

LESSON

15

PASSIVE VOICE (CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG)

Let's Learn!

Câu bị động là câu thường được dùng phổ biến hơn trong văn viết so với văn nói. Câu bị động nhấn mạnh hành động và đối tượng chịu tác động của hành động đó. Do đó, để viết được câu bị động, động từ chính phải là ngoại động từ (có tân ngữ kèm theo sau).

Câu chủ động chia ở thời nào, cấu trúc nào thì câu bị động chia ở thời và cấu trúc tương đương.

Công thức tổng quát của bị động: **be V-ed / P2**

	Active Voice (chủ động)	Passive Voice (bị động)
Present simple (Hiện tại đơn)	S + V (s / es). <i>They always make coffee in the morning.</i>	S + am / is / are + P2. <i>Coffee is always made in the morning.</i>



Present continuous (Hiện tại tiếp diễn)	S + am / is / are + V-ing. <i>I'm making some models now.</i>	S + am / is / are + being + P2. <i>Some models are being made now.</i>
Present perfect (Hiện tại hoàn thành)	S + have / has + P2. <i>My parents have just watered the plants.</i>	S + have / has + been + P2. <i>The plants have just been watered by my parents.</i>
Past simple (Quá khứ đơn)	S + V-ed / P1. <i>Anna bought a lot of books yesterday.</i>	S + was / were + P2. <i>A lot of books were bought by Anna yesterday.</i>
Future simple (Tương lai đơn)	S + will + V. <i>Peter won't book the ticket tomorrow.</i>	S + will + be + P2. <i>The ticket won't be booked by Peter tomorrow.</i>
Near future (Tương lai gần)	S + am / is / are + going to + V. <i>They are going to publish a new book.</i>	S + am / is / are + going to + be + P2. <i>A new book is going to be published.</i>
Modal Verbs (Động từ khuyết thiếu)	S + modal verb + V. (can, may, should, must, etc.) <i>Everyone should protect the environment.</i>	S + modal verb + be + P2. <i>The environment should be protected.</i>

*** **Các bước chuyển từ câu chủ động sang bị động:**

- Gạch chân phần trợ động từ (nếu có) và động từ chính.
- Dùng (/) tách phần động từ trên với chủ ngữ (đứng trước), tân ngữ (đứng sau) và trạng ngữ (nếu có).

- Đổi vị trí tân ngữ → chủ ngữ và chủ ngữ → by + tân ngữ.
- Phần trợ động từ (nếu có) thì giữ lại và chia theo chủ ngữ mới, dùng “be” thế vào vị trí của động từ chính (“be” chia theo dạng của động từ chính), động từ chính chuyển thành V-ed / P2.
- Trạng từ, trạng ngữ viết lại theo thứ tự: “**ở đâu, bởi ai, khi nào**” (nếu có đầy đủ các loại trên).
- **Lưu ý:** Chủ ngữ là danh từ, tên riêng thì đổi thành **by** + tân ngữ; các chủ ngữ không cụ thể (somebody, they ...) thì bỏ đi; riêng “**nobody, no one**” khi bỏ đi thì chuyển thành câu phủ định.
- Trợ động từ **do / does / did (not)** trong câu chủ động → **is / am / are / was / were (not)** trong câu bị động.

Ex: *My mother / is making / a cake / in the kitchen / now.*

S

V

O

A(p)

A(t)

<i>My mother</i>	<i><u>is making</u></i>	<i>a cake</i>	<i>in the kitchen</i>	<i>now.</i>	
<i>A cake</i>	<i>is being</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>in the kitchen</i>	<i>by my mother</i>	<i>now.</i>
Chủ ngữ mới	hiện tại tiếp diễn	bị động	địa điểm	tân ngữ mới	thời gian



Let's Practice

Exercise 1. Decide which of the sentences is active voice or passive voice. (Xác định mỗi câu dưới đây được chia ở thể chủ động hay bị động.)



Sentence	Active	Passive
1. I often prepare meals after school.		
2. English is spoken in many countries.		
3. Tim was taken to the park yesterday.		
4. They will attend the lectures on philosophy.		
5. They didn't eat noodles this morning.		
6. The fish are in the pond.		
7. The plants are being watered by my brother now.		
8. Food is usually kept in the fridge.		
9. People surf the Internet every day.		
10. They are practising speaking English in the lab.		

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Exercise 2. Complete the table with the correct form of the verbs. (Hoàn thành bảng động từ.)



V-Infinitive	Past Simple (P1)	Past Participle (P2)
1. go		
2. think		
3. make		

4. prepare		
5. sell		
6. supply		
7. wear		
8. keep		
9. break		
10. destroy		
11. lose		
12. publish		
13. bite		
14. buy		
15. stop		
16. steal		
17. write		
18. teach		
19. take		
20. build		

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of auxiliary



verbs be, have and will. (Điền dạng đúng của trợ động từ be, have và will vào chỗ trống.)

- 1 My dogs _____ fed every day.
- 2 Alex _____ be invited to the party next Monday.
- 3 Sam _____ been taken to school already.
- 4 This house _____ built three years ago.



- 5 A new campus _____ going to be built next month.
- 6 Pam _____ be taken to the airport tomorrow.
- 7 The victims _____ being taken to the hospital.
- 8 _____ those BMW cars made in Germany?
- 9 The competition _____ organised at school yesterday.
- 10 My house _____ always decorated with flowers.

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct past participle



form (P2) of the underlined verbs. (*Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở dạng Phân từ hoàn thành P2.*)

- 1 A lot of questions are (ask) _____ by my students.
- 2 Many TV programs are (watch) _____ every day.
- 3 Dinner was (cook) _____ by my grandmother.
- 4 Will the shops be (close) _____ next Sunday?
- 5 New things are (invent) _____ all the time.
- 6 Chemistry is going to be (teach) _____ by Mr. Jones this Monday.
- 7 Flowers have been (water) _____ by my grandpa.
- 8 Cars are being (repair) _____ by the mechanic now.

- 9 Two litres of water are **(drink)** _____ every day.
- 10 This chicken can't be **(roast)** _____ by aunt Sarah.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with the correct passive form of the underlined verbs in Present simple and Present continuous tenses. (Chia động từ được gạch chân ở thể bị động thì Hiện tại đơn và Hiện tại tiếp diễn.)



- 1 Architects **design** high buildings and bridges.
High buildings and bridges _____ by architects.
- 2 We **aren't playing** badminton at this moment.
Badminton _____ at this moment.
- 3 My uncle **doesn't usually play** computer games.
Computer games _____ by my uncle.
- 4 Joe **speaks** English fluently.
English _____ fluently by Joe.
- 5 Does your grandfather **play** chess every afternoon?
Is chess _____ by your grandfather every afternoon?
- 6 What **are** you **cooking** in the kitchen now?
What _____ in the kitchen now?



- 7 They sell flowers in the shop near my house.
Flowers _____ in the shop near my house.
- 8 When does Keith practise English skills?
When _____ English skills _____
by Keith?
- 9 Does your father mop the floor every day?
_____ the floor _____ by your
father every day?
- 10 Julia and May are talking about Cindy.
Cindy _____ about by Julia and May.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with the correct passive form of the underlined verbs in Past simple and Present perfect tenses. (Chia động từ được gạch chân ở thể bị động thời Quá khứ đơn và Hiện tại hoàn thành.)



- 1 When did Thomas Edison invent the first light bulb?
When _____ the first light bulb _____
by Thomas Edison?
- 2 My grandmother has just made a sweater for me.
A sweater _____ for me by my grandmother.
- 3 Columbus discovered America in 1492.
America _____ by Columbus in 1492.
- 4 Her students made a lot of lovely postcards.
A lot of lovely postcards _____ by
her students.

- 5 My son **has painted** this picture since 2 o'clock.
This picture _____ by my son since 2 o'clock.
- 6 My aunt **broke** a precious vase two hours ago.
A precious vase _____ by my aunt two hours ago.
- 7 The child **has eaten** all the cakes on the table.
All the cakes on the table _____ by the child.
- 8 How many dresses did Anna **buy** yesterday?
How many dresses _____ by Anna yesterday?
- 9 James **hasn't found** his cat yet.
James' cat _____ yet.
- 10 Did Alex **meet** his friends last week?
_____ Alex's friends _____ by him last week?

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct passive form of the underlined verbs in Future simple and Near future tenses. (Chia động từ được gạch chân ở thể bị động thời Tương lai đơn và Tương lai gần.)



- 1 I think I **will wear** a T-shirt and shorts tomorrow.
I think a T-shirt and shorts _____ by me tomorrow.



- 2 My team **is going to win** the match.
The match _____ by my team.
- 3 Sally **is going to take** her dog for a walk tonight.
Sally's dog _____ for a walk tonight.
- 4 Perhaps I **will apply** for a new job in two days.
Perhaps a new job _____ by me in two days.
- 5 I **will help** my mother with household chores this Sunday.
My mother _____ with household chores this Sunday.
- 6 Carl **is going to play** the piano at the wedding.
The piano _____ at the wedding by Carl.
- 7 I **will call** you if I have free time this afternoon.
You _____ if I have free time this afternoon.
- 8 My friend **is going to throw** a party tomorrow night.
A party _____ by my friend tomorrow night.
- 9 My nephew **will take** two burgers.
Two burgers _____ by my nephew.
- 10 Megan **isn't going to visit** the Louvre Museum.
The Louvre Museum _____ by Megan.



Irregular Verbs

V-Infinitive	Past Simple (P1)	Past Participle (P2)	Meaning
awake	awoke	awoken	<i>tỉnh táo</i>
be	was, were	been	<i>được</i>
beat	beat	beaten	<i>đánh bại</i>
become	became	become	<i>trở thành</i>
begin	began	begun	<i>bắt đầu</i>
bet	bet	bet	<i>đặt cược</i>
bid	bid	bid	<i>thầu</i>
bite	bit	bitten	<i>cắn</i>
blow	blew	blown	<i>thổi</i>
break	broke	broken	<i>ngỉ</i>
bring	brought	brought	<i>mang lại</i>
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	<i>phát sóng</i>
build	built	built	<i>xây dựng</i>
buy	bought	bought	<i>mua</i>
catch	caught	caught	<i>bắt</i>
choose	chose	chosen	<i>chọn</i>
come	came	come	<i>đến</i>
cost	cost	cost	<i>chi phí</i>
cut	cut	cut	<i>cắt</i>

V-Infinitive	Past Simple (P1)	Past Participle (P2)	Meaning
dig	dug	dug	đào
do	did	done	làm
draw	drew	drawn	vẽ
drive	drove	driven	lái xe
drink	drank	drunk	uống
eat	ate	eaten	ăn
fall	fell	fallen	giảm
feel	felt	felt	cảm thấy
fight	fought	fought	đánh nhau, giao tranh
find	found	found	tìm
fly	flew	flown	bay
forget	forgot	forgotten	quên
forgive	forgave	forgiven	tha thứ
freeze	froze	frozen	đóng băng
get	got	got	có được
give	gave	given	cung cấp cho
go	went	gone	đi
grow	grew	grown	phát triển
hang	hung	hung	treo
have	had	had	có
hear	heard	heard	nghe



V-Infinitive	Past Simple (P1)	Past Participle (P2)	Meaning
hide	hid	hidden	ẩn
hit	hit	hit	nhấn, đánh
hold	held	held	tổ chức
hurt	hurt	hurt	tổn thương
keep	kept	kept	giữ
know	knew	known	biết
lay	laid	laid	đặt
lead	led	led	dẫn
leave	left	left	rời khỏi
lend	lent	lent	cho vay
let	let	let	cho phép
lie	lay	lain	nói dối
lose	lost	lost	mất
make	made	made	làm
mean	meant	meant	có nghĩa là
meet	met	met	đáp ứng, gặp
pay	paid	paid	trả
put	put	put	đặt
read	read	read	đọc
ride	rode	ridden	đi xe
ring	rang	rung	rung, reo

English Grammar for Flyers 2

V-Infinitive	Past Simple (P1)	Past Participle (P2)	Meaning
rise	rose	risen	tăng
run	ran	run	chạy
say	said	said	nói
see	saw	seen	thấy
sell	sold	sold	bán
send	sent	sent	gửi
shut	shut	shut	đóng
sing	sang	sung	hát
sit	sat	sat	ngồi
sleep	slept	slept	ngủ
speak	spoke	spoken	nói
spend	spent	spent	chi tiêu
stand	stood	stood	đứng
swim	swam	swum	bơi
take	took	taken	có, lấy
teach	taught	taught	dạy
tear	tore	torn	xé
tell	told	told	nói
think	thought	thought	nghĩ
throw	threw	thrown	ném
understand	understood	understood	hiểu



V-Infinitive	Past Simple (P1)	Past Participle (P2)	Meaning
wake	woke	woken	thức dậy
wear	wore	worn	mặc
win	won	won	thắng cuộc, thắng trận
write	wrote	written	viết