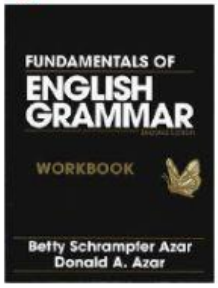
Chapter 10: The passive

1. Exercise 1. Warm·up. (Chart 10-4)

Complete the sentences with information from the front of this book.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với thông tin ở những trang đầu của cuốn Fundamentals of English.



1. This book, *Fundamentals of English Grammar,*

was published by _____.

2. It was written by _____ and _____.

3. The illustrations were drawn by _____and _____.

10-4 Using the by-phrase

(a) This sweater *was made* by my *aunt*.	The *by*-phrase is used in passive sentences when it is important to know who performs an action. In (a): ***by my aunt*** is important information. *Cụm từ bắt đầu bằng –by được sử dụng trong câu bị động khi cần biết đối tượng/ chủ thể của hành động.* *Ở ví dụ (a): **by my aunt** là một phần thông tin quan trọng*
(b) My sweater *was made* in Korea. (c) Spanish *is spoken* in Colombia. (d) That house *was built* in 1940. (e) Rice *is grown* in many countries.	Usually there is no by-phrase in a passive sentence. The passive is used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who performs an action. In (b): The exact person (or people) who made the sweater is not known and is not important to know, so there is no by-phrase in the passive sentence. *Thông thường thì trong câu bị động không nhất thiết phải có cụm từ đi sau-by.* *Câu bị động được dùng khi không biết hoặc không cần thiết phải biết chính xác đối tượng/ chủ thể cụ thể của hành động.* *Ở ví dụ (b): Đối tượng làm ra chiếc áo không được đề cập và cũng không cần thiết, vì vậy trong câu không hề có sự xuất hiện của cụm từ theo sau -by*
(f) **My aunt** is very skillful. **She** *made* this sweater. (g) A: I like your sweaters. B: Thanks. ***This sweater*** *was made by* my aunt. ***That sweater*** *was made by* my mother.	Usually the active is used when the speaker knows who performed the action, as in (f), where the focus of attention is on my aunt. In (g): Speaker B uses the passive with *a by-phrase* because he wants to focus attention on the subjects of the sentences. The focus of

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	attention is on the two sweaters. The by-phrases add important information. *Thông thường, câu chủ động sẽ được dùng trong trường hợp người nói biết chính xác chủ thể của hành động đang nhắc đến, như ở ví dụ (f), "my aunt" chính là thông tin quan trọng của đoạn hội thoại. Ở ví dụ (g): người B dùng câu bị động với cụm từ theo sau –by bởi vì anh ta muốn nhấn mạnh chủ thể hành động đang nhắc đến. Sự chú ý lúc này đổ dồn về hai chiếc áo. Cụm từ theo sau –by đã thêm vào thông tin quan trong cho câu.*

2. Exercise 2. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-4)

Change the sentences from active to passive. Include the by-phrase only as necessary.

Chuyển đổi các câu sau sang dạng bị động. Chỉ thêm cụm từ sau –by khi cần thiết.



1. Bob Smith built that house.

→*That house was built by Bob Smith.*

2. Someone built this house in 1904.

→

3. People grow rice in India.

→

4. Do people speak Spanish in Peru?

→



5. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

→

6. When did someone invent the first computer?

→

7. People sell hammers at a hardware store.

→

8. Has anyone ever hypnotized you?

→

9. Someone published The Origin of Species in 1859.

→



10. Charles Darwin wrote The Origin of Species.

→

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3. Exercise 3. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-4)

Select the passive verbs in each pair of sentences and then answer the questions.
Chọn động từ ở dạng bị động trong mỗi cặp câu dưới đây rồi trả lời câu hỏi.

1. a. The mail **is** usually **delivered** to Hamid's apartment around ten o'clock.
   b. The mail carrier usually delivers the mail to Hamid's apartment around ten o'clock.

QUESTIONS: Is it important to know who delivers the mail? →No.
Which sentence do you think is more common? → Sentence a.

2. a. Construction workers built our school in the 1980s.
   b. Our school was built in the 1980s.

QUESTIONS: Is it important to know who built the school?
Which sentence do you think is more common?

3. a. That office building was designed in 1990.
   b. That office building was designed by an architect in 1990.
   c. That office building was designed by my husband in 1990.

QUESTIONS: What additional information do the by-phrases provide?
Which sentence has important information in the *by-phrase?*

4. a. *Thailand* means "land of the free."
   b. The country of Thailand has never been ruled by a foreign power.

QUESTION:
What happens to the meaning of the second sentence if there is no by-phrase?

4. Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Charts 10-1 - 10-4)

Make sentences with the given words. Some sentences are active and some are passive. Use the past tense. Do not change the order of the words.
Đặt câu với những từ cho trước. Trong số những câu dưới câu vừa có câu bị động lẫn chủ động. Sử dụng thì quá khứ. Tuyệt đối không được thay đổi trật tự từ.

A traffic stop

1. The police\ stop\ a speeding car

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→The police stopped a speeding car.

2. The driver\ tell\ to get out of the car\ by the police

→

3. The driver\ take out\ his license

→

4. The driver\ give\ his license\ to the police officer

→

5. The license\ check

→

6. The driver\ give\ a ticket

→

7. The driver\ tell\ to drive more carefully

→



5. Exercise 5. Looking at grammar. (Charts 10-1 - 10-4)

Complete the sentences with the correct form (active or passive) of the verb in parentheses.

Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng dạng đúng của động từ được cho ở trong ngoặc (chủ động hoặc bị động)

1. Yesterday our teacher *(arrive)* _____*arrived* _____ five minutes late.
2. Last night my favorite TV program *(interrupt)* _____by breaking news.
3. That's not my coat. It *(belong)* _____ to Lara.
4. Our mail *(deliver)* _____ before noon every day.
5. The "b" in *comb (pronounce, not)* _____ . It is silent.
6. What *(happen)* _____ to John? Where is he?
7. When I *(arrive)* _____ at the airport yesterday, I *(meet)*_____by my cousin and a couple of her friends.
8. Yesterday Lee and I *(hear)* _____ about Scott's divorce. I *(surprise, not)*_____by the news, but Lee (shock) _____.
9. A new house *(build)* _____ next to ours next year.
10. Roberto *(write)* _____ that composition last week. This one *(write)*_____ yesterday.

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11. At the soccer game yesterday, the winning goal (kick)

_____ by Luigi. Over 100,000 people (attend)

_____ the soccer game.

12. A: I think American football is too violent.

B: I (agree) _____ with you. I (prefer) _____ baseball.

13. A: When (your bike, steal) _____?

B: Two days ago.

14. A: (you,pay) _____ your electric bill yet?

B: No, I haven't, but I'd better pay it today. If I don't, my electricity (shut off)

_____ by the power company.

6. Exercise 6. Warm-up. (Chart 10-5)

Read the paragraph and then the statements. Circle "T" for true and "F" for false.
Đọc đoạn văn sau và các nhận định dưới đây. Chọn "T" nếu nhận định đúng với nội dung đoạn văn và chọn "F" nếu 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

Active Modal Auxiliaries		**Passive Modal Auxiliaries**	Modal auxiliaries are often used in the passive. *Động từ khiếm khuyết thường được sử dụng trong câu bị động.*
Bob *will mail* it.	It	*will be mailed* by Bob.	FORM:
Bob *can mail* it.	It	*can be mailed* by Bob.	*modal + **be** + past participle*
Bob *should mail* it.	It	*should be mailed* by Bob.	(See Chapter 7 for
Bob *ought to mail* it.	It	*ought to be mailed* by Bob.	information about the
Bob *must mail* it.	It	*must be mailed* by Bob.	

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Bob *has to mail* it.	It	*has to be mailed* by Bob.	meanings and uses of modal auxiliaries.)
Bob *may mail* it.	It	*may be mailed* by Bob.	*CẤU TRÚC:*
Bob *might mail* it.	It	*might be mailed* by Bob.	*Modal+* ***be+*** *past participle*
Bob *could mail* it.	It	*could be mailed* by Bob.	*(Xem lại chương 7 để ôn lại kiến thức về nghĩa cũng nhưng là cách dùng của động từ khiếm khuyết).*

7. Exercise 7. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-5)

Complete the sentences by changing the active modals to passive.

Hoàn thành các câu sau, chuyển động từ khiếm khuyết đang ở dạng chủ động sang bị động.



1. Someone must send this letter immediately.

→*This letter* must be sent *immediately.*

2. People should plant tomatoes in the spring.

→Tomatoes _____ in the spring.

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.

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→Medicine _____ out of the reach of children.

8. Exercise 8. Reading. (Charts 10-1 - 10-5)

The Origin of Jeans

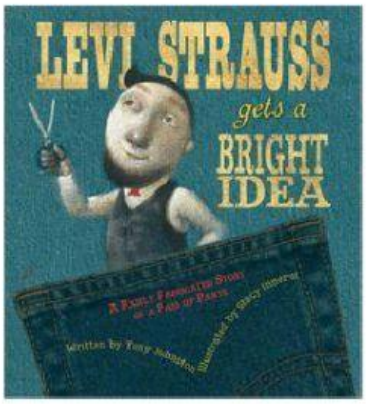
Around the world, a very popular pant for men, women, and children is jeans. Did you know that jeans were created more than 100 years ago? They were invented by Levi Strauss during the California Gold Rush.

In 1853, Levi Strauss, a 24-year-old immigrant from Germany, traveled from NewYork to San Francisco. His brother was the owner of a store in NewYork 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.

Read the passage and answer the questions in complete sentences.
Đọc đoạn văn trên sau đó trả lời những câu hỏi dưới đây.



1. Who was Levi Strauss?

→

2. Why did Strauss go to California?

→

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?

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→

7. Why was a red tab added to the rear pocket?

→

8. Many people have a different name for blue jeans. What is it?

→

9. Exercise 9. Listening. (Charts 10-1 - 10-4)

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

A bike accident

A: Did you hear about the accident outside the dorm entrance?

B: No. What_____?

A: A guy on a bike _____ by a taxi.

B: _____ he _____?

A: Yeah. Someone _____ an ambulance. He _____ to City Hospital and _____ in the emergency room for cuts and bruises.

B: What_____ to the taxi driver?

A: He _____ for reckless driving.

B: He's lucky that the bicyclist_____.



"A good name is sooner lost than won" – "Mua danh ba vạn bánh danh ba đồng"

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