

THE PASSIVE

Exercise 23. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-6)

Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition. *Hoàn thành mỗi câu sau với giới từ thích hợp.*

Nervous Nick is...

1. worried _____ almost everything in life.
2. frightened _____ being around people.
3. also scared _____ snakes, lizards, and dogs.
4. terrified _____ going outside and seeing a dog.
5. exhausted _____ worrying so much.



Steady Steve is...

6. excited _____ waking up every morning.
7. pleased _____ his job.
8. interested _____ having a good time.
9. involved _____ many community activities.
10. satisfied _____ just about everything in his life.

Exercise 24. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-6)

Complete the sentences with the present form of the given verbs. Note the **boldface** prepositions that follow them. *Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng hiện tại của các động từ đã cho. Lưu ý các giới từ in đậm đi sau nó.*

compose interest oppose satisfy
finish marry prepare scare

1. Most children **are scared** of loud noises.
2. Jane _____ **in** ecology.
3. Don't clear the table yet. I _____ not
_____ **with** my meal.
4. I _____ **with** my progress in English.
5. Tony _____ **to** Sonia. They have a happy
marriage.
6. Roberta's parents _____ **to** her marriage.



They don't like her fiance.

7. The test is tomorrow. _____ you _____ for it?

8. A digital picture _____ of thousands of tiny dots called pixels.

Exercise 25. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-6)

Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition. **Hoàn thành mỗi câu sau với giới từ thích hợp.**



1. Because of the sale, the mall was crowded _____ shoppers.

2. Do you think you are qualified _____ that job?

3. Mr. Ahmad loves his family very much. He is devoted _____ them.

4. My sister is married _____ a law student.

5. I'll be finished _____ my work in another minute or two.

6. The workers are opposed _____ the new health-care plan.

7. Are you acquainted _____ this writer?
I can't put her books down!

8. Janet doesn't take good care of herself. I'm worried _____ her health.



Can't put her books down: không ngừng đọc sách vì quá thích thú/hào hứng

Exercise 26. Listening. (Chart 10-6)

Listen to the sentences and write the prepositions you hear. **Nghe các câu sau và viết các giới từ mà bạn nghe được.**

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. _____



Exercise 27. Looking at grammar. (Chart 10-6)

Complete the sentences with expressions in the list. Use the present and add prepositions as necessary. **Hoàn thành các câu sau với các cụm từ trong danh sách. Dùng thì hiện tại và thêm giới từ nếu cần.**

be acquainted
be composed
be crowded
be disappointed

be exhausted
be located
be made

be qualified
be spoiled
✓ be worried

1. Dennis isn't doing well in school this semester. He is worried about his grades.

2. My shirt _____ cotton.

3. I live in a three-room apartment with six other people. Our apartment _____.

4. Vietnam _____ Southeast Asia.

5. I'm going to go straight to bed tonight. It's been a hard day. I _____.

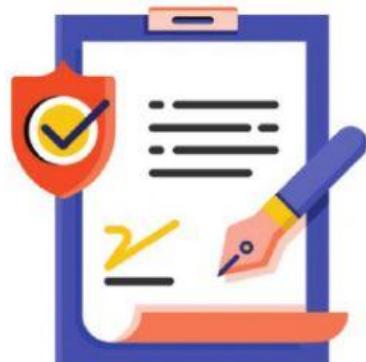


6. The kids _____. I had promised to take them to the beach today, but now we can't go because it's raining.
7. This milk doesn't taste right. I think it _____. I'm not going to drink it.
8. Water _____ hydrogen and oxygen.

9. According to the job description, an applicant must have a master's degree and at least five years of teaching experience. Unfortunately, I _____ not _____ that job.

10. A: Have you ever met Mrs. Novinsky?

B: No, I _____ not _____ her.



Exercise 28. Listening. (Chart 10-6)

Complete the sentences with the words you hear. **Hoàn thành các câu sau với những từ bạn nghe được.**

Example: You will hear: My earrings are made of gold.

You will write: are made of

1. This fruit _____ I think I'd better throw it out.

2. When we got to the post office, it _____.

3. Oxford University
_____ Oxford,
England.

4. Haley doesn't like to ride in elevators.

She's _____ small spaces.



5. What's the matter? _____ you
_____?

6. Excuse me. Could you please tell me how to get to the bus station from here?

I _____.

7. Your name is Tom Hood? _____ you
_____ Mary Hood?

8. Where's my wallet? It's _____ Did
someone take it?

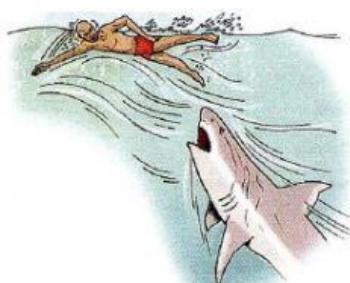
9. Oh, no! Look at my sunglasses. I sat on them and now they

10. It's starting to rain. _____ all of the windows
_____?

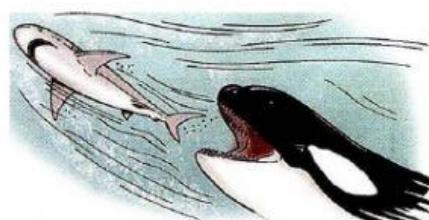


Exercise 29. Warm-up. (Chart 10-7)

Match three of the sentences with the pictures. One sentence does not match either picture. **Nối ba câu dưới đây với các bức tranh phù hợp. Trong đó có một câu là đáp án sai.**



Picture A



Picture B

1. The shark is terrified. _____	2. The swimmer is terrified. _____
----------------------------------	------------------------------------

10-7 Participial Adjectives: -ed vs. -ing (Tính từ phân từ: -ed và -ing)

Art **interests** me.

(a) I am **interested** art.

INCORRECT: I am interesting in art.

(b) Art is **interesting**.

INCORRECT: Art is interested.

The news **surprised** Kate.

(c) Kate was **surprised**.

(d) The news was **surprising**.

(e) Did you hear the **surprising news**?
(f) Roberto fixed the **broken window**.

The past participle (**-ed**)* and the present participle (**-ing**) can be used as adjectives.

In (a): The past participle (**interested**) describes how a person feels.

In (b): The present participle (**interesting**) describes the **cause** of the feeling. The cause of the interest is art.

In (c): **surprised** describes how Kate felt. The past participle carries a passive meaning: *Kate was surprised by the news*.
In (d): **the news** was the cause of the surprise.

Quá khứ phân từ (**-ed**) và hiện tại phân từ (**-ing**) có thể được sử dụng làm tính từ.

Trong (a): Quá khứ phân từ (**interested**) mô tả cảm giác của một người.

Trong (b): Hiện tại phân từ (**interesting**) mô tả nguyên nhân của cảm giác. Nguyên nhân của sự quan tâm là nghệ thuật.

Trong (c): **surprised** miêu tả Kate cảm thấy như thế nào. Quá khứ phân từ mang nghĩa bị động: *Kate was surprised by the news*.

Ở (d): **the news** là nguyên nhân của sự ngạc nhiên.

Like other adjectives, participial adjectives may follow **be**, as in examples (a) through (d), or they may come in front of nouns, as in (e) and (f).

Giống như các tính từ khác, tính phân từ có thể đứng sau **be**, như trong ví dụ (a) đến (d), hoặc chúng có thể đứng trước danh từ, như trong (e) và (f).

Exercise 30. looking at grammar. (Chart 1 o-7)

Complete the sentences with the correct word: *girl, man, or roller coaster*. **Hoàn thành các câu sau với các từ đúng : girl, man, or roller coaster**

1. The _____ is frightened.

2. The _____ is frightening.
3. The _____ is excited.
4. The _____ is exciting.
5. The _____ is thrilling.
6. The _____ is delighted.



"Life is really simple, but we insist on making it complicated."

***Cuộc sống thực sự rất đơn giản, nhưng chúng ta luôn khăng khăng khăng định nò
phútc tạp.***