

A. KNOWLEDGE

GRAMMAR REVIEW

I. Passive voice (Câu bị động)

TENSES	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1. The simple present	S + V(-s/es)	S + am/ is/ are + Vpp
2. The present continuous	S + am/ is/ are + V-ing	S + am/ is/ are + being + Vpp
3. The present perfect	S + have/ has + Vpp	S + have/ has + been + Vpp
4. The present perfect continuous	S + have/ has + been + V-ing	S + have/ has + been + being + Vpp
5. The simple past	S + V ₂ / V-ed	S + was/were + Vpp
6. The past continuous	S + was/were + V-ing	S + was/were + being + Vpp
7. The past perfect	S + had + Vpp	S + had + been + Vpp
8. The past perfect continuous	S + had + been + V-ing	S + had + been + being + Vpp
9. The simple future	S + will/ shall + V	S + will/ shall + be + Vpp
10. The future continuous	S + will/ shall + be + V-ing	S + will/ shall + be + being + Vpp
11. The simple future perfect	S + will/ shall + have + Vpp	S + will/ shall + have + been + Vpp
12. The near future	S + be going to + V	S + be going to + be + Vpp
13. Modal verb (*)	S + Modal verb + V-bare Inf	S + Modal verb + be + Vpp

II. Past perfect tense. (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

- Forms - Dạng thức

1. Affirmative - Dạng khẳng định : S + had + PII

Part participle PII - Quá khứ phân từ

*Trợ động từ **had** dùng cho mọi chủ ngữ. Had được viết tắt thành 'd.*

Ví dụ: When we arrived, she had left. (Khi chúng tôi đến, cô ấy đã đi.)

2. Negative - Dạng phủ định: S + had not + PII

Ví dụ: Karen had not finished making dinner by the time her husband came home. (Karen đã vẫn chưa nấu xong bữa tối khi chồng cô ấy về nhà.)

3. Interrogative - Dạng nghi vấn: Had + S + PII? - Yes, S + had/ - No, S + had not.

Ví dụ: Had you studied English before you moved to New York? (Bạn đã học tiếng Anh trước khi chuyển đến New York chứ?)

• Uses - Cách dùng

1. Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trước một hành động hay một thời điểm khác trong quá khứ. Cách dùng này thường sử dụng các cách diễn đạt thời gian “before, after, by, by the time”.

Ví dụ: She had left before we got home. (Cô ấy đã rời đi trước khi chúng tôi về đến nhà.)

She had left by 8 a.m. (Cô ấy đã rời đi trước 8 giờ sáng.)

2. Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và để lại kết quả hay dấu hiệu trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: They were happy because they had scored a goal. (Họ vui mừng vì họ đã ghi được một bàn thắng.)

3. Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành là dạng quá khứ của thì Hiện tại hoàn thành.

Ví dụ:

Thì HTHT: We aren't hungry. We have just eaten lunch. (Hiện tại chúng tôi không đói. Chúng tôi vừa mới ăn trưa.)

Thì QKHT: We weren't hungry. We had just eaten lunch. (Chúng tôi không đói. Chúng tôi đã ăn trưa trước đó rồi.)

• Signals - Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì quá khứ hoàn thành

before (trước khi), *after* (sau khi), *by the time* (tính đến lúc), *by + time* (in the past) (tính đến (một thời gian trong quá khứ)).

B. PRACTICE

I. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

- All people (go)_____ down into the cellar for protection by the time the tornado (sweep)_____ through the town yesterday.
- Hundreds of trees on streets in Ha Noi (fall)_____ in a sudden storm last night.
- I (not seen)_____ a more horrible flood than this since I (live)_____ in this area.
- The tourists (camp)_____ near a peaceful river, when all of a sudden, the river (flood)_____ its banks and almost (destroy)_____ their campsite.

5. When the volcano (erupt) _____ , people living nearby already (move) _____ to safe places.

II. Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice.

1. The mudslide buried five houses in a village in the eastern region.

2. The volunteers have rescued three cats.

3. They are cutting dead trees on some streets to prepare for the forthcoming storm.

4. We should move the furniture to higher places because of the flood.

5. They had repaired their house before the typhoon came.

6. What kind of injuries do earthquakes cause?

7. The government didn't warn the people about the possibility of a tsunami.

8. Have the workers restored the damaged bridge yet?

9. I hadn't put the car into the garage before the hail occurred.

10. We will send rescue workers to the flooded villages.

III. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. An example of a natural disaster is a _____.
A. snowfall B. tornado C. thunder D. rainbow
2. A severe topical _____ is called a typhoon.
A. drought B. rain C. flood D. storm
3. Dozens of buildings _____ when an earthquake measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale hit the city.
A. destroyed B. collapsed C. buried D. damaged
4. Hundreds of people were made _____ after the flood.
A. homeless B. helpless C. careless D. endless
5. We cannot prevent natural disasters, but we can _____ for them.
A. defeat B. invent C. struggle D. prepare
6. - "No one was killed in the forest fire two days ago".
- " _____ !"
A. Oh dear B. That's shocking C. That's a relief D. How terrible
7. Thousands of people _____ by natural disasters every year.
A. are affected B. are affecting C. have affected D. were affected

8. The roof of the building _____ in a storm a few days ago.

A. damaged B. was damaged C. has damaged D. has been damaged

9. All the villages _____ to safe areas before midnight last night.

A. evacuated B. were evacuated C. had evacuated D. had been evacuated

10. As soon as the floodwaters _____ down, people _____ their houses.

A. went – cleaned B. had gone – cleaned C. went - had cleaned D. had gone - had cleaned

IV. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Powerful tsunami waves carried ships many kilometres inland.

Ships _____

2. Many natural disasters have been caused by global warming.

Global warming _____

3. They provided food then cleared up the debris.

After they _____

4. Tornadoes can move objects as big as a car.

Objects _____

5. The northern part of the city wasn't struck by the typhoon.

The typhoon _____

-----**The end**-----

TỔ TRƯỞNG

(kí và ghi rõ họ tên)

NHÓM TRƯỞNG

(kí và ghi rõ họ tên)

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