Passive forms

**1. Simple present: S+ am/is/are+ V3/ed...**

1.English (speak) .................... as an international language.

2.The red laptop (use) ........................... by Patrick.

3.The fire alarm (test) ............................. by the electrician every Thursday.

4.Those cars (make) ............................... in Japan.

5.My hair (wash) ................................. three times a week.

6.This hotel (own) ................................. by Japanese people.

7.A lot of tea (drink) .................................... by English people.

8.New projects (begin) .................................. in January every year.

9.These flowers (water) ...............................every morning.

10.I (surprise) ..................................by your impolite tone.

**2. Simple past: S+ was/ were + V3/ed...**

1.The church (build) ...................... in 1960.

2.Yesterday a boy (injure) ............................. in an accident in road 2.

3.The name of the burglar (not release) .....................................

4.The film (produce) ................................... by Spielberg.

5.Our flight (delay) ..................................because of the storm.

6.The students (give) ................................... 30 minutes for the test.

7.Last night, she (shock) ...................................by the bad news.

8.My office (break) ..................................... in a few days ago.

9.We (ask) ..................................... to leave the room.

10.A new planet (discover) ............................................by British astronomers.

**3. Change into passive form:**

1.Someone should do the work as soon as possible.

2.Somebody cuts the grass every day.

3.Someone delivers milk in the morning.

4.Somebody broke my cup.

5.They have collected a large amount of money.

6.People warned us about pickpockets.

7.Clara has painted this picture.

8.The boy is eating the cake.

9.Jane is singing a new song.

10.Mr. Robin will direct the show.

**4. Change into passive form:**

1. My purse/ be/ find/ by one of the cleaners. (Present Perfect)
2. Motorbikes/ be/ use/ as a common means of transport in Vietnam. (Present Simple)
3. The computer/ repair/ tomorrow. (Simple Future)
4. The final game/ watch/ by millions of fans next Monday. (Simple Future)
5. The date of the meeting/ not decide/ yet. (Present Perfect)
6. After the flood, roads/ block/ by fallen trees. (Simple Past)
7. A new car/ buy/ by Sam next year. (Simple Future)
8. Anna's doll/ ruin/ by Laura. (Present Perfect)

**5. Change into passive form:**

1.Did the local government open the new shopping center?

2.They are going to deliver our washing machine tomorrow.

3.Has Julia rescued those rabbits?

4.Are they talking about the meeting?

5.Jonny William is not training our local football team.

6.Have they released the results of the exam yet?

7.Did Mrs. Smith wear this pearl necklace last Christmas?

8.Will the teacher test our English?

9.The robbers made up the story.

10.Do millions of people watch this program?

**6. Adjectives followed by an infinitive or a noun clause Nối hai câu sau sử dụng cấu trúc S1 + be + adjective + that + S2 + V.**

*0. He was shocked. He'd failed his exam.*

He was shocked that he'd failed his exam.

1.They were excited. Their friend had given birth to a beautiful baby.

2.I'm quite pleased. You keep your promise.

3.We're happy. She had a successful surgery.

4.I was shocked. She married a shorter man than her.

5.She was upset. He had left without saying goodbye.

6.She was quite confident. Everything would go as planned.

7.He is proud. His daughter has so much talent.

8.I'm sorry. I can't join with you.

9.I'm afraid. The tickets have been sold out.

10.He was surprised. She pretended not to recognize him.

**7. Adjectives followed by an infinitive or a noun clause**

**Hoàn thành các câu sau sử dụng các từ cho sẵn và cấu trúc It + be + adj + (for O) + to V …**

1. It’s (silly/ her/ behave) .............................. like that at the boss’s party.
2. It's (easy/ you/ tell) ............................... me to keep calm, but you're not in my position.
3. It’s (hard/ him/ earn).......................................... a living from his business.
4. It was (important/ her/ realize) .......................................how serious the problem was.
5. It’s (essential/ get) ..................................... some working experience since your days at university.
6. It was (extraordinary/ them/ survive) ................................................ for three days without eating.
7. It’s (thrilling/ him/ become) ..................................... the leader of the project.
8. It was (lucky/ her/ pass) ......................................... the job interview.
9. It was (necessary/ us/ solve) ...................................... the problem as soon as possible.
10. It was (difficult/ me/ answer) .................................... personal questions in public.

**8. Read the passage and complete the tasks that follow.**

Waste recycling benefits the environment in many ways.

To begin with, millions of old newspapers, bottles and rubber tires are thrown away every day while the resources required to make them are growing scarce. Recycling allows all of these junk items to be used over and over again so that it reduces the amount of natural resources needed in making new products.

Second, when garbage is irresponsibly discarded into the environment, it has harmful effects on the ozone layer, human’s health and the lives of many species. Recycling includes collecting and sorting waste so that hazardous chemicals from waste are sorted and treated more properly.

Last but not least, due to the fast growth of the population, the size of landfills is becoming larger and larger. As a result, the land area for human needs, such as accommodation and beautiful landscapes will be narrower, and the negative effect of landfills on the environment will be more serious. These problems will be gradually handled by recycling used items and correspondingly decreasing the size of landfills.

**Exercise 1: Match the topic sentences with the three paragraphs. There are TWO sentences that will NOT be used.**

1. **Recycling reduces pollution.**
2. **Recycling saves natural resources.**
3. **Recycling reduces hazardous chemicals.**
4. **Recycling saves the space used for waste disposal.**
5. **Recycling reduces the growth of the population.**

1. Paragraph 2:....................................................................

2. Paragraph 3:...................................................................

3. Paragraph 4:....................................................................

**9. Read the passage and complete the tasks that follow.**

There have been thousands of cases in which heart attacks, burns, falls, choking and bleeding have all remained untreated until the emergency service arrives. Some of the victims suffer sudden death because there is no first aid given. When you are able to carry out first aid before an ambulance’s arrival, you can really minimize the damage, support their recovery and even ensure their life survival. That victim may be a loved one, a friend or even an unknown stranger on the street. No matter who they are, they will all have one thing in common: they need your immediate help. The following story is a prime example of first aid’s importance.

Parker was going for a walk by a river bank when he saw a group of friends all huddling around. All were panicking, so he rushed over to check. On arriving, he saw a boy that had fallen in the water and almost drowned, but he wasn’t in a state of panic. He put his ear next to the boy’s mouth and nose to feel for breathing on his cheek. Since there was no air, he looked to see if the boy’s chest was moving. He checked the boy’s pulse for 10 seconds and realized that everything was not ok. He started doing CPR, and he asked another member of the group to phone the emergency services. After CPR, the boy slowly spluttered back to life. Parker comforted the boy until he was taken to hospital.

Parker saved the boy’s life. Alternatively, without knowing first aid, he may have stood around not knowing what to do, watching the boy lose consciousness, praying for the ambulance to hurry up.

**Exercise 1 Choose the correct option A, B or C that best answers the following questions.**

6.The story of Parker saving a drown boy was told to ................…

A. praise Parker’s good deed.

B. emphasize the importance of first aid.

C. warn kids against playing by the river.

7.What was the boy’s state when Parker reached him?

A. He didn’t breathe.

B. His cheek turned blue.

C. He had his pulse for 10 seconds and then it stopped.

8.Who did CPR to the drown boy?

A. Parker

B. The boy’s friend group

C. The emergency staff

9.What did Parker do when the boy was conscious again?

A. He continued his walk along the river.

B. He talked to the boy to make him feel better.

C. He accompanied the boy to the hospital.

10.What would happen if Parker did not know first aid?

A. He would know exactly what to do in the case.

B. He would be just as panic as the victim's friends.

C. He would just continue his walk.