4. Một số lưu ý

a. Bị động của câu hỏi

Để chuyển từ câu chủ động sarag câu bị động của câu hỏi, ta làm theo các bước sau:

- Bước 1: Chuyển từ câu hỏi sang câu khẳng định.

Ví dụ:

Did you buy the shirt two days ago? → You bought the shirt two days ago.

- Bước 2: Chuyển câu khẳng định trên sang câu bị động.

Ví dụ:

You bought the shirt two days ago. → The shirt was bought two days ago.

- Bước 3: Chuyển câu bị động trên về dạng nghi vấn bằng cách chuyển từ ngay sau chủ ngữ lên trước chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ:

The shirt was bought two days ago. → Was the shirt bought two days ago?

b. Bị động với những động từ có hai tân ngữ

Một số động từ được theo sau nó bởi hai tân ngữ như: give (đưa), lend (cho mượn), send (gửi), show (chỉ), buy (mua), make (làm), get (cho),... thì ta sẽ có hai câu bị động.

Ví dụ:

My mother gave me a bike on my last birthday.

O1 O2

→ I was given a bike by my mother on my last birthday.

→ A bike was given to me by my mother on my last birthday.

Lưu ý: Khi dùng câu bị động loại này, ta phải thêm giới từ "to" hoặc "for" trước tân ngữ chỉ người. Trong đó:

* Dùng "to" khi các động từ là: give, lend, send, show,...

Ví dụ:

The boss sent his secretary an email last night.

→ An email was sent to his secretary by the boss last night.

* Dùng "for" khi các động từ là: buy, make, get,…

Ví dụ:

He bought her a rose.

A rose was bought for her.

II. Cấu trúc câu bị động đặc biệt

1. Bị động với các động từ chỉ quan điểm, ý kiến

Một số động từ chỉ quan điểm ý kiến thông dụng là: think/say/suppose/believe/consider/report... (nghĩ rằng/nói rằng/cho rằng/tin rằng/xem xét rằng/thông báo rằng...)

Cấu trúc:

S1 + V1 + THAT + S2 + V2 + ...

LIVEWORKSHEETS

→ **IT + Vl(bị động) + THAT + S2 + V2+...**

→ **S2 + Vl(bi đông) + TO + V2(bare)** (nếu V2 và V1 cùng thì)

↘ **HAVE + VP2** (nếu V2 và V1 khác thì)

Ví dụ:

People believe that 13 is an unlucky number.

-.....

→ It is believed that 13 is an unlucky number.

→ 13 is believed to be an unlucky number.

They thought that the man had stolen the car.

- .....

→ It was thought that the man had stolen the car.

→ The man was thought to have stolen the car.

2. Bị động với động từ chỉ giác quan

a. Dạng 1

Câu chủ động: **S + V + O + V(bare)**

Câu bị động: → **S + be + Vp2 + to + V(bare)**

Ví dụ:

I saw him pass my house. → He was seen to pass my house.

b. Dạng 2

Câu chủ động: **S + V + O + V -ing**

Câu bị động: → **S + be + Vp2 + V -ing**

Ví dụ:

I saw him passing my house. → He was seen passing my house.

3. Bị động của MAKE và LET

a. Bị động của MAKE

Cấu chủ động: **S + MAKE + O + V(bare)**

Câu bị động: → **S + BE + MADE + TO + V(bare)**

Ví dụ:

The teacher made us do all the homework.

→ We were made to do all the homework by the teacher.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

b. Bị động của LET

Câu chủ động: **S + LET O + V(bare)**



Câu bị động: → **S + BE + ALLOWED/PERMITTED + TO + V(bare)**

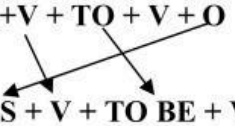
Ví dụ:

My parents don't let us go out at night. → We are not allowed/permitted to go out at night.

4. Bị động của động từ TO V

a. S + V + TO + V + O

Câu chủ động: **S+V + TO + V + O**



Câu bị động: → **S + V + TO BE + VP2**

Ví dụ:

They began to plant rubber trees long ago.

Rubber trees.....

→ Rubber trees began to be planted long ago.

b. S + V+O1 + TO + V + O2

* **Nếu S = O2** thì ta có công thức sau:

Câu chủ động: **S + V + O1 + TO + V + O2**



Câu bị động: → **S + V + TO BE + VP2 + BY + O1**

Ví dụ:

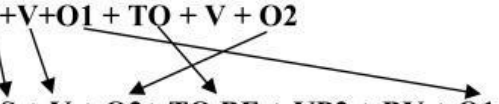
He expected his family to pick him up at the airport.

He .....

→ He expected to be picked up at the airport by his family.

* **Nếu S ≠ O2** thì ta có công thức sau:

Câu chủ động: **S+V+O1 + TO + V + O2**



Câu bị động: → **S + V + O2+ TO BE + VP2 + BY + O1**

Ví dụ:

He expected someone to repair his computer.

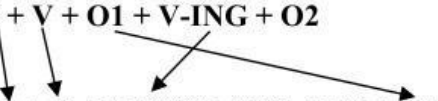
He .....

→ He expected his computer to be repaired.

5. Bị động của V-ING

a. Nếu S= O2 thì ta có công thức sau:

Câu chủ động: **S + V + O1 + V-ING + O2**



Câu bị động: → **S + V + BEING + VP2 + BY + O1**

Ví dụ:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

He likes people speaking well of him.

He .....

→ He likes being spoken well of.

b. Nếu S ≠ O2 thì ta có công thức sau:

Câu chủ động: **S + V + O1 + V-ING + O2**



Câu bị động: → **S + V + O2+ BEING + VP2 + BY + O1**

Ví dụ:

He hates non-professional people criticizing his work.

He hates .....

→ He hates his work being criticized by non-professional people.

6. Thể nhờ bảo

Khi diễn tả một hành động mà chúng ta không tự làm lấy, mà để người khác làm, chúng ta dùng cấu trúc:

* Dạng chủ động: **S + HAVE + SB + V(bare)** or **S + GET + SB + TO V(bare)**

* Dạng bi đông: **S + HAVE/GET + ST + VP2**

Ví dụ:

- The painter finished my father's portrait yesterday.

My father had .....

→ My father had the painter finish his portrait yesterday.

→ My father had his portrait finished by the painter yesterday.

- She is having his sister clean the door.

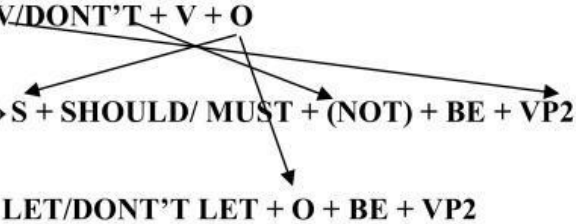
She is getting .....

→ She is getting the door cleaned by his sister.

→ She is getting his sister to clean the door.

7. Câu mệnh lệnh

Câu chủ động: **V/DONT'T + V + O**



Câu bị động: → **S + SHOULD/ MUST + (NOT) + BE + VP2**

LET/DONT'T LET + O + BE + VP2

Ví dụ:

Turn off the lights before you go to bed.

The lights.....

→ The lights must/should be turned off before you go to bed.

Write your name on the top of this paper.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Let.....

→ Let your name be written on the top of this paper.

8. Bị động của một số cấu trúc

a. Bị động với cấu trúc câu "It's one's duty to V" (bổn phận là)

Cấu trúc:

Câu chủ động: **IT'S + ONE'S DUTY + TO + V**

Câu bị động: → **S + BE + SUPPOSED + TO + V**

Ví dụ:

It's everyone's duty to keep the environment clean.

Everyone.....

→ Everyone is supposed to keep the environment dean.

b. Bị động với cấu trúc câu 'It's (im)possible to V' (không/có thể làm gì)

Cấu trúc:

Câu chủ động: **IT + IS / WAS + (IM)POSSIBLE + TO + V + O**

Câu bị động: → **S + CAN/COULD + (NOT) + BE + VP2**

Ví dụ:

It is possible to type the letter now.

The letter.....

→ The letter can be typed now.

It was impossible to start the machine by electricity then.

The machine .....

→ The machine couldn't be started by electricity then.

c. Bị động với 7 động từ đặc biệt

Các động từ: **suggest, require, request, order, demand, insist(on), recommend.**

Công thức:

Câu chủ động:

S + suggest/ recommend/ order/ require... + that + S + V(bare) + O

Câu bị động:

It +(be) + suggested/ recommended/ ordered/ required... + that + O + should + be + Vp2

Ví dụ:

He suggested that we organize a warm party.

It.....

→ It was suggested that a warm party should be organized.

d. Bị động của động từ NEED

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Công thức:

Câu chủ động: **Sb + need + to V**

Câu bị động: **St + need + V-ing = St + need + to be + Vp2**

Ví dụ:

She needs to type the report

The report .....

→ The report needs typing/to be typed.

B. BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

Exercise 1: Chuyển các câu sau sang câu bị động

1. Our teacher wants us to prepare our lessons carefully.

Our teacher .....

2. They expected me to finish my work early.

They expected .....

3. Is she making big cakes for the party?

Are .....

4. The house needs cleaning.

The house .....

5. It was impossible to preserve river water in the past.

River .....

6. He made me stay outside yesterday.

I .....

7. The teacher let us go home early last week.

We .....

8. He had the waiter carry the luggage home.

He had .....

9. I got the postman to post the letter for me.

I got .....

10. Turn on the lights!

The lights .....

11. They know that English is an international language.

English .....

12. Don't do that silly thing again.

Don't let .....

13. We'll continue to use this phone.

This phone .....

14. Did people make jeans two hundred years ago?

Were .....?

15. They opened the road 10 years ago.

The road .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

16. We expected them to forgive us.

We. .....

17. You should open the wine 3 hours before you use it.

The .....

18. It's your duty to make tea for the party.

You .....

19. The man gave me a piece of paper with his address on it.

I .....

20. The teacher is watching them work.

They .....

21. What subjects have people discussed today?

What .....

22. The boy broke the window and took away some pictures.

The window .....

23. It is impossible to solve this problem immediately.

This problem .....

24. She wishes someone to carry her luggage to the hotel.

She wishes .....

25. They are going to repair the bridge next month.

We are .....

26. They enjoy their parents taking them to the zoo.

They enjoy .....

27. People supposed that the lion had escaped from the cage.

The lion .....

28. I saw them playing football in the park.

They .....

29. The teacher is correcting her essay.

She .....

30. I remembered Nam offering me a beautiful present on my birthday.

I remembered .....

Exercise 2: Chọn phương án đúng để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau đây

1. When _____ in international trade, letters of credit are very convenient.

A. using **B.** are used **C.** used **D.** they used

2. The 26th Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) _____ in Hanoi, our beautiful and peaceful capital city, from January 18th to 21st, 2O18.

A. was held **B.** is held **C.** is being held **D.** will be held

3. We were made _____ hard when we were at school.

A. to study **B.** study **C.** studying **D.** studied

4. Her fiance is said _____ from Harvard University five years ago.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. having graduated **B.** to have graduated **C.** being graduated **D.** to be graduated

5. Only one of our gifted students _____ to participate in the final competition.

A. was choosing **B.** chosen **C.** has been chosen **D.** have been chosen

6. They cancelled all flights because of fog.

A. All flights were cancelled by them of fog.

B. All flights were because of fog were cancelled.

C. All flights were because of fog cancelled.

D. All flights were cancelled because of fog.

7. This building _____ finished by the end of last year but there have been so many strikes that it isn't finished yet.

A. will have been **B.** should have been

C. was to have been **D.** may not have been

8. As a small boy, he was used to _____ alone in the house for an hour or two.

A. being left **B.** leaving **C.** be left **D.** leave

9. DNA tests _____ accepted in court eases.

A. are known **B.** were used **C.** have been **D.** will have

10. Ann hoped _____ to join the private club. She could make important business contact here.

A. being invited **B.** to invite **C.** to be invited **D.** inviting

11. Despite their normal cylindrical form, some of the documents _____ on silk that were found at Mawangdui, an archaeological site in southeastern China, were folded into rectangles.

A. wrote **B.** written **C.** were written **D.** be written

12. The boy _____ by the teacher yesterday.

A. punished **B.** was punished **C.** punish **D.** punishing

13. Robots will even _____ everywhere in factories, schools, offices, hospitals, shops, and homes.

A. seen **B.** see **C.** saw **D.** be seen

14. We don't allow anyone to use their cell phones during the examination.

A. Nobody is allowed to use their cell phones during the examination.

B. Nobody is allowed using their cell phones during the examination.

C. Nobody isn't allowed to use their cell phones during the examination.

D. Nobody isn't allowed using their cell phones during the examination.

15. Everyone likes _____ when they have got some success.

A. to be congratulated **B.** being congratulated

C. to be congratulating **D.** to congratulate

16. This is the latest news from earthquake site. Two- thirds of the city _____ in a fire.

A. has been destroyed **B.** have been destroyed

C. were destroyed **D.** was destroyed

17. References _____ in the examination room.

A. not are used **B.** is not used **C.** didn't used **D.** are not used

18. Her watch needs _____

A. repairing **B.** to be repaired **C.** repaired **D.** repairing/to be repaired

LIVEWORKSHEETS

19. There's somebody behind us. I think we are _____

A. being followed **B.** are followed **C.** follow **D.** following

20. Have you _____ by a dog?

A. bite **B.** bit **C.** ever been bitten **D.** ever been bit

21. The room is being _____ at the moment.

A. was cleaned **B.** cleaned **C.** cleaning **D.** clean

22. It _____ that the strike will end soon.

A. is expected **B.** expected **C.** are expected **D.** was expected

23. I'll get Minh _____ this for you.

A. do **B.** done **C.** did **D.** to do

24. Those letters _____ now. You can do the typing later.

A. need typing **B.** needn't be typed **C.** need to type **D.** needn't to typing

25. "What a beautiful dress you are wearing"- "Thanks, it _____ especially for me by a French tailor."

A. is made **B.** has made **C.** made **D.** was made

Exercise 3: Chia dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc

1. She expects (promote) _____ soon, but things seem to go wrong.
2. The children were made (go) _____ to bed at 10:00 pm.
3. The parcel is supposed (deliver) _____ this evening.
4. The children agreed (divide) _____ the candy equally.
5. I expected (invite) _____ to the party, but I wasn't.
6. The man was heard (say) _____ goodbye to the host in Chinese.
7. A strange man (watch) _____ coming into your house at the time.
8. I don't enjoy (laugh) _____ at by other people.
9. I don't appreciate (interrupt) when I'm speaking.
10. Trees (plan) _____ since it stopped raining.
11. The house (build) _____ two years ago.
12. We can't go along here because the road (repair) _____ now.
13. We (wake) _____ by a loud noise last night.
14. Today, many serious childhood diseases (can prevent) _____ by early immunization.
15. The telephones (invent) _____ by Alexander Graham Bell.
16. Lots of houses (destroy) _____ by the earthquake last week.
17. Gold (discover) _____ in California in the 19th century.
18. The preparation (finish) _____ by the time the guests arrived.
19. He had the chair (mend) _____ by the neighbors.
20. Let your book (open) _____
21. It's impossible (rebuild) _____ the school.
22. They suggested that the test (make) _____ easier.
23. I wish traffic regulation (obey) _____
24. It (think) _____ that she will win the contest.

LIVEWORKSHEETS