THE PASSIVE

Exercise 18. Warm-up. (Chart 10-5)

Read the paragraph and then the statements. Circle "T" for true and "F" for false.
Đọc đoạn văn và các câu bên dưới. Chọn "T" cho đáp án đúng và "F" cho đáp án sai.



Getting a Passport

Jerry is applying for a passport. He needs to bring proof of citizenship, two photographs, and the application to the passport office. He also needs money for the fee. He will receive his passport in the mail about three weeks after he applies for it.

1. The application process can be completed by mail. T F
2. Proof of citizenship must be provided. T F
3. A fee has to be paid. T F
4. Photographs should be taken before Jerry goes to the passport office. T F
5. The passport will be sent by mail. T F

10-5 Passive Modal Auxiliaries (Trợ động từ khiếm khuyết thể bị động)

Active Modal Auxiliaries (Trợ động từ khiếm khuyết thể chủ động)	**Passive Modal Auxiliaries** *(modal+ be + past participle)* (Trợ động từ khiếm khuyết thể bị động)	Modal auxiliaries are often used in the passive. Trợ động từ khiếm khuyết thường được sử dụng ở thể bị động.
Bob *will mail* it.	It *will be mailed* by Bob.	**FORM:** *modal + be + past participle*
Bob *can mail* it.	It *can be mailed* by Bob.	
Bob *should mail* it.	It *should be mailed* by Bob.	
Bob *ought to mail* it.	It *ought to be mailed* by Bob.	**DẠNG:** trợ động từ + be + quá khứ phân từ
Bob *must mail* it.	It *must be mailed* by Bob.	
Bob *has to mail* it.	It *has to be mailed* by Bob.	
Bob *may mail* it.	It *may be mailed* by Bob.	
Bob *might mail* it.	It *might be mailed* by Bob.	
Bob *could mail* it.	It *could be mailed* by Bob.	

Exercise 19. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-5)

Complete the sentences by changing the active modals to passive.
Hoàn thành các câu sau bằng cách đổi trợ động từ khiếm khuyết sang thể bị động)



1. Someone must send this letter immediately.

This letter <u>*must be sent*</u> immediately.

2. People should plant tomatoes in the spring.

Tomatoes _____ in the spring.

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3. People cannot control the weather.

The weather _____.

4. Someone had to fix our car before we left for Chicago.

Our car _____ before we left for Chicago.

5. People can reach me on my cell at 555-3815.

I _____ on my cell at 555-3815.

6. Someone ought to wash these dirty dishes soon.

These dirty dishes _____ soon.

7. People may cook carrots or eat them raw.

Carrots _____ or _____ raw.

8. Be careful! If that email file has a virus, it could destroy your reports.

Your reports _____ if that email file has a virus.

9. You must keep medicine out of the reach of children.

Medicine _____ out of the reach of children.





Exercise 20. Reading. (Charts 10-1 - 10-5)

Part I. Read the questions and then the passage about jeans. Đọc các câu hỏi và đoạn văn về vải Jean.

Are you wearing jeans right now, or do you have a pair at home?

If so, who were they made by?

The Origin of Jeans

Around the world, a very popular pant for men, women, and children is jeans. Did you know that jeans were created more than 100 years ago? They were invented by Levi Strauss during the California Gold Rush.

In 1853, Levi Strauss, a 24-year-old immigrant from Germany, traveled from New

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York to San Francisco. His brother was the owner of a store in New York and wanted to open another one in San Francisco. When Strauss arrived, a gold miner asked him what he had to sell. Levi said he had strong canvas for tents and wagon covers. The miner told him he really needed strong pants because he couldn't find any that lasted very long.





So Levi Strauss took the canvas and designed a pair of overall pants. The miners liked them except that they were rough on the skin. Strauss exchanged the canvas for a cotton cloth from France called *serge de Nimes.* Later, the fabric was called "denim" and the pants were given the nickname "blue jeans."

Eventually, Levi Strauss & Company was formed. Strauss and tailor David Jacobs began putting rivets in pants to make them stronger. In 1936, a red tab was added to the rear pocket. This was done so "Levis" could be more easily identified. Nowadays the company is very well known, and for many people, all jeans are known as Levis.

Immigrant (n) dân nhập cư	Rough (adj) nhám
Gold miner (n) thợ đào vàng	Fabric (n) chất liệu, vải
Canvas (n) vải, vải bạt	Rivet (n) đinh tán

Part II. Answer the questions in complete sentences. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

1. Who was Levi Strauss?
2. Why did Strauss go to San Francisco?
3. Who were jeans first created for?
4. What is denim?
5. What two changes were later made to jeans?
6. Why were rivets put in jeans?
7. Why was a red tab added to the rear pocket?
8. Many people have a different name for blue jeans. What is it?

1. Denim is a cotton fabric.
2. Rivets were put in pants, and a red tab was added to the rear pocket.
3. They were created for miners.
4. Rivets made the pants stronger.
5. He was an immigrant from Germany. He invented Levi jeans.
6. They are known as Levis.
7. A red tab was added so the jeans could be more easily identified.
8. He went to San Francisco because his brother wanted him to open a store.

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Exercise 21. Warm-up: trivia. (Chart 10-6)

Do you know this trivia?* Complete the sentences with words from the list.

Bạn có biết những điều sau không? Hoàn thành câu với từ trong danh sách.

China	monkeys	sand	spiders
Mongolia	Nepal	small spaces	whales

1. Glass is composed mainly of _____.
2. Dolphins are related to _____.
3. The Gobi Desert is located in two countries: _____ and _____.
4. People with claustrophobia are frightened by _____.

Claustrophobia: chứng sợ không gian hẹp

10-6 Using Past Participles as Adjectives (Non-Progressive Passive) (Dùng quá khứ phân từ như tính từ (Dạng bị động không ở thì tiếp diễn)

	be +	*adjective*
(a) Paul	***is***	***young.***
(b) Paul	***is***	***tall.***
(c) Paul	***is***	***hungry.***
	be +	*past participle*
(d) Paul	***is***	***married.***
(e) Paul	***is***	***tired.***
(f) Paul	***is***	***frightened.***



Be can be followed by an adjective, as in (a)-(c). The adjective describes or gives information about the subject of the sentence.

Be can be followed by a past participle (the passive form), as in (d)-(f). The past participle is often like an adjective. The past participle describes or gives information about the subject of the sentence. Past participles are used as adjectives in many common, everyday expressions.

Be có thể được theo sau bởi một tính từ, như trong (a) - (c). Tính từ mô tả hoặc cung cấp thông tin cho chủ ngữ của câu.

Be có thể được theo sau bởi một quá khứ phân từ (dạng bị động), như trong (d) - (f). Quá khứ phân từ thường giống như một tính từ. Quá khứ phân từ mô tả hoặc cung cấp thông tin cho chủ ngữ của câu. Quá khứ phân từ được sử dụng như tính từ trong nhiều cách diễn đạt thông dụng hàng ngày.

(g) Paul *is married* ***to*** Susan. (h) Paul *was excited* ***about*** the game. (i) Paul *will be prepared* ***for*** the exam.	Often the past participles in these expressions are followed by particular prepositions + an object. For example: In (g): ***married*** is followed by ***to*** (+ *an*

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object)
In (h): ***excited*** is followed by ***about*** (+ *an object)*
In (i): ***prepared*** is followed by ***for*** (+ *an object)*
Thường thì quá khứ phân từ trong các biểu thức này được theo sau bởi các giới từ cụ thể + một tân ngữ.
Ví dụ:
Trong (g): ***married*** được theo sau bởi ***to*** (+ tân ngữ)
Trong (h): ***excited*** được theo sau bởi ***about*** (+ một đối tượng)
Trong (i): ***prepared*** được theo sau bởi ***for*** (+ một đối tượng)

Some Common Expressions with *Be* + Past Participle
(Một vài cụm phổ biến với be + quá khứ phân từ)

be acquainted *(with)*	be excited *(about)*	be opposed (*to)*
be bored (*with, by)*	be exhausted *(from)*	be pleased (*with)*
be broken	be finished (*with)*	be prepared *(for)*
be closed	be frightened *(of, by, about)*	be qualified *(for)*
be composed of	be gone *(from)*	be related (*to)*
be crowded (*with)*	be hurt	be satisfied (*with)*
be devoted (*to)*	be interested *(in)*	be scared (*of, by)*
be disappointed *(in, with)*	be involved *(in, with)*	be shut
be divorced (from)	be located in / south of / etc.	be spoiled
be done (*with)*	be lost	be terrified (*of, by)*
be drunk (*on)*	be made of	be tired *(of, from)**
be engaged (*to)*	be married (*to)*	be worried *(about)*

*I'm tired ***of*** the cold weather. = ***I've had enough cold weather. I want the weather to get warm.***
I'm tired from working hard all day. = ***I'm tired because I worked hard all day.***

Exercise 22. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-6)

Choose all the correct completions. Chọn tất cả những đáp án đúng.

1. Roger is disappointed with _____.

(a.) his job b. in the morning (c.) his son's grades

2. Are you related to _____?

a. the Browns b. math and science

c. me



3. Finally! We are done with _____.

a. finished b. our chores

c. our errands

4. My boss was pleased with _____.

a. my report b. thank you c. the new contract

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5. The baby birds are gone from _____.

a. away b. their nest c. yesterday

6. Taka and JoAnne are bored with _____.

a. their work b. this movie c. their marriage

7. Are you tired of _____?

a. work b. asleep c. the news

"Being deeply loved by someone gives you strength, while loving someone deeply gives you courage."

Được ai đó yêu sâu đậm sẽ cho bạn sức mạnh, còn yêu ai đó sâu đậm sẽ khiến bạn có thêm dũng khí.

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