tiny dots called pixels.

Exercise 25. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-6)

Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition. Hoàn thành mỗi câu sau với giới từ thích hợp.



1. Because of the sale, the mall was crowded _____ shoppers.

2. Do you think you are qualified _____ that job?

3. Mr. Ahmad loves his family very much. He is devoted _____ them.

4. My sister is married _____ a law student.

5. I'll be finished _____ my work in another minute or two.

6. The workers are opposed _____ the new health-care plan.

7. Are you acquainted _____ this writer?

I can't put her books down!

8. Janet doesn't take good care of herself. I'm worried _____ her health.



Can't put her books down: không ngừng đọc sách vì quá thích thú/hào hứng

Exercise 26. Listening. (Chart 10-6)

Listen to the sentences and write the prepositions you hear. Nghe các câu sau và viết các giới từ mà bạn nghe được.

Example: You will hear: Linda loves her grandchildren. She is devoted to them.

You will write: _____ to _____

1. _____

5. _____

2. _____

6. _____

3. _____

7. _____

4. _____

8. _____



Exercise 27. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-6)

Complete the sentences with expressions in the list. Use the present and add prepositions as necessary. Hoàn thành các câu sau với các cụm từ trong danh sách. Dùng thì hiện tại và thêm giới từ nếu cần.

be acquainted
be composed
be crowded
be disappointed

be exhausted
be located
be made

be qualified
be spoiled
✓be worried

1. Dennis isn't doing well in school this semester. He is worried about his grades.

2. My shirt _____ cotton.

3. I live in a three-room apartment with six other people. Our apartment _____.

4. Vietnam _____ Southeast Asia.

5. I'm going to go straight to bed tonight. It's been a hard day. I _____.



6. The kids _____. I had promised to take them to the beach today, but now we can't go because it's raining.

7. This milk doesn't taste right. I think it _____. I'm not going to drink it.

8. Water _____ hydrogen and oxygen.

9. According to the job description, an applicant must have a master's degree and at least five years of teaching experience.

Unfortunately, I _____ not _____ that job.

10. A: Have you ever met Mrs. Novinsky?

B: No, I _____ not _____ her.



Exercise 28. Listening. (Chart 10-6)

Complete the sentences with the words you hear. Hoàn thành các câu sau với những từ bạn nghe được.

Example: You will hear: My earrings are made of gold.

You will write: are made of

1. This fruit _____ I think I'd better throw it out.

2. When we got to the post office, it

_____.

3. Oxford University

_____ Oxford,
England.

4. Haley doesn't like to ride in elevators.

She's _____ small spaces.



5. What's the matter? _____ you
_____?

6. Excuse me. Could you please tell me how to get to the bus
station from here?

I _____.

7. Your name is Tom Hood? _____ you
_____ Mary Hood?

8. Where's my wallet? It's _____ Did
someone take it?

9. Oh, no! Look at my sunglasses. I sat on them and now they

_____.

10. It's starting to rain. _____ all of the windows
_____?

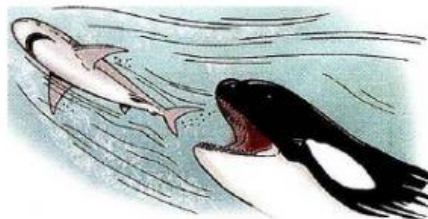


Exercise 29. Warm-up. (Chart 10-7)

Match three of the sentences with the pictures. One sentence does not match either
picture. **Nối ba câu dưới đây với các bức tranh phù hợp. Trong đó có một câu là đáp án sai.**



Picture A



Picture B

1. The shark is terrified. ____	2. The swimmer is terrified. ____
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10-7 Participial Adjectives: -ed vs. -ing (Tính từ phân từ: -ed và -ing)	
Art interests me. (a) I am interested art. <i>INCORRECT: I am interesting in art.</i> (b) Art is interesting. <i>INCORRECT: Art is interested.</i> The news surprised Kate. (c) Kate was surprised. (d) The news was surprising.	The past participle (-ed)* and the present participle (-ing) can be used as adjectives. In (a): The past participle (interested) describes how a person feels. In (b): The present participle (interesting) describes the cause of the feeling. The cause of the interest is art. In (c): surprised describes how Kate felt. The past participle carries a passive meaning: <i>Kate was surprised by the news.</i> In (d): the news was the cause of the surprise. Quá khứ phân từ (-ed) và hiện tại phân từ (-ing) có thể được sử dụng làm tính từ. Trong (a): Quá khứ phân từ (interested) mô tả cảm giác của một người. Trong (b): Hiện tại phân từ (interesting) mô tả nguyên nhân của cảm giác. Nguyên nhân của sự quan tâm là nghệ thuật. Trong (c): surprised miêu tả Kate cảm thấy như thế nào. Quá khứ phân từ mang nghĩa bị động: <i>Kate was surprised by the news.</i> Ở (d): the news là nguyên nhân của sự ngạc nhiên.
(e) Did you hear the surprising news? (f) Roberto fixed the broken window.	Like other adjectives, participial adjectives may follow be, as in examples (a) through (d), or they may come in front of nouns, as in (e) and (f). Giống như các tính từ khác, tính phân từ có thể đứng sau be, như trong ví dụ (a) đến (d), hoặc chúng có thể đứng trước danh từ, như trong (e) và (f).

Exercise 30. looking at grammar. (Chart 1 o-7)

Complete the sentences with the correct word: *girl, man, or roller coaster*. Hoàn thành các câu sau với các từ đúng : *girl, man, or roller coaster*

1. The _____ is frightened.

2. The _____ is frightening.
3. The _____ is excited.
4. The _____ is exciting.
5. The _____ is thrilling.
6. The _____ is delighted.



"Life is really simple, but we insist on making it complicated."

Cuộc sống thực sự rất đơn giản, nhưng chúng ta luôn khẳng khẳng định nó phức tạp.