**UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS**

**I. Passive voice: (Review) Câu bị động**

Câu bị động là câu trong đó chủ từ không thực hiện hành động mà ngược lại bị tác động lên bởi một yếu tố khác.

Ví dụ: Hôm qua tôi đã ăn một cái bánh (câu chủ động: vì chủ từ “tôi” thực hiện hành động “ăn”)

Cái bánh được ăn bởi tôi (câu bị động: vì chủ từ “cái bánh” không thực hiện hành động “ăn” mà nó bị “tôi” ăn).

Trong tiếng Việt chúng ta dịch câu bị động là “bị” (nếu có hại) hoặc “được nếu có lợi”

Active: I ate a cake yesterday.

Passive: A cake was eaten (by me) yesterday

**1. Câu bị động thì hiện tại**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Thì** | **Chủ động** | **Bị động** |
| Hiện tại đơn | **S + V(s,es) + O**My mother often washes dishes. | **S + is/am/are + P2 (+ by Sb/ O)**Dishes are often washed by my mother. |
| Hiện tại tiếp diễn | **S + am/ is/ are + Ving + O**She is making a cake. | **S + am/ is/ are +  being + P2 (+ by Sb/ O)**A cake is being made by her. |
| Hiện tại hoàn thành | **S + have/ has + P2 + O**He has washed his car for hours. | **S + have/ has + been + P2 (+ by Sb/ O)**His car has been washed by him for hours. |

 **2. Câu bị động thì quá khứ**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Thì** | **Chủ động** | **Bị động** |
| Quá khứ đơn | **S + V(d/ed/2nd)+ O**My mother bought that washing machine in 2010. | **S + was/ were + P2 (+ by Sb/ O)**That washing machine was bought by my mother in 2010. |
| Quá khứ tiếp diễn | **S + was/ were + Ving + O**Yesterday morning she was cutting the grass. | **S + was/ were +  being + P2 (+ by Sb/ O)**The grass was being cut by her yesterday morning. |
| Quá khứ hoàn thành | **S + had + P2 + O**She had cooked lunch before leaving. | **S + had + been + P2 (+ by Sb/ O)**Lunch had been cooked by her before she left. |

**3. Câu bị động thì tương lai**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Thì** | **Chủ động** | **Bị động** |
| Tương lai đơn | **S + will + V + O**I will feed the dogs. | **S + will be + P2 (+ by Sb/ O)**The dogs will be fed. |
| Tương lai gần | **S + is/am/are + going to + V + O**They are going to build a new supermarket here. | **S+ is/am/are + going to + be + P2 (+ by sb/O)**A new supermarket is going to be built here. |

**4. Câu bị động sử dụng động từ khuyết thiếu**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Thì** | **Chủ động** | **Bị động** |
| **động từ khuyết thiếu** | **S + can/must/should... + V + O**You must finish this work before Sunday. | **S +can/must/should... + be + P2 (+ by sb/O)**This work must be finished before Sunday. |

\* **CÁCH CHUYỂN ĐỔI TỪ CÂU CHỦ ĐỘNG SANG CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG**

**Active: SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT**

**Passive: SUBJECT + BE + P.P + BY + OBJECT**

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

- Bước 1: Xác định thì, loại câu và công thức bị động của thì đó (trong câu chủ động)

- Bước 2: Xác định S – V – O – Adv of time – Adv of place (trong câu chủ động)

- Bước 3: Lấy O của câu chủ động làm S của câu bị động, chuyển S (câu chủ động) xuống làm O (câu bị động) đặt sau **by**.

- Bước 4: Ghép vào công thức đã tìm ở B1 (lưu ý: nhớ chuyển V thành V-d,ed/ P2)

**II. Practice**

**Ex1. Change the following sentences into the passive voice.**

1. People grow rice in many countries in the world.

-> Rice

2. Lan practices English every day.

-> English

3. They clean the floor every morning.

-> The floor

4. Graham Bell invented the telephone many years ago.

-> The telephone

5. We planted many trees in the school garden.

-> Many trees

6. Mary sent me this letter two days ago.

-> I

7. People have used the Internet all over the world.

-> The Internet

8. Someone has taken my book away.

-> My book

9. They will take the garbage out of the city.

-> The garbage

10. They will solve the problem soon.

-> The problem

11. You must finish this work before Sunday.

-> This work

12. We should clean our teeth twice a day.

-> Our teeth

**Ex2**. **Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. Debris ........................across the countryside by the strong winds last night.

A. scattered B. is scattered C. was scattered D. has been scattered

2. Ten new houses ...........................in the town every year.

A. are built B. were built C. build D. will be built

3. Residents of flooded villages .......................... to a safe place last night.

A. took B. were taken C. are taken D. have been taken

4. In the future, natural disasters ......................  accurately with the help of technology.

A. will predict B. are predicted C. have been predicted D. will be predicted

5. Food and medical supplies .................... later this afternoon.

A. will be delivered B. were delivered C. have been delivered D. deliver

6. Justine was …… to John's birthday party last month.

A. invited B. inviting C. invite D. invites

7. Our teeth…… at least once a day.

A. should clean B. should cleaning

C. should be cleaned D. should be cleaning

8. These old pictures won't…… in the bedroom

 A. is hung B. are hung C. be hung D. been hung

**III. Past perfect (Quá khứ hoàn thành)**

**1. Công thức:**

**(+) S + had + P2 + O**

 **(-) S + had not / hadn’t + P2 + O**

 **(?) ( Wh ) + had + S + P2 + O ?**

**2. Cách dùng:**

**- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ (hành động xảy ra trước dùng quá khứ hoàn thành; hành động xảy ra sau dùng quá khứ đơn)**

Ex: After he ***had finished*** work, he ***went*** straight home.

**- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ**.

Ex: I ***had gone*** to bed before 10 o’clock last night.

**- Thì quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 3 để diễn tả điều kiện không có thực ở trong quá khứ.**

Ex: If I had known that, I would have acted differently.

*(Nếu như tôi biết điều đó, tôi sẽ hành động khác đi.)*

Ex: She would have come to the party if she had been invited.

*(Cô ấy sẽ đến bữa tiệc nếu như cô ấy được mời.)*

**- Thì quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng  với wish để diễn tả ước muốn trong quá khứ**

Ex: I wish you had told me.

*(Tôi ước gì bạn đã nói cho tôi.)*

Ex: She wishes she had known about his problems.

*(Cô ấy ước sao mình biết được những vấn đề của anh ấy.)*

**- Thì quá khứ hoàn thành thường được dùng với 3 phó từ chỉ thời gian là: after,before và when.**

**\* S + Simple past + after + S + past perfect.**

Ex: Join went home after he had gone to the store.

*(Join đã về nhà sau khi anh ấy đến cửa hàng.)*

*= After Join had gone to the store, he went home.*

**\* S + Past perfect + before + S + past simple.**

Ex: Join had gone to the store before he went home.

*(Join đã đến cửa hàng trước khi anh ấy về nhà.)*

*= Before Join went home, he had gone to the store.*

**\* Phó từ when có thể được dùng thay cho after và before trong cả 4 mẫu trên mà không làm thay đổi ý nghĩa của câu. Chúng ta vẫn biết hành động nào xảy ra trước do có sử dụng quá khứ hoàn thành.**

Ex: The police came when the robber had gone away.

*(Cảnh sát đến khi tên trộm đã tẩu thoát.)*

**3 – Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì Quá khứ hoàn thành**

Thì Quá khứ hoàn thường đi kèm với các từ sau:

♦ **until then (cho tới khi), by the time (bằng với lúc), before (trước), after (sau), for (được khoảng), as soon as (ngay sau khi), by (bằng khoảng thời gian) …**

*Ví dụ:*

*By the time Ken met Wendy, she****had worked****in ELE company for two years. (Lúc mà Ken gặp Wendy thì cô ấy đã làm việc ở công ty ELE được 2 năm rồi.)*

**IV. Practice**

**Ex1: Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.**

1. They (come) …………….. back home after they (finish) ………………… their work.

2. Before he (go) ……………….. to bed, he (read) ………………… a novel.

3. When I came to the stadium, the match (start) ………………………………….

4. Before she (listen) ………………….. to music, she (do)……………………. homework.

5. Last night, Peter (go) ………………….. to the supermarket before he (go) ………………… home.

6. Before she (go) .......... to bed, she (finish)..........................her homework.

7. After they (go)........................ he (sit)........................down and (rest) ......................

8. When I came to the theatre, the film (start) ......................... homework

9. Before she (listen) ......................... to music, she (do) ......................... home

**Ex2**. **Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. Carlos…… home before we arrived.

A. is going B. will go C. has gone D. had gone

2. After he . …… everything clearly, we started our work,

A. had explained B. had explain C. has explained D. has explain

3. They…… then they took a look around the supermarket.

A. had lunch B. have lunch. C. having lunch D. to have lunch

4. Before my mother…… home, my father had prepared dinner.

A. came B. come C. comes D. will come

**5.** When I got up this morning, my wife ……

A. has already left B. already has left

C. had already left D. already had left

**6.** The dogs…… fed before they went to the party.

A. has B. have been C. had been D. having been

**7.** When they got home last night. They found that someone……into the house.

A had broken B. had been broken

C. has broken D. has been broken

**V. Read the text and choose the best answer A,B,C or D to each question below.**

Tsunamis, whose name derives from the Japanese expression for ʻhigh wave in a harbourʼ, are giant sea waves. These waves are quite different from storm surges. They are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves although they have nothing to do with tides. Scientists often refer to them as seismic sea waves, which is far more appropriate because they are often the result of undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis can be caused when the sea floor suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly displaced. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances, at speeds close to 700 kilometres per hour. In the open ocean, tsunami waves are not very high, often no more than one or two metres. It is when they hit the shallow waters near the coast that they increase in height, possibly up to 40 metres.

1. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** tidal waves **B.** tides **C.** tsunamis **D.** storm surges

2. All of the following is true about tidal waves EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** they are as another name for tsunamis

**B.** they are caused by sudden changes in high and low tides

**C.** this term is not used by the scientists

**D.** the name refer to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves

3. The word ʻthemʼ in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** tidal waves **B.** tsunamis **C.** storm surges **D.** sea waves.

4. The word ʻdisplacedʼ in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** located **B.** not pleased **C.** filtered **D.** moved

5. The word ʻshallowʼ in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** not clear **B.** tidal **C.** coastal **D.** not deep

6. It can be understood from the passage that tsunamis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean

**B.** generally reach heights greater than 40 metres

**C.** are far more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean

**D.** are often identified by ships on the ocean