

PERFECT GERUNDS & PERFECT PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

(Danh động từ hoàn thành & Mệnh đề phân từ hoàn thành)

PART 1: LÝ THUYẾT

I. Perfect gerunds (Danh động từ hoàn thành)

Danh động từ hoàn thành (having done) luôn ám chỉ một khoảng thời gian trước khi xảy ra hành động trong mệnh đề chính. Nó được sử dụng để nhấn mạnh hành động đã được hoàn tất trong quá khứ. Nó có thể được sử dụng như:

- Chủ ngữ của câu.

Ví dụ: Having studied science subjects made it easy for me to choose a university degree.

(Việc học các môn khoa học giúp tôi dễ dàng lựa chọn bằng cấp đại học.)

- Tân ngữ sau một số động từ (admit – thừa nhận, deny – phủ nhận, forget – quên, mention – đề cập, regret – hối tiếc, và remember – nhớ) hoặc sau giới từ.

apologize for (xin lỗi ai về)

- accuse... of (buộc tội ai về)
- admire...for (ngưỡng mộ ai về)
- blame...for (đổ lỗi cho ai về)
- congratulate...on (chúc mừng ai về)
- criticise...for (phê bình ai về)
- punish...for (trừng phạt ai về)
- thank...for (cảm ơn ai về)
- suspect...of (ngghi ngờ ai về)

Ví dụ: My friend didn't remember having lent me his English textbook.

(Bạn tôi không nhớ đã cho tôi mượn sách tiếng Anh của anh ấy.)

My cousin often talked about having studied for five years at a top university.

(Anh họ tôi thường kể về việc đã học 5 năm tại một trường đại học hàng đầu.)

II. Perfect participle clauses (Mệnh đề phân từ hoàn thành)

Phân từ hoàn thành có hình thức giống với danh động từ hoàn thành (having asked, having studied,...)

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng mệnh đề phân từ hoàn thành để:

- Miêu tả một hành động xảy ra trước hành động trong mệnh đề chính.

Ví dụ: Having finished their course, they started looking for jobs.

(Sau khi hoàn thành khóa học của họ, bắt đầu tìm kiếm việc làm.)

- Nói về lý do cho hành động trong mệnh đề chính.

Ví dụ: Not having read the book, he can't give us his opinion.

(Chưa đọc cuốn sách, anh ấy không thể cho chúng tôi ý kiến của mình.)

PART 2: BÀI TẬP

Bài 1: Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ to many countries made it easy for me to have a broader perspective on different cultures.
A. travel B. traveling C. having traveled D. traveled
2. _____ diligently, she aced the exam.
A. study B. studying C. having studied D. studied
3. _____ a delicious meal, he served it to his guests.
A. cook B. cooking C. having cooked D. cooked
4. _____ the marathon gave her a sense of accomplishment.
A. finish B. finishing C. having finished D. finished
5. She regretted _____ the decision
A. make B. made C. having made D. having been made
6. The team celebrated their victory after _____ the championship.
A. win B. won C. having won D. having been won
7. She forgot _____ the door.
A. lock B. locked C. having locked D. having been locked
8. _____ enough money, they decided to go on a vacation.
A. save B. saving C. having saved D. saved
9. The author received critical acclaim for _____ a compelling story.
A. write B. wrote C. having written D. having been written
10. _____ for months, he ran his first marathon.
A. train B. training C. having trained D. trained
11. _____ is my favorite form of exercise.
A. swim B. swimming C. having swum D. swam
12. I enjoy _____ books in my free time.

- A. read B. reading C. having read D. having been read
 13. I remember _____ to the zoo when I was a child.
- A. take B. taking C. having taken D. having been taken
 14. He denied _____ the event.
- A. attend B. attended C. having attended D. having been attended
 15. I find _____ both relaxing and rewarding.
- A. cook B. cooking C. having cooked D. having been cooked

Bài 2. Complete the sentences with the perfect participle. Decide whether to use active or passive voice.

1. _____ (stop) the car, the police officer wanted to see the documents.
2. _____ (write) the test, we felt relieved
3. _____ (work) all day, we were quite exhausted in the evening.
4. _____ (send) to counter 20, I had to return to counter 3.
5. _____ (confess), he was accused of even more criminal offences.
6. _____ (arrive) at the station, we called a taxi.
7. _____ (type) by the secretary, the letter was signed by the boss.
8. _____ (interrupt) several times, she was rather annoyed.
9. _____ (live) in Oxford for two years, she spoke English like a native speaker.
10. _____ (rescue), the injured man was taken to hospital.

Bài 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The shoes _____ (make) in China are cheap.
2. Last year I studied abroad. I appreciate _____ (have) the opportunity to live and study in a foreign country.
3. _____ (look) down from the hill, the town spread out before us towards the coast.
4. Alex doesn't like to have her picture _____ (take). She avoids _____ (photograph).
5. I don't agree with _____ (smack) children if they do something wrong.

6. The book _____ (publish) last month is her first novel.
7. I object to him _____ (make) private calls on the office phone.
8. _____ (be) his own boss for such a long time, he found it hard to accept orders from another.
9. They denied _____ (be) there.
10. _____ (tie) one end of the rope to his bed, he threw the other end out of the window.

Bài 4. Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined part with a perfect participle

1. We switched off the lights before we went to bed.
_____ we went to bed.
2. The boy asked his mother's permission and then went out to play.
_____ the boy went out to play.
3. Since I had not seen him for ages, I didn't recognize him.
_____ I didn't recognize him.
4. She had been to the disco the night before and overslept in the morning.
_____ she overslept in the morning.
5. We had worked in the garden all day and were sunburned in the evening.
_____ we were sunburned in the evening.