

# Chapter 10: The passive

## 1. Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 10-8)

Are any of these statements true for you? Circle *yes* or *no*.

Với em, những nhận định sau đúng hay sai? Chọn *Yes* hoặc *No*.

Right now ...

- |                          |     |    |
|--------------------------|-----|----|
| 1. I am getting tired.   | Yes | No |
| 2. I am getting hungry.  | Yes | No |
| 3. I am getting confused | Yes | No |



## 10-8 Get + Adjective; Get + Past Participle

"Get" + Tính từ; "Get" + Quá khứ phân từ

### Get + Adjective

Get + Tính từ

- (a) I **am getting hungry**. Let's eat.  
 (b) Eric **got nervous** before the job interview.

"Get" can be followed by an adjective. "Get" gives the idea of change - the idea of becoming, beginning to be, growing to be.

In (a): **I'm getting hungry**. = I wasn't hungry before, but now I'm beginning to be hungry.

"Get" có thể đứng phía trước tính từ. "Get" có nghĩa là thay đổi - diễn tả ý "biến đổi, trở thành, bắt đầu..., phát triển thành..."

Ở ví dụ (a): **I'm getting hungry** = lúc này tôi không đói, nhưng giờ tôi bắt đầu đói bụng.

### Get + Past Participle

Get + Quá khứ phân từ

- (c) I'm **getting tired**. Let's stop working.  
 (d) Steve and Rita **got married** last month.

Sometimes "get" is followed by a past participle. The past participle after "get" is like an adjective; it describes the subject of the sentence.

Đôi khi "get" đứng trước một cụm quá khứ phân từ. Cụm quá khứ phân từ đứng sau "get" đóng vai trò là một tính từ; nó bổ nghĩa cho chủ ngữ của câu.

### Get + Adjective

Get + Tính từ

### Get + Past Participle

Get + Quá khứ phân từ

Get angry	Get dry	Get quiet	Get acquainted	Get drunk	Get involved
Get bald	Get fat	Get rich	Get arrested	Get engaged	Get killed
Get big	Get full	Get serious	Get bored	Get excited	Get lost
Get busy	Get hot	Get sick	Get confused	Get finished	Get married
Get close	Get hungry	Get sleepy	get crowded	Get frightened	Get scared
Get cold	Get interested	Get thirsty	Get divorced	Get hurt	Get sunburned
Get dark	Get late	Get well	Get done	Get interested	Get tired
Get dirty	Get nervous	Get well	Get dressed	Get invited	Get worried
Get dizzy	Get old				

## 2. Exercise 2. looking at grammar. (Chart 10-8)

Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với từ cho sẵn trong bảng:

Bald	Dirty	Hurt	Lost	Rich
------	-------	------	------	------

Busy	✓Full	Late	Nervous	serious
------	-------	------	---------	---------

1. This food is delicious, but I can't eat any more. I'm getting full.
2. This work has to be done before we leave. We'd better get \_\_\_\_\_ and stop wasting time.
3. I didn't understand Mariam's directions very well, so on the way to her house last night I got \_\_\_\_\_. I couldn't find her house.
4. It's hard to work on a car and stay clean. Paul's clothes always get \_\_\_\_\_ from all the grease and oil.
5. Tim doesn't like to fly. As soon as he sits down, his heart starts to beat quickly. He gets really \_\_\_\_\_.
6. We'd better go home. It's getting \_\_\_\_\_, and you have school tomorrow.
7. Simon wants to get \_\_\_\_\_, but he doesn't want to work. That's not very realistic.
8. If you plan to go to medical school, you need to get \_\_\_\_\_ about the time and money involved and start planning now.
9. Mr. Andersen is losing some of his hair. He's slowly getting \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Was the accident serious? Did anyone get \_\_\_\_\_?

### 3. Exercise 3. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-8)

Complete the sentences with appropriate forms of **get** and the words in the list.

*Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng dạng đúng của động từ **get** kết hợp với những từ cho trong bảng dưới đây:*

Angry	Dressed	Kill	Tired
Cold	Dry	Lost	Well
Crowd	Hungry	Marry	Worry
Dark	Involve	✓Sunburn	

1. When I stayed out in the sun too long yesterday, I got sunburned.
2. If you're sick, stay home and take care of yourself. You won't \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't take care of yourself.
3. Alima and Hasan are engaged. They are going to \_\_\_\_\_ a year from now.
4. Sarah doesn't eat breakfast, so she always \_\_\_\_\_ by ten or ten-thirty.

5. In the winter, the sun sets early. It \_\_\_\_\_ outside by six or even earlier.
6. Put these towels back in the dryer. They didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the first time.
7. Let's stop working for a while. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ I need a break.
8. Anastasia has to move out of her apartment next week, and she hasn't found a new place to live. She's \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Tashiro was in a terrible car wreck and almost \_\_\_\_\_. He's lucky be alive.
10. The temperature is dropping. Brrr! I'm \_\_\_\_\_ your sweater?
11. Sorry we're late. We took a wrong turn and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Good restaurants \_\_\_\_\_ around dinner time. It's hard to find a seat because there are so many people.
13. Calm down! Take it easy! You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ so \_\_\_\_\_. It's not good for your blood pressure.
14. I left when Ellen and Joe began to argue. I never \_\_\_\_\_ in other people's quarrels.
15. Sam is wearing one brown sock and one blue sock today. He \_\_\_\_\_ in a hurry this morning and didn't pay attention to the color of his socks.



#### 4. Exercise 4. Reading. (Chart 10-8)

Read the passage and the statements that follow it. Circle "T" for true and "F" for false.

*Đọc đoạn văn sau rồi xác định những nhận định dưới đây là đúng hay sai. Chọn "T" nếu nhận định đúng và "F" nếu ngược lại.*

#### A Blended Family

Lisa and Thomas live in a blended family. They are not related to each other, but they are brother and sister. Actually, they are stepbrother and stepsister. This is how they came to be in the same family.

Lisa's mother got divorced when Lisa was a baby. Thomas' father was a widower. His wife had died seven years earlier. Lisa and Thomas' parents met five years ago at a going-away party for a friend. After a year of dating, they got engaged and a year later,

they got married. Lisa and Thomas are about the same age and get along well. Theirs is a happy, blended family.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Lisa's mother got married. Then she got divorced.<br>Then she got remarried.   | T | F |
| 2. Thomas' father got married, and then he got divorced.<br>After he got divorced, he got engaged, and then he got remarried. | T | F |
| 3. Lisa and Thomas became stepsister and stepbrother<br>when their parents got remarried.                                     | T | F |

### 5. Exercise 5. Warm-up. (Chart 10-9)

Circle the words in *italics* that make these sentences true for you.

*Chọn đáp án đúng, ý nghĩa của câu phải đúng với trải nghiệm của em*

- I am *used to* / *not used to* speaking English with native speakers.
- I am *accustomed to* / *not accustomed to* speaking English without translating from my language.
- I am *getting used to* / *not getting used to* English slang.
- I am *getting accustomed to* / *not getting accustomed to* reading English without a dictionary.

## 10-9 Using *Be Used/ Accustomed To* and *Get Used/ Accustomed To*

*Cách sử dụng **Be used/ Accustomed to** và **Get used/ Accustomed to***

(a) I <b>am used to</b> hot weather. (b) I <b>am accustomed to</b> hot weather.	Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning: "Living in a hot climate is usual and normal for me. I'm familiar with what it is like to live in a hot climate. Hot weather isn't strange or different to me." <i>Ví dụ (a) và (b) đồng nghĩa với nhau: "Tôi quen với việc sống ở vùng nóng ẩm. Thời tiết nóng không mấy gì xa lạ với tôi"</i>
(c) I <b>am used to living</b> in a hot climate. (d) I <b>am accustomed to living</b> in a hot climate.	Notice in (c) and (d): <b>to</b> (a preposition) is followed by the <b>-ing</b> form of a verb (a gerund). <i>Chú ý ở ví dụ (c) và (d): giới từ "to" đứng trước động từ đuôi "-ing"</i>
(e) I just moved from Florida to Alaska. I have never lived in a cold climate before, but I <b>am getting used to (accustomed to)</b> the cold weather here.	In (e): " <b>I'm getting used to/accustomed to</b> " = something is beginning to seem usual and normal to me. <i>Ở ví dụ (e): "I'm getting used to/ accustomed to" = cái gì đang dần trở nên quen thuộc, bình thường đối với tôi.</i>

### 6. Exercise 6. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-9)

Part I. Complete the sentences with **be used to**, affirmative or negative.

*Phần I: Hoàn thành những câu sau với **be used to**, sử dụng dạng khẳng định hoặc phủ định phù hợp với tình huống ở mỗi câu.*

1. Juan is from Mexico. He is used to hot weather. He isn't used to cold weather.
2. Alice was born and raised in Chicago. She is used to living in a big city.
3. My hometown is New York City, but this year I'm going to school in a town with a population of 10,000. I am not used to living in a small town. I am used to living in a big city.
4. We do a lot of exercises in class. We are used to doing exercises.

Part II. Complete the sentences with **be accustomed to**, affirmative or negative.

*Phần II: Hoàn thành các câu sau với **be accustomed to**, sử dụng dạng khẳng định hoặc phủ định phù hợp với tình huống ở mỗi câu.*

5. Spiro recently moved to Hong Kong from Greece. He isn't accustomed to eating Greek food. He is accustomed to eating Chinese food.
6. I always get up around 6:00 A.M. I am used to getting up early. I am not used to sleeping late.
7. Our teacher always gives us a lot of homework. We are used to having a lot of homework every day.
8. Young schoolchildren rarely take multiple-choice tests. They are not used to taking that kind of test.

## 7. Exercise 7. Warm-up. (Chart 10-10)

Complete the sentences about food preferences. Make statements that are true for you.

*Hoàn thành các câu sau về chủ đề đồ ăn ưa thích. Đặt câu đúng với trải nghiệm cá nhân của em.*

1. There are some foods I liked when I was younger, but now I don't eat them. I used to eat \_\_\_\_\_, but now I don't.
2. There are some foods I didn't like when I first tried them, but now they're okay. For example, the first time I ate \_\_\_\_\_, I didn't like it, but now I'm used to eating them.

## 10-10 Used To vs. Be Used To

*Phân biệt Used to và Be used to*

(a) I used to **live** in Chicago, but now I live in Tokyo.  
 INCORRECT: I used to living in Chicago.  
 INCORRECT: I am used to live in a big city.

In (a): Used to expresses the habitual past (see Chart 2-8, p. 53). It is followed by the simple form of a verb.

*Ở ví dụ (a): "Used to" diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ (tham khảo bảng 2-8, trang 53). Cụm từ này đứng trước một động từ nguyên mẫu.*

(b) I am used to **living** in a big city

In (b): be used to is followed by the -ing form of a verb (a gerund).

Ở ví dụ (b): "**be used to**" đứng trước động từ đuôi -ing.

## 8. Exercise 8. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-10)

Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of be. If no form of be is necessary, use X.

*Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng đúng của động từ **to be**. Đánh dấu X nếu không cần thiết phải thêm **to be**.*

1. I have lived in Malaysia for a long time. I am used to warm weather.
2. I X used to live in Portugal, but now I live in Spain.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ used to sitting at this desk. I sit here every day.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ used to sit in the back of the classroom, but now I prefer to sit in the front row.
5. When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ used to play games with my friends in a big field near my house after school every day.
6. It's hard for my kids to stay inside on a cold, rainy day. They \_\_\_\_\_ used to playing outside in the big field near our house. They play there almost every day.
7. A teacher \_\_\_\_\_ used to answering questions. Students, especially good students, always have a lot of questions.
8. People \_\_\_\_\_ used to believe the world was flat.

## 9. Exercise 9. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-10)

Complete the sentences with used to/be used to and the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

*Hoàn thành các câu sau với **used to/ be used to** và dạng đúng của động từ ở trong ngoặc.*

1. Nick stays up later now than he did when he was in high school. He (go) used to go to bed at ten, but now he rarely gets to bed before midnight.
2. I got used to going to bed late when I was in college, but now I have a job and I need my sleep. These days I (go) am used to going to bed around ten-thirty.
3. I am a vegetarian. I (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ meat, but now I eat only meatless meals.
4. Ms.Wu has had a vegetable garden all her life. She (grow) \_\_\_\_\_ her own vegetables.
5. Oscar has lived in Brazil for ten years. He (eat) \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ Brazilian food. It's his favorite.

6. Georgio moved to Germany to open his own restaurant. He (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a small bakery in Italy.

7. I have taken the bus to work every day for the past five years.

I (take) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

8. Juanita travels by train on company business.

She (go) \_\_\_\_\_ by plane, but now it's too expensive.



### 10. Exercise 10. Listening. (Chart 10-6)

Listen to the sentences and write the prepositions you hear.

*Nghe và viết lại những giới từ mà em nghe được ở mỗi câu*

*Example:* You will hear: Linda loves her grandchildren. She is devoted to them.

You will write: to

1. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

### 11. Exercise 11. Listening. (Chart 10-8)

Listen to the sentences and complete them with any adjectives that make sense.

*Nghe và hoàn thành các câu sau với tính từ thích hợp.*

*Example:* You will hear: This towel is soaking wet. Please hang it up so it will get ...

You will write: dry

1. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

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