

BÀI 43: PASSIVE VOICE (Thể bị động) (2) (Các thì hiện tại và quá khứ)

Sau đây là hình thức passive ở các thì hiện tại và quá khứ:

Simple present (Hiện tại đơn): **am/is/are + done/cleaned v.v...**

Active: Somebody *cleans* **this room** every day.

Passive: **This room** *is cleaned* every day.

- Many accidents *are caused* by dangerous driving.
(Nhiều tai nạn bị gây ra do sự lái xe nguy hiểm).
- I'm not often invited to parties.
(Tôi không thường được mời đi dự tiệc).
- How many people *are injured* in road accidents every day?
(Có bao nhiêu người bị thương tích trong các tai nạn trên đường phố hàng ngày?)

Simple past (Quá khứ đơn): **was/were + done / cleaned v.v...**

Active: Somebody *cleaned* **this room** yesterday.

Passive: **This room** *was cleaned* yesterday.

- During the night we *were* all woken up by a loud explosion.
(Trong đêm tất cả chúng tôi bị đánh thức bởi một tiếng nổ lớn).
- When *was* that castle built?
(Lâu đài đó được xây dựng năm nào?)
- The house *wasn't* damaged in the storm but a tree *was* blown down.
(Căn nhà không bị hư hại gì trong trận bão nhưng một cây to đã bị thổi ngã).

Present continuous (Hiện tại tiếp diễn): **am/is/are being + done/cleaned v.v...**

Active: Somebody *is cleaning* **the room** at the moment.

Passive: **The room** *is being cleaned* at the moment.

- Look at those old house! They *are being* knocked down.
(Nhìn những căn nhà cũ kỹ kia kìa! Chúng đang bị phá đổ).
- *Are you being served*, madam?
(Người bán hàng với khách hàng) (Có ai phục vụ bà không, thưa bà?).

Past continuous (Quá khứ tiếp diễn): **was/were being + done/cleaned v.v...**

Active: Somebody *was cleaning* **the room** when I arrived.

Passive: **The room** *was being cleaned* when I arrived.

- Suddenly I heard footsteps behind me. We were being followed.
(Đột nhiên tôi nghe thấy tiếng bước chân sau lưng. Chúng tôi đang bị theo dõi).

Present perfect (Hiện tại hoàn thành): have/has been + done/cleaned v.v...

Active: The room looks nice. Somebody *has cleaned* **it**.

Passive: The room looks nice. **It** *has been cleaned*.

- Have you heard the news? The president *has been shot*.
(Bạn đã nghe tin gì chưa? Tổng thống vừa bị bắn đây).
- I'm not going to the party. I *haven't been invited*.
(Tôi sẽ không đi dự tiệc. Tôi không được mời).

Past perfect (Quá khứ hoàn thành): had been + done/cleaned v.v...

Active: The room looked much better. Somebody *had cleaned* **it**.

Passive: The room looked much better. **It** *had been cleaned*.

- Jim didn't know about the change of plans. He *hadn't been told*.
(Jim không hề biết về sự thay đổi kế hoạch. Anh ta đã không được thông báo).

UNIT 43: Exercises

43.1 In this exercise you have to read a sentence and then write another sentence with the same meaning. Begin each sentence as shown.

Examples: Somebody stole my bag in the shop. My bag was stolen in the shop.
The police have arrested three men.
Three men have been arrested by the police.

- The bill includes service. Service in the bill.
- People don't use this road very often. This road
- They cancelled all flights because of fog. All flights
- Somebody accused me of stealing the money. I
- They are building a new ring-road round the city.
A new ring-road
- I didn't realise that someone was recording our conversation.
I didn't realise that our conversation
- They have changed the date of the meeting. The date of the meeting
- Brian told me that somebody had attacked and robbed him in the street.
Brian told me that he

43.2 This time you have to make a passive sentence from the words in brackets.

Examples: That church looks very old. (when/it/build?) When was it built?
A: Is Margaret popular?
B: Yes. (she/like/by everybody) She is liked by everybody.

1. This is a very popular television programmer. (every week it/watch/by millions of people) Every week it
2. What happens to the cars produced in this factory? (most of them/export?)
3. A: Was there any trouble at the demonstration?
B: Yes. (about 20 people/arrest)
4. A: There is no longer military service in Britain.
B: Really? (when/it/abolish?)
5. A: Did anybody call an ambulance to the scene of the accident?
B: Yes. (but nobody/injure/so it/not/need)
6. A: Last night someone broke into our house.
B: Oh dear. (anything/take?)
7. Mr. Kelly can't use his office at the moment. (it/redecorate)
8. George didn't have his car yesterday. (it/service/at the garage)
9. Where's my bicycle? It's gone! (it/steal!)
10. The people next door disappeared six months ago. (they/not/see/since then)
11. This room looks different. (it/paint/since I was last here?)
12. A tree was lying across the road. (it/blow/down in the storm)

KEY

- 43.1
 - 1 Service is included in the bill.
 - 2 This road isn't used very often.
 - 3 All flights were cancelled because of fog.
 - 4 I was accused of stealing the money.
 - 5 A new ring-road is being built round the city.
 - 6 I didn't realise that our conversation was being recorded.
 - 7 The date of the meeting has been changed.
 - 8 Brian told me that he had been attacked and robbed in the street.
- 43.2
 - 1 Every week it is watched by millions of people.
 - 2 Are most of them exported?
 - 3 About 20 people were arrested.
 - 4 When was it abolished?
 - 5 But nobody was injured so it wasn't needed.
 - 6 Was anything taken?
 - 7 It is being redecorated.
 - 8 It was being serviced at the garage.
 - 9 It has been stolen!
 - 10 They haven't been seen since then.
 - 11 Has it been painted since I was last here?
 - 12 It had been blown down in the storm.

BÀI 44: PASSIVE VOICE (THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG) (3)

a) Một số động từ có thể có hai *objects* (túc từ). Thí dụ như động từ *offer*:

- They didn't offer Ann the job.
(Họ đã không trao cho Ann công việc đó). (hai túc từ là Ann và the job)

Vì vậy chúng ta có thể tạo ra hai câu bị động khác nhau:

- Ann wasn't offered the job.
(Ann đã không được trao công việc đó).
- The job wasn't offered to Ann.
(Công việc đó đã không được trao cho Ann).

Thông thường câu passive hay bắt đầu bằng túc từ chỉ người (personal object). Những động từ khác tương tự offer có hai túc từ là:

ask (yêu cầu) tell (báo) give (cho) send (gửi) show (chỉ)
teach (dạy) pay (trả tiền)

Sau đây là một số thí dụ về các câu bị động với những động từ trên:

- I was given two hours to make my decision. (= they gave me two hours).
(Tôi được cho hai tiếng để quyết định) (= họ cho tôi hai tiếng để quyết định).
- The men were paid £800 to do the job. (= someone paid the men £800)
(Những người đó đã được trả 800 bảng để làm công việc ấy). (= người ta trả cho những người đó 800 bảng)
- Have you been shown the new machine? (= has anyone shown you the new machine?)
(Bạn đã được chỉ cho xem cái máy mới chưa?) (= Đã có ai chỉ cho bạn xem cái máy mới chưa?)

b) **Born**: hãy nhớ rằng **be born** (được sinh ra) là một động từ bị động (*passive*) và thường được dùng ở thì quá khứ (*past*):

- When were you born? (-----> *simple past*)
(Bạn sinh ở đâu?)
- I was born in Chicago. (-----> *simple past*)
(Tôi sinh ở Chicago).
- How many babies are born in this hospital every day? (-> *simple present*)
(Hàng ngày có bao nhiêu đứa trẻ được sinh ra ở bệnh viện này?)

c) Hình thức bị động của -Ing là **being done / being cleaned v.v...**

Active: I don't like people telling me what to do.
(Tôi không thích người ta bảo cho biết tôi phải làm gì).

Passive: I don't like being told what to do.
(Tôi không thích được bảo phải làm gì).

- I remember being given a toy drum on my fifth birthday. (= I remember someone giving me...)
(Tôi nhớ tôi đã được tặng một cái trống đồ chơi vào ngày sinh nhật lần thứ 5 của tôi).

- Hurry up! you know Mr. Miller hates *being kept* waiting. (= he hates people keeping him waiting)
(Nhanh lên! Bạn biết là ông Miller rất ghét bị bắt phải chờ đợi).
 - He climbed over the wall without *being seen*. (= without anyone seeing him)
(Anh ta đã leo qua bức tường mà không bị phát hiện).
- d) Đôi khi bạn có thể dùng **get** thay cho **be** trong thể bị động:
- There was a fight at the party but nobody got hurt. (= nobody was hurt)
(Có một cuộc ẩu đả ở bữa tiệc nhưng không có ai bị thương cả).
 - Did Ann get offered the job? (= was Ann offered the job?)
(Ann có được trao cho công việc đó không?)
- Bạn có thể dùng **get** trong thể bị động để diễn tả một việc nào đó xảy ra cho ai hay cho cái gì. Thường thì hành động đó không được dự tính trước; nó xảy ra một cách tình cờ.
- The dog got run over by a car. (= the dog was run over)
(Con chó bị xe cán).
- Trong những loại tình huống khác, **get** thường không dùng được.
- George is liked by everyone. (not "get liked")
(George được mọi người ưa thích).
- Get** chủ yếu được dùng trong văn nói tiếng Anh thường ngày (informal spoken English). Bạn có thể dùng **be** trong tất cả mọi tình huống.

UNIT 44: Exercises

44.1 In this exercise you have to read a sentence and then write a new sentence with the same meaning. Begin in the way shown each time.

Example: They didn't offer Ann the job. Ann wasn't offered the job.

- 1 They don't pay Jim very much. Jim
- 2 They will ask you a lot of questions at the interview. You
- 3 Nobody told me that George was ill. I
- 4 His colleagues gave him a present when he retired. He
- 5 We will send you your examination results as soon as they are ready.
You
- 6 They didn't ask me my name. I
- 7 I think they should have offered Tom the job. I think Tom

44.2 When were these famous people born? You have to choose the right year for each person: 1889 1770 1452 ~~1870~~ 1564

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Lenin was born in 1870 | 4 Charlie Chaplin |
| 2 Shakespeare | 5 Beethoven |
| 3 Leonardo da Vinci | 6 And you? I |

44.3 This time you have to complete the sentences. Each time you have to use **being** with one of these verbs: ~~keep~~ pay attack give invite use ask

Example: Mr. Miller doesn't like being kept waiting.

- 1 He came to the party without
- 2 She won't go out alone after dark. She is afraid of
- 3 I don't like stupid questions.
- 4 Few people are prepared to work without
- 5 Mr. Kelly doesn't like his phone by other people.
- 6 Most people like presents.

44.4 Here too you have to complete the sentences. This time make a **passive** sentence with **get** and one of these verbs: break catch sting use damage ~~hurt~~ steal

Example: There was a fight at the party but nobody got hurt.

- 1 Ted by a bee while he was sitting in the garden.
- 2 How did that window?
- 3 Did any of these houses in the storm last night?
- 4 These tennis courts don't often. Not many people want to play.
- 5 If you want to break the law, make sure that you don't
- 6 I used to have a bicycle but it

KEY

- 44.1**
- 1 Jim isn't paid very much.
 - 2 You will be asked a lot of questions at the interview.
 - 3 I wasn't told that George was ill.
 - 4 He was given a present by his colleagues when he retired.
 - 5 You will be sent your examination results as soon as they are ready.
 - 6 I wasn't asked my name.
 - 7 I think Tom should have been offered the job.
- 44.2**
- 2 Shakespeare was born in 1564.
 - 3 Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452.
 - 4 Charlie Chaplin was born in 1889.
 - 5 Beethoven was born in 1770.
 - 6 I was born in ...
- 44.3**
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 being invited | 4 being paid |
| 2 being attacked | 5 being used |
| 3 being asked | 6 being given |
- 44.4**
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 got stung | 4 get used |
| 2 get broken | 5 get caught |
| 3 get damaged | 6 got stolen |

BÀI 45: IT IS SAID THAT... / HE IS SAID TO..., v.v... và SUPPOSED TO

a) Hãy xem xét tình huống mẫu sau:



Đây là Henry. Ông ta rất già nhưng không ai biết chính xác ông ta bao nhiêu tuổi. Nhưng:

- It is said that **he** is 108 years old.

- **He** is said to be 108 years old.

Cả hai câu này đều có nghĩa là "People say that he is 108 years old" (Người ta nói rằng ông ta đã 108 tuổi rồi!).

Bạn cũng có thể dùng hai cấu trúc này với:

**thought
known**

**believed
expected**

**reported
alleged**

**understood
considered**

- It is said that Henry eats ten eggs a day.
= Henry is said to eat ten eggs a day.
(Người ta nói rằng mỗi ngày Henry ăn mười quả trứng).
- It is believed that the wanted man is living in New York.
= The wanted man is believed to be living in New York.
(Người ta tin rằng kẻ bị truy nã đang sống ở New York).
- It is expected that the strike will begin tomorrow.
= The strike is expected to begin tomorrow.
(Người ta cho rằng cuộc đình công sẽ bắt đầu vào ngày mai).
- It is alleged that he stole £60.
= He is alleged to have stolen £60.
(Người ta cho rằng anh ta đã lấy cắp 60 bảng).
- It was alleged that he stolen £60.
= He was alleged to have stolen £60.
(Người ta đã cho rằng anh ta đã lấy cắp 60 bảng).

Các cấu trúc trên thường được dùng trong các bản tường thuật tin tức (news reports):

- It is reported that two people were killed in the explosion. (= Two people are reported to have been killed in the explosion).
(Tin cho biết có hai người bị thiệt mạng trong vụ nổ).

b) Supposed to

Đôi khi (be) supposed to có nghĩa "said to" (được nói là; được cho là):

- Let go and see that film. It's supposed to be very good.
(= It is said to be very good; people say that it's very good).
(Chúng ta hãy đi xem bộ phim đó đi. Người ta nói phim hay lắm).

- He is supposed to have stolen £60. (= He is said to have stolen £60)
(Người ta nói rằng hắn đã lấy cắp 60 bảng).

Nhưng đôi khi **supposed to** lại mang nghĩa khác. Bạn có thể dùng **supposed to** để nói về một việc đã được dự tính hoặc sắp đặt trước (và điều này thường khác với thực tế xảy ra):

- I'd better hurry. It's nearly 8 o'clock. I'm supposed to be meeting Tom at 8.15. (= I arranged to meet Tom, I said I would meet Tom).
(Tốt hơn là tôi phải khẩn trương lên. Gần 8 giờ rồi. Tôi định sẽ gặp Tom lúc 8 giờ 15). (= Tôi đã thu xếp để gặp Tom. Tôi đã nói rằng tôi sẽ gặp Tom).
- The train was supposed to arrive at 11.30 but it was 40 minutes late. (= The train should have arrived at 11.30 according to the timetable).
(Theo đúng lịch thì xe lửa phải tới lúc 11 giờ 30, nhưng nó đã trễ đến 40 phút).
- You were supposed to clean the windows. Why didn't you do it?
(Bạn đã được phân công lau các cửa sổ. Tại sao bạn không làm việc đó?)

Chúng ta dùng **not supposed to** để nói về điều không được cho phép (not allowed to) hoặc không nên làm (not advisable):

- You're not supposed to park here. (= You aren't allowed to park here).
(Ông không được phép đậu xe ở đây).
- Mr. Collins is much better after his illness but he's still not supposed to do any heavy work.
(Ông Collins đã khỏe hơn nhiều sau cơn bệnh nhưng ông ta vẫn không nên làm việc nặng).

UNIT 45: Exercises

45.1 In this exercise you have to read a sentence and then write another sentence with the same meaning.

Example: It is believed that the wanted man is living in New York.

The wanted man is believed to be living in New York.

- 1 It is said that many people are homeless after the floods.
Many people are said
- 2 It is known that the Prime Minister is in favour of the new law.
The Prime Minister
- 3 It is expected that the government will lose the election.
The government
- 4 It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over the wall.
The prisoner
- 5 It is believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window.
The thieves
- 6 It is alleged that he drove through the town at 90 miles an hour.
He
- 7 It is reported that two people were seriously injured in the accident. Two people
- 8 It is said that three men were arrested after the explosion.
Three men

45.2 There are lot of stories about Arthur but nobody knows whether they are true. Make sentences with **supposed to**.

Example: People say that Arthur eats spiders. Arthur is supposed to eat spiders.

- 1 People say that Arthur is very rich. Arthur
- 2 People say that he has 22 children. He
- 3 People say that he sleeps on a bed of nails. He
- 4 People say that he won a lot of money gambling. He
- 5 People say that he writes poetry. He

45.3 Now you have to use **supposed to** with its other meaning. In each example what happens is not what is supposed to happen. Use **supposed to** or **not supposed to** with one of these verbs: ~~clean~~ come be smoke phone study take

Examples: Tom, you're smoking! But you know you are not supposed to smoke in this room.

Why are the windows still dirty? You were supposed to clean them.

- 1 What are the children doing at home? They at school.
- 2 He in the evenings but he always goes out.
- 3 Don't put sugar in your tea. You know you sugar.
- 4 Oh dear! I Ann but I completely forgot.
- 5 They arrived very early at 2.00. They until 3.30.

KEY

- 45.1
- 1 Many people are said to be homeless after the floods.
 - 2 The Prime Minister is known to be in favour of the new law.
 - 3 The government is expected to lose the election.
 - 4 The prisoner is thought to have escaped by climbing over the wall.
 - 5 The thieves are believed to have got in through the kitchen window.
 - 6 He is alleged to have driven through the town at 90 miles an hour.
 - 7 Two people are reported to have been seriously injured in the accident.
 - 8 Three men are said to have been arrested after the explosion.
- 45.2
- 1 Arthur is supposed to be very rich.
 - 2 He is supposed to have 22 children.
 - 3 He is supposed to sleep on a bed of nails.
 - 4 He is supposed to have won a lot of money gambling.
 - 5 He is supposed to write poetry.
- 45.3
- 1 are supposed to be.
 - 2 is supposed to study.
 - 3 aren't supposed to take.
 - 4 was supposed to phone.
 - 5 weren't supposed to come.

BÀI 46: CAUSATIVE FORM (Thể truyền khiến) (have something done)

a) Hãy xem xét tình huống mẫu sau:



Mái nhà của Jill bị hư hại trong một trận bão, vì thế cô ta đã thuê xếp cho một người thợ đến sửa nó. Ngày hôm qua người thợ đến và đã làm công việc đó.

- Jill *had the roof repaired* yesterday.

(Ngày hôm qua Jill đã cho người sửa lại mái nhà).

Điều này có nghĩa là: "Jill không tự mình sửa mái nhà. Cô ta đã thuê xếp cho một người nào khác đến làm việc đó cho cô ta".

Hãy so sánh:

- Jill *repaired* the roof. (= she did it herself).
(Jill đã sửa lại mái nhà). (Cô ta tự mình làm việc đó)
- Jill *had the roof repaired*. (= she arranged for someone else to do it)
(Jill đã cho người sửa lại mái nhà). (Cô ta đã thuê xếp để một người khác làm việc đó).

Bây giờ hãy xem câu sau:

- Did Ann make that dress herself or *did she have it made*?
(Ann đã tự mình may cái áo đó hay cô ta nhờ người khác may nó?)

Để nói rằng chúng ta thuê xếp cho người khác làm một việc gì đó cho chúng ta, chúng ta dùng cấu trúc **have something done**.

Trật tự từ rất quan trọng: *past participle* (done/repaired v.v...) đứng sau *object* (the roof).

	have +	object +	past participle	
Jill	had	the roof	repaired	yesterday.
Where did you	have	your hair	done?	
We are	having	the house	painted	at the moment
Tom has just	had	a telephone	installed	in his flat.
How often do you	have	your car	served?	
Why don't you	have	that coat	cleaned	
I want to	have	my photograph	taken	

b) **Get something done** có thể dùng thay cho **have something done** (chủ yếu là trong văn nói thường ngày - informal spoken English):

- I think you should **get** your hair cut. (= have your hair cut)
(Tôi nghĩ anh nên đi cắt tóc).