

UNIT 4
SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

VOCABULARY

compulsory	/kəm'pʌlsəri/	adj	bắt buộc	Swimming was compulsory at my school.
compulsion	/kəm'pʌljən/	n	sự bắt buộc	We were under no compulsion to attend.
compel	/kəm'pel/	v	bắt buộc	As a school boy he was compelled to wear shorts even in winter.
academic	/.ækə'demɪk/	adj	có tính học thuật	I don't like academic subjects.
academy	/ə'kædəmi/	n	học viện	We graduated from the academy of finance.
state school	/steɪt sku:l/	n	trường công	It doesn't cost much to study in a state school.
private school	/'praɪvət sku:l/	n	trường tư	My younger sister studies at a famous private school.
curriculum	/kə'ɪkjʊləm/	n	chương trình học	teachers should follow the national curriculum.
General Certificate Of Secondary Education (GCSE)	/'dʒenərəl sə'tɪfɪkət əv 'sekəndri ,edʒʊ'keɪʃən/	n	chứng chỉ giáo dục trung học phổ thông	you should also submit a copy of your general certificate of secondary education.
tuition fee	/tju:'ɪʃən fi:/	n	học phí	the tuition fee of this university is quite high.

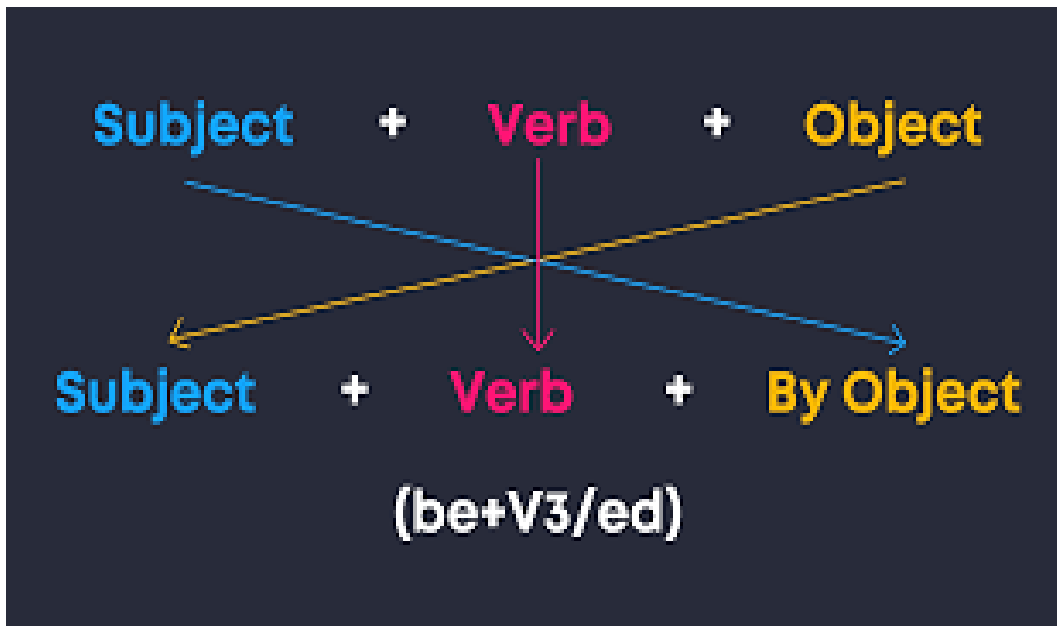
disruptive	/dɪs'ɹʌptɪv/	adj	quậy phá	he was the most noisy and disruptive student at high school.
disruption	/dɪs'ɹʌpʃən/	n	sự đập vỡ	the accident on the main road through town is causing widespread disruption for motorists.
disrupt	/dɪs'ɹʌpt/	v	đập vỡ, ngăn cản	a heavy snowfall disrupted the city's transport system.
methodical	/mə'θɒdɪkəl/	adj	có phương pháp, cẩn thận	tom is a very methodical person.
method	/'meθəd/	n	phương pháp	the new teaching methods encourage children to think for themselves.
formal education	/'fɔ:məl ,edʒu'keɪʃn/	n	nền giáo dục chính quy	formal education is the education we obtain from instruction at schools or other institutions and that have a predetermined curriculum.
non-formal education	/non'fɔ:məl ,edʒu'keɪʃn/	n	nền giáo dục không chính quy	after graduation, he looked for evening classes for some non-formal education.
informal education	/'ɪn'fɔ:məl ,edʒu'keɪʃn/	n	nền giáo dục phi chính quy	homeschooling is a kind of informal education.
commence	/kə'mens/	v	bắt đầu	we will commence building work in august of next year.
commencement	/kə'mensmənt/	n	sự bắt đầu	would passengers please put out all cigarettes before the commencement of the flight?

PASSIVE VOICE

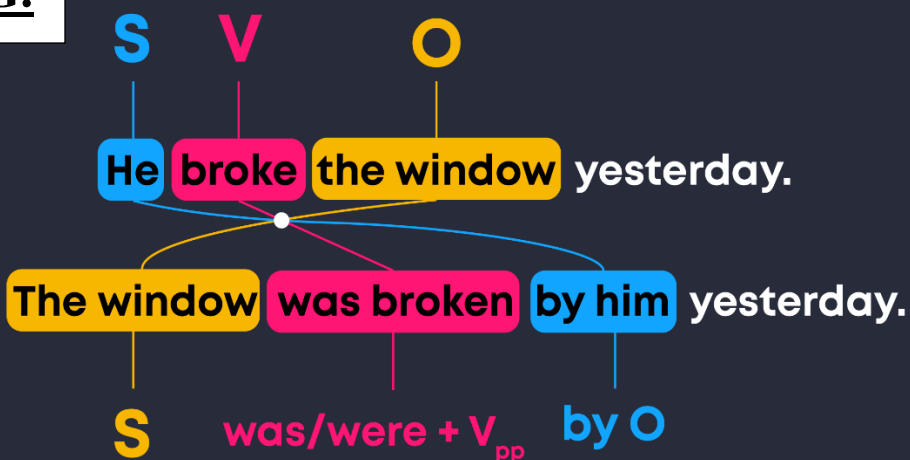
COMMON FORM:

BE + **V** (-ED/3)

RULES



E.G.



USES

Active voice	Passive voice
Tells us what a person or thing does . The subject performs the action (verb) on the object.	Tells us what is done to someone or something . The subject is being acted upon.
Subject + verb + object	Object + verb + subject
Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anna painted the house.• The teacher always answers the students' questions.• Ali posted the video online.	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The house was painted by Anna.• The students' questions are answered by the teacher.• The video was posted online by Ali.

THE TENSES OF “TO BE” IN PASSIVE VOICE

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	I do my homework.	My homework is done .
Present Continuous	I am doing my homework.	My homework is being done .
Past Simple	I did my homework.	My homework was done .
Past Continuous	I was doing my homework.	My homework was being done .
Present Perfect	I have done my homework.	My homework has been done .
Past Perfect	I had done my homework.	My homework had been done .
Future Simple	I will do my homework.	My homework will be done .
Future Be going to	I am going to do my homework.	My homework is going to be done .
Modal	I must do my homework.	My homework must be done .
Modal Perfect	I should have done my homework.	My homework should have been done .

ATTENTION:

1. **Adverbs of manner with passive verbs** (Trạng từ chỉ thể cách với động từ bị động)
S + V + O + adv. of manner.

=> S + be + adv. of manner + P.P + by O.

e.g.: They considered the proposal carefully.

=> The proposal was carefully considered.

2. Object of the verb is a clause (Túc từ là một mệnh đề)

S1 + V1 + (that) + S2 + V2 + O

=> a. It + V1 (in passive) + (that) + S2 + V2 + O.

=> b. S2 + V1 (in passive) + V2 (in infinitive) + O.

e.g.: They said (that) that man was innocent.

=> a. It was said (that) that man was innocent.

=> b. That man was said to be innocent.

Chú ý: Cách (a) thường được dùng ở báo chí.

- **V1 và V2 cùng thì:** V2 được viết ở dạng nguyên mẫu đơn giản (simple infinitive)
e.g.: People know (that) time is money.

Time is known to be money.

- **V2 diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước V1:** V2 được viết ở dạng nguyên mẫu hoàn thành (perfect infinitive: to have + P.P)

e.g.: They say (that) the survivors lived on fruit on the island.

=> The survivors are said to have lived on fruit on the island.

- **V2 cùng thời gian với V1 và ở Thì Tiếp diễn:** V2 được viết ở dạng nguyên mẫu tiếp diễn (Continuous infinitive: to be + present participle (V-ing.))

e.g.: People think scientists are searching for medicine for cancer.

=> Scientists are thought to be searching for medicine for cancer.

- **V2 diễn tả hành động xảy ra sau V1**

chúng ta

- thay S1 bằng từ "IT"
- viết V1 ở thể bị động theo quy tắc,
- và giữ nguyên mệnh đề lúc từ.

e.g.: Some experts say (that) the climate will change a lot.

=> It is said (that) the climate will change a lot.

3. Động từ chỉ nhận thức / cảm giác (Verbs of perception / sensation): see, hear, watch, feel

- Cấu trúc chung:

+ Dạng chủ động: S + V + O1 + V (base form) + O2

+ Dạng bị động: **S + be + P.P. + infinitive + O2**

E.g., They saw a man enter his garden.

=> A man was seen play in his garden.

+ Dạng chủ động: S + V + O1 + present participle + O2

+ Dạng bị động: **S + be + P.P. + present participle + O2**

E.g.: They saw many children playing in the schoolyard.

=> Many children were seen playing in the schoolyard.

4. Used to, be to, be surf. To, be certain to, be about to, ...:

CÓ dạng bị động giống như MODALS.

E.g.: They used to use oil lamps.

=> Oil lamps used to be used.

They are to build a lot of big holds here.

=> A lot of hotels are to be built here.

5. Nguyên mẫu bị động (Infinitive in passive).

- Động từ chỉ "ước muốn" như: *WISH, WANT. EXPECT. DESIRE....* hay "thích" như: *LIKE, WOULD LIKE, LOVE, WOULD LOVE*

+ Dạng chủ động: S + V (expect, like....) + O1 + infinitive + O2.

+ Dạng bị động: **S + V (expect, like, ...) + O2 + to be + P.P + by O1**

E.g.: We'd like them to put trash into dustbins.

=> We'd like trash to be put into dustbins.

They expect everyone to obey the law.

=> They expect the law to be obeyed.

- Những động từ: *ADVISE (khuyến), BEG (van xin), RECOMMEND (giới thiệu). URGE (thúc giục) ... có hai dạng bị động.*
- Động từ chính ở dạng bị động (main verb in passive): theo cách thông thường.

+ Dạng chủ động: S + V + O1 + infinitive + O2

+ Dạng bị động: **S + V (be + P.P.) + infinitive + O2 + by O**

E.g.: My teacher advised me to study English.

- Thay cụm động từ nguyên mẫu bằng mệnh đề danh từ với *SHOULD*.

+ Dạng chủ động: S + V + O1 + infinitive + O2...

+ Dạng bị động: **S + V + O1 + (that) + S (O2) + should be + p.p.**

E.g.: My teacher advised me to study English.

=> My teacher advised me (that) English should be studied.

- Những động từ như: *DECIDE* (quyết định), *AGREE* (đồng ý), *DETERMINE* (quyết định), *DEMAND* (yêu cầu), *BE ANXIOUS* (lo lắng), *BE DETERMINED* (quyết định),...: cụm động từ nguyên mẫu được thay bằng mệnh đề danh từ với *SHOULD*.

+ Dạng chủ động: S + V + infinitive + O +

+ Dạng bị động: S + V + (That) + S (O) + should + be + P.P

E.g.: They decided to ban unnecessary examinations.

=> They decided (that) unnecessary examinations should be banned.

- Động từ *ARRANGE*:

+ Dạng chủ động: S + arrange + infinitive + O +...

+ Dạng bị động: **S + arrange + for + O + to be + P.P**

E.g.: They arranged to organize tin English-speaking context.

=> They arranged to organize English-speaking contest to he organized.

- **Danh động từ bị động** (*Gerunds in passive*)

Cấu trúc 1:

+ Dạng chủ động: S + V + gerund + O

+ Dạng bị động: S + V + (that) + S (O) + should + be + P.P.

E.g.: They suggested changing obsolete textbooks.

=> They suggested that obsolete textbooks should be changed.

Cụm danh động từ được thay bằng mệnh đề danh từ với SHOULD.

Cấu trúc 1:

+ Dạng chủ động: S + V + O1 +gerund + O2

+ Dạng bị động: **S + V + being + P. P..... by O1.**

=> Ở cấu trúc này, S và O2 chỉ cùng một người.

E.g.: He enjoys people giving him presents.

=> He enjoys being given presents.

Danh động từ bị động có thể theo sau giới từ.

E.g.: He was **angry for not being told the news.**