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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 4 – FROM A TO B GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR: PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE (Câu bị động thì quá khứ đơn)

1, Form (Hình thái)

Affirmative (Khẳng định)	Negative (Phủ định)	Interrogative (Nghi vấn)
S + was / were + V _(ed/III) (+ by O)	S + was / were + not + V _(ed/III) (+ by O)	Was / Were + S + V _(ed/III) (+ by O)?

Dưới đây là cách chuyển câu chủ động thành câu bị động trong thì quá khứ đơn:

Active:	<u>S</u> + <u>V_(ed/II)</u> + <u>O</u>
Passive:	<u>S</u> + <u>was / were</u> + <u>V_(ed/III)</u> + <u>by O</u>

Active:	<u>A man stole my bike yesterday.</u>
Passive:	<u>My bike was stolen</u> by <u>a man</u> yesterday.

2, Usage (Cách dùng)

- We use the **past simple passive form** when we want to **talk about an action**, but we **don't know who did it**, or it's **not important to say who did it**. (Ta dùng câu bị động quá khứ đơn khi muốn nói đến một hành động, nhưng không biết ai, hay không cần thiết phải biết ai, thực hiện hành động đó.)

Ex: My camera **was stolen** while I was on holiday. (Somebody stole my camera while I was on holiday and I didn't know who stole it.)

This house **was built** in the 19th Century. (Somebody built this house in the 19th century and I didn't know who built it.)

- If we want to say **who did the action**, we use the passive with **by**. (Nếu ta muốn đề cập tới người thực hiện hành động, ta dùng dạng câu bị động với giới từ **by**.)

Ex: This house **was built by my father** last year.

This cake **was made by my mother**.

* Note: S = subject: chủ ngữ

V_(ed/II) = verb past simple: động từ quá khứ đơn

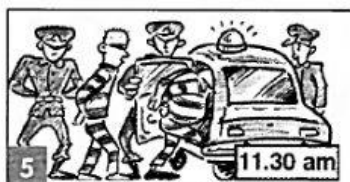
V_(ed/III) = verb past participle: động từ quá khứ phân từ

O = object: tân ngữ

B. HOMEWORK

I. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct passive form of the verbs in the box

call	rob	catch	find	investigate (điều tra)	send
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0. At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the local bank was robbed.

1. At one minute past ten, the police _____.

2. A few minutes later, the police arrived at the bank. The crime scene _____.

3. At twenty past ten, the robbers' fingerprints (dấu vân tay) _____.

4. At half past eleven, the robbers _____.

5. At 5 pm in the afternoon, they _____ to prison.

II. Circle the correct word

0. She has to look after / up her niece.

1. Many accidents were / was caused by careless driving.

2. My two dogs and my cat was / were given a bath by my mother.

3. His car was repaired / repaired for free by a stranger.

4. Tom – my yellow cat – broke our flower vase yesterday. The flowers were ruined / ruined.

5. Her notebook was tore / torn apart by her brother. (tear apart = xé rách)

III. Put the words in the right order

0. after / Was / yesterday? / Emma / looked

→ Was Emma looked after yesterday?

1. over / did / phone / was / people / distances / communicate / How / before / ? / the / long / invented

→ _____

2. bike / at / Aidan's / the / yesterday / Was / park / found / ?

→ _____

3. was / birthday / year. / Iphone / I / an / last / given / my / for

→ _____

4. ambulance. / was / an / to / taken / She / in / hospital

→ _____

5. machines / recently. / only / Washing / very / were / invented

→ _____

IV. Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence

0. My camera was stole yesterday.

stolen

1. When the pizza was delivering, it was cold.
2. Was your money stealing out of your bag?
3. We haven't allowed to use a dictionary in the exam yesterday.
4. Vegetables was usually kept in the fridge.
5. She was force to leave the room.

V. Circle the correct answer

0. The flowers _____ by my grandfather.

A. was planted

B. were plant

☒ C. were planted

1. Mary: I _____ waiting for half an hour by the hairdresser (người làm tóc).

John: Poor you!

A. was kept

B. were kept

C. was keep

2. Mary: Did you go to the party?

John: No, I _____.

A. was invited

B. wasn't invited

C. weren't invited

3. Josephine _____ by the news about the war.

A. were worried

B. was worried

C. was woried

4. My mom _____ a surprise birthday party last week.

A. was given

B. was giving

C. were given

5. A few years ago, the books _____ into English.

A. were translating

B. were the translation

C. were translated

Questions 21–25

- Read the text and questions below.
- For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer – **A, B, C** or **D** – on your answer sheet.

Some people have complained about this year's collection, *New Writing 3*, although I cannot understand why. Surely 500 pages of original writing of this quality, for £6.99, is pretty amazing?

Fiction – both parts of novels and complete short stories – makes up most of the book. There are some enjoyable pieces by famous writers, such as Candia McWilliam and Rose Tremain. It's a strange fact that the less well-known people seem to have written mainly about food. Take my advice about Jane Harris's *Those Nails* – this piece should definitely not be read just after meals. It contains some very unpleasant scenes which could turn your stomach!

There is fine work from nineteen poets, including R. S. Thomas and John Burnside. There are pieces from novels-in-progress by Jim Crace and Jane Rogers. Finally, there is a little non-fiction, which includes a very funny article by Alan Rusbridger on certain newspapers, and an extraordinary piece about herself from Ursula Owen. This is an exceptional collection and I for one can't wait to see what next year's choice will include.

- 21** What is the writer trying to do in the text?
- A** give her opinions about a new book
 - B** give some information about new writers
 - C** give some advice to writers
 - D** give her opinion of newspaper journalists
- 22** Why would somebody read the text?
- A** to find out more details about something
 - B** to learn what next year's collection will contain
 - C** to find out about Alan Rusbridger's new novel
 - D** to decide whether to complain about something

23 What does the writer think of *New Writing 3*?

- A It's too long.
- B It's very amusing.
- C It's very good.
- D It's too serious.

24 How might you feel after reading Jane Harris's piece?

- A hungry
- B excited
- C unhappy
- D sick

25 Which of the following describes *New Writing 3*?

- A
- Great value:
two novels, poems and
articles for only £6.99

- B
- Great value:
the best of new writing for
only £6.99

- C
- Great value:
poems by Tremain,
Harris and Burnside for
only £6.99

- D
- Great value:
newspapers for a whole
year for only £6.99

Questions 26–35

- Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
- For each question, mark the letter next to the correct word – A, B, C or D – on your answer sheet.

Example answer:

Part 5				
0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐

CARTOON FILMS

Cartoon films have very (0) limits. If you can draw something, you can (26) it move on the cinema screen. The use (27) new ideas and advanced computer programs means that cartoons are becoming exciting again for people of (28) ages.

By the (29) of the 1970s, the cinema world had decided that cartoons were only for children.

But soon (30) , one or two directors had some original new ideas. They proved that it was possible to make films in which both adults and children could (31) the fun.

However, not (32) cartoon film was successful. *The Black Cauldron*, for example, failed, mainly because it was too (33) for children and too childish for adults. Directors learnt from this (34) , and the film companies began to make large (35) of money again.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 0 | A few | B any | C little | D much |
| 26 | A get | B cause | C wish | D make |
| 27 | A for | B of | C with | D by |
| 28 | A more | B other | C all | D these |
| 29 | A end | B finish | C departure | D back |
| 30 | A afterwards | B later | C next | D then |
| 31 | A divide | B add | C mix | D share |
| 32 | A every | B both | C any | D each |
| 33 | A nervous | B fearful | C afraid | D frightening |
| 34 | A damage | B crime | C mistake | D fault |
| 35 | A amounts | B accounts | C numbers | D totals |

PET 2 – TEST 1 – LISTENING PART 1

Con hãy mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/2kubwjtd>

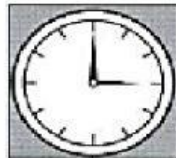
Questions 1–7

- There are seven questions in this part.
- For each question there are three pictures and a short recording.
- Choose the correct picture and put a tick (✓) in the box below it.

Example: What's the time?



A ☒

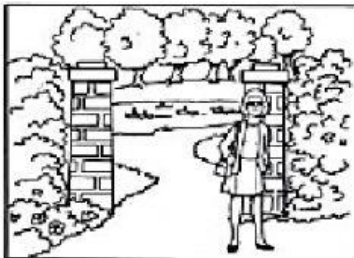


B ☐

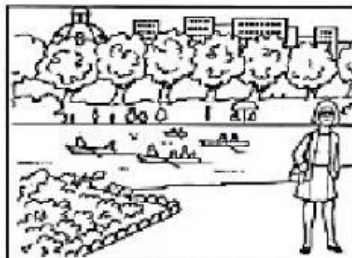


C ☐

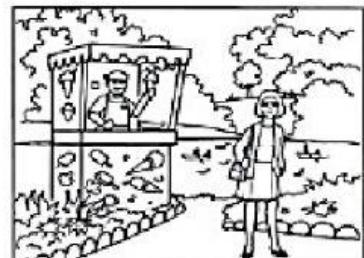
1 Where will the girls meet?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

2 Which chair does the man want?



A ☐

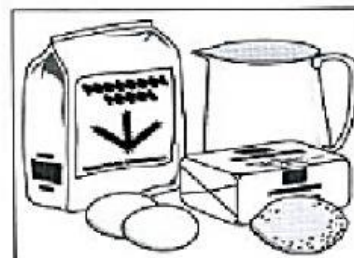


B ☐

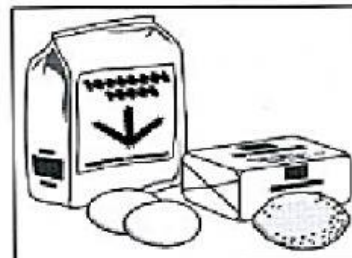


C ☐

3 Which picture shows what the girls need?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

4 Which picture shows what happened?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

5 What is Sarah's mother doing?



A ☐

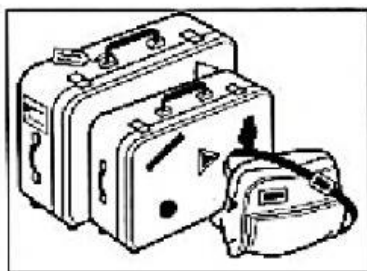


B ☐

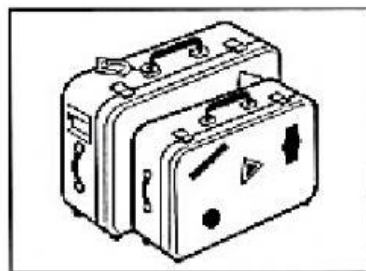


C ☐

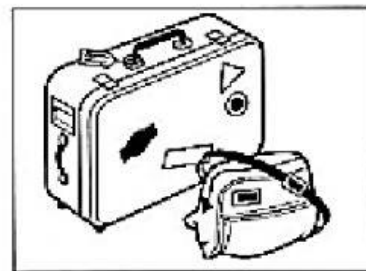
6 What luggage is the man taking on holiday?



A ☐

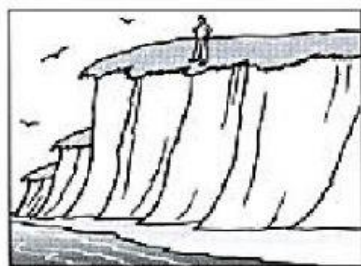


B ☐

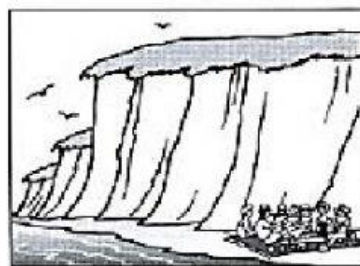


C ☐

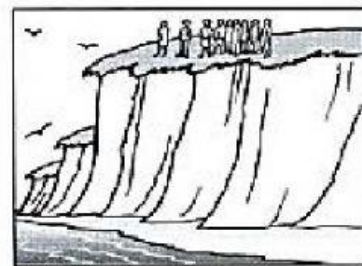
7 Which photograph does the man like?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

I. Rewrite these sentences using modal verbs

0. Don't park your car here. It is illegal.

→ You must not / cannot park your car here.

1. It's not necessary to go to school on Saturdays.

→ _____.

2. It's compulsory for Peter to learn English.

→ _____.

3. Passengers aren't allowed to smoke in this compartment.

→ _____.

4. It's essential to have a visa to travel to India.

→ _____.

5. My special ability is singing without opening my mouth.

→ _____.

II. Circle the correct answer

0. How are you _____ at the new school? Is it OK?

☒ A. getting on

B. getting up

C. getting in

1. The police are still _____ the thief.

A. looking up

B. looking for

C. looking into

2. Be quiet! You will _____ the children!

A. wake in

B. wake up

C. wake on

3. We _____ the lights and TV and went to bed.

A. switched over

B. switched around

C. switched off

4. The doctor said if I _____ sugar, I would feel better.

A. cut down on

B. cut up on

C. cut off

5. You can _____ words in a dictionary.

A. look up

B. look down

C. look after