

ใช้ประโยชน์จาก ไวยากรณ์ได้อย่างไร?

passive voice
active voice

??
question-words
question-tags

HOW TO MAKE USE OF GRAMMAR?

- Error Identification
- Rewriting Sentences
- Sentence Completion

Special Verbs
of feeling
or "Interest" group

Verbs

countable -
uncountable
nouns

words

nouns

prepositions
articles

adjectives

adverbs

tenses

โดย

ครูอมอุษา ภูมิสวัสดิ์

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คำนำ

จากประสบการณ์การสอนทั้งในโรงเรียนและสถาบันกวดวิชาพบว่า นักเรียนส่วนใหญ่มีปัญหาด้านใช้ภาษาไม่ถูกหลักไวยากรณ์ และจากประสบการณ์ในการออกข้อสอบ บางครั้งไม่ได้ทดสอบประเด็นที่เป็นกฎตรง ๆ แต่เป็นข้อยกเว้นที่ไม่เป็นไปตามกฎ ซึ่งหลายคนไม่รู้ประเด็นที่เป็นข้อยกเว้น บางคนไม่รู้กฎ บางคนรู้แต่ไม่ได้ฝึกทำแบบฝึกหัดให้มากพอ ทำให้สับสน กฎหลายคนไม่คุ้นเคยกับวิธีการทดสอบความรู้ไวยากรณ์ ซึ่งมีหลายวิธี เช่น ให้หาที่ผิด ให้เติมคำ หรือข้อความในประโยค หรือในบทอ่าน ให้เรียงลำดับคำเป็นประโยค ให้เรียงลำดับประโยคเป็นย่อหน้า ให้ตีความประโยค ซึ่งเป็นการวัดความรู้ในการเขียนประโยคใหม่ ให้ความหมายเท่าเดิม

การที่จะทำข้อสอบทุกแนวดังกล่าวข้างต้นได้ ต้องอาศัยความรู้ไวยากรณ์ที่แม่นยำและประยุกต์ความรู้ใช้ให้ถูกต้องในบริบทต่าง ๆ ผู้เขียนจึงได้รวบรวมข้อมูลที่เป็นกฎการใช้ภาษา ข้อยกเว้น แบบฝึกหัด และแบบทดสอบเพื่อให้ผู้อ่านได้ฝึกทำและเข้าใจอย่างแท้จริง

ผู้เขียนหวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่า หนังสือเล่มนี้จะช่วยพัฒนาความรู้และทักษะในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษให้ถูกหลักไวยากรณ์ รวมทั้งการทำข้อสอบที่ทดสอบความรู้ไวยากรณ์ได้ดีขึ้นด้วย

ด้วยความปรารถนาดี

(ครูเอมอุษา ภูมิสวัสดิ์)

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PART 1



บทที่ 1

การใช้กริยาให้ถูก Tenses

สิ่งที่นักเรียนควรรู้และระวังในการใช้ tenses ต่าง ๆ ให้ถูกต้อง มีดังนี้

1. Present simple ใช้กับกริยาที่ทำเป็นประจำสม่ำเสมอ หรือเป็นนิสัย กับสิ่งที่เป็นความจริง เช่น

- We go to school every day.
- The sun rises in the east.

ข้อควรระวัง! หลังตัวเชื่อมที่แสดงเวลา (Time conjunction)

ใช้ present simple หรือ present perfect แทน future simple เช่น

- We will wait here until they come.
- We will wait here until they have come.
(เราจะคอยที่นี่จนกว่าพวกเขาจะมา) แต่ไม่ต้องใช้ will come!

2. Present continuous ใช้กับกริยาที่กำลังทำในขณะนี้ เช่น

- Now we are studying English.
- At this moment we are studying English.

ข้อควรระวัง! ใช้ present continuous กับกริยาที่มีการเตรียมการไว้ล่วงหน้า

จะทำแน่ ๆ ในอนาคต เรียกว่า arranged future เช่น

- They are leaving for Sydney next Sunday.
(พวกเขาจะไปซิดนีย์วันอาทิตย์หน้า)

กริยาที่ยกเว้นไม่ใช้ continuous tense ได้แก่ have / has ที่แปลว่า มี หรือ เป็นเจ้าของ, own, belong, possess, want, prefer, like, dislike, love, hate, know, understand, remember, forget, think + that + ประโยค

3. **Present perfect simple** ใช้กับกริยาที่เริ่มในอดีต ดำเนินมาถึงปัจจุบัน หรือเพิ่งทำเสร็จ ยังเน้นผลของการกระทำอยู่ เช่น

- A: Where have you been? (คุณไปไหนมา)
- B: I have been to the toilet. (ฉันไปห้องน้ำมา)
- She has just washed her hands.
- A: Have you ever been to Milan?
- B: No, I have never been there.
- Have you seen a film lately?
- Have you seen a film recently?

ข้อควรระวัง! การใช้ have been กับ have gone

- She has gone to the market. (เธอไปตลาดขณะนี้ยังไม่กลับมา)
- She has been to the market. (เธอไปตลาดมาแล้ว)

4. **Present perfect continuous** ใช้กับกริยาที่เริ่มในอดีตดำเนินมาถึงปัจจุบัน และยังดำเนินอยู่ในปัจจุบัน ยังไม่จบ มีแนวโน้มไปในอนาคต เช่น

- He has been reading the news since he got up.
(เขาอ่านข่าวตั้งแต่ตื่นนอน ขณะนี้ก็ยังอ่านอยู่)
- He has read two pieces of news so far.
- He has read two pieces of news up to now.
(เขาอ่านข่าวไป 2 ข่าวแล้ว ตั้งแต่อดีตจนถึงขณะนี้)
- She has been writing letters since she got home.
- She has written two letters since she got home.

ข้อควรระวัง! ความแตกต่างระหว่าง present perfect simple และ present perfect continuous

5. **Past simple** ใช้กับกริยาที่ทำแล้วจบไปแล้วในอดีต มักมีคำว่า ago, last หรือ previous, yesterday, the other day = a few days ago, in the past = in the former time = in the old days = in those days เช่น

- I went to Milan last year.
- He left about an hour ago.

6. **การใช้ past simple คู่กับ present perfect** เช่น

- I have been teaching English since I graduated.
(ฉันสอนภาษาอังกฤษมาตั้งแต่เรียนจบปริญญา)

- We have been living in Bangkok since we were born.
(เราอยู่ในกรุงเทพฯ มาตั้งแต่เกิด)

7. **Past continuous tense** ใช้เมื่อกำหนดช่วงเวลาแน่นอนไปในอดีต เช่น at this time yesterday, all yesterday evening เช่น
 - What were you doing at this time yesterday?
8. **การใช้ past simple คู่กับ past continuous** โดยใช้ past simple กับกริยาที่เกิดขึ้นแทรกและจบลงโดยเร็ว และใช้ past continuous กับกริยาที่กำลังดำเนินอยู่ในอดีต มักตามหลัง while หรือ as เช่น
 - While they were watching T.V. last night, the phone rang.
 - As they were watching T.V. last night, the phone rang.
 - When he got into the kitchen, his mother was cooking.
9. **Past perfect simple (had + V.3)** ใช้กับกริยาที่ทำก่อนอีกกริยาหนึ่งในอดีต มักตามหลัง after และกริยาที่ทำทีหลังใช้ past simple เช่น
 - After he had finished his homework, he went to bed.
 - Before he went to bed, he had finished his homework.
10. **Past perfect continuous (had been + V.ing)** ใช้กับกริยาที่ทำก่อนอีกกริยาหนึ่งในอดีต และกินช่วงเวลาในการทำ เช่น
 - He had been reading the first three chapters before he went to bed.
11. **Future simple (will + V.1)** ใช้กับกริยาที่จะทำในอนาคต เป็นการหวัง คาดการณ์ หรือคาดเดาว่าจะเกิดขึ้น หรือจะทำในอนาคต เช่น
 - The weatherman says it will rain in the evening.
12. **Future continuous (will be + V.ing)** ใช้เมื่อต้องการกำหนดเวลาที่แน่นอนในอนาคต เช่น
 - At this time tomorrow I will be working at home.
13. **Future perfect (will have + V.3)** ใช้เมื่อจะทำกริยาเสร็จหรือครบภายในเวลาที่กำหนดไปในอนาคต มักมีคำว่า by หรือ within เช่น
 - By the end of next month, the couple will have been married for twenty years.
14. **Be going to...** ใช้กับกริยาที่ตั้งใจที่จะทำ หรือจะเกิดขึ้นแน่นอนในอนาคต เช่น
 - He says he is going to study political science after he has finished grade 12.
 - Look at the clouds! It is going to rain soon.

แบบฝึกหัด บทที่ 1



Exercise 1

Write the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete this dialogue. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

(จากหนังสือของ Longman ชื่อ *Advanced Learners' Grammar* โดย Mark Foley และ Diane Hall)

- Sarah: Welcome to the programme. This afternoon I (1) **am standing**. (**stand**) in the middle of the northern Black Forest, Germany, with Rainer Sanger, from Friends of the Forest.
- Rainer: Good afternoon, Sarah.
- Sarah: Rainer, you're very concerned about this area of the forest, aren't you? Can you tell us why?
- Rainer: Yes. Much of the forest was wiped out in the hurricane last winter, as you can see. Many of the trees are dead, and more (2) (**die**) because of the irreversible damage. We at Friends of the Forest (3) (**believe**) that the authorities (4) (**not / do**) enough right now to restore this beautiful forest to its former state.
- Sarah: But they (5) (**clear**) the dead trees away, aren't they? I saw some men on the way here...
- Rainer: Of course, but they (6) (**do**) that every year. It's the normal procedure. We need more trees now, but they (7) (**not / plant**) any new trees to replace those that died.
- Sarah: I see. But you have approached the authorities about this, I (8) (**understand**).
- Rainer: We have tried, but each time they (9) (**say**) that they haven't got enough money to restore the forest as quickly as we'd like. They (10) (**always / use**) money as the excuse. It's getting really frustrating!
- Sarah: But it's not just an excuse, is it? They clearly (11) (**not / have**) enough money for everything and the hurricane was an unforeseen occurrence.
- Rainer: Of course, we appreciate that, and the point is that actually, we (12) (**not / ask**) for much money. We would just like their guidance - we can provide volunteers to work on the forest.

Exercise 2

ให้แก้ไขให้ถูก tenses.

1. They will play the piano all evening tomorrow.
They will be playing the piano all evening tomorrow
2. The couple have been married for 20 years by next week.
.....
3. The director has had many buildings constructed since he has come to work here.
.....
4. As many people had dinner, the earthquake struck.
.....
5. As soon as the contract will end next week, the workers won't come here.
.....
6. She has never gone to Italy.
.....
7. It had been a long time since they went abroad.
.....
8. The boy played football every other day.
.....
9. Did you see a film lately?
.....
10. My students have never known that the game was fun until yesterday.
.....
11. Before she had gone out, she tidied up her room.
.....
12. A: Where have you gone?
B: The toilet.
.....
13. The match was put off because it is raining.
.....
14. The director had just started working here.
.....
15. They have been studying until the bell rang.
.....

Exercise 3

Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

1. Susan had a green dress on. (wearing)

Susan was wearing a green dress

2. The doctor began work at six o'clock, and is still working. (has)

3. Rupert didn't have his credit card. (forgotten)

4. I didn't want to go without taking a photo. (until)

5. Nancy has been writing the report. It is finished now. (writing)

6. My wait in the queue has lasted forty minutes so far. (I)

7. When we arrived, everyone was on the dance floor. (dancing)

8. The computer has been mine for four years. (had)

9. In the middle of our lunch there was a knock at the door. (when)

10. Nigel felt sick from eating too many cakes. (because)

Exercise 4

Use the correct tense of each verb.

1. After the entrance exam I (go) **will go** on holiday with my parents. They have already made arrangements for the trip to Japan.
2. At this time yesterday my daughter (work) at her condo.
3. While she (revise) her lessons, the phone rang.
4. A: Have you been to Sydney?
B: I (go) there a month ago.
5. She told me that she (meet) the director the week before.
6. By the end of next month, they (be married) for 25 years.

Exercise 5

Answer these questions and use past perfect in your answer.

(จากหนังสือของ Longman ชื่อ *Advanced Learners' Grammar* โดย Mark Foley และ Diane Hall)

1. Why didn't you buy that picture? (forget money)
Because I had forgotten to bring money
2. Why didn't you play us a song at the party? (leave guitar home)
.....
3. Why didn't you use that book about China when you did your homework? (take back to library)
.....

Exercise 6

Past perfect with before.

Write Past perfect sentences using the clues and before.

(จากหนังสือของ Longman ชื่อ *Advanced Learners' Grammar* โดย Mark Foley และ Diane Hall)

1. I was frightened as I sat in the driver's seat of the car. (drive)
I hadn't driven before
2. Henry didn't enjoy being a best man. (make speech)
.....
3. We hated going on that little plane. (fly)
.....
4. Gillian didn't like playing her guitar at the party. (play in public)
.....
5. My group didn't enjoy our talk in front of the whole class. (give talk)
.....
6. Mary found it difficult to write an essay in English. (write)
.....

Exercise 7

Past perfect for the earlier event.

Join these sentences using the word in brackets. Put the earlier event into the Past perfect.

(จากหนังสือของ Longman ชื่อ *Advanced Learners' Grammar* โดย Mark Foley และ Diane Hall)

1. The audience left. The film finished. (after)

The audience left after the film had finished

2. We fell in love. We got married. (a year after)

3. I got home. The others ate all the food. (when)

4. They arrived at the cinema. He bought the candy. (after)

Exercise 8

Directions: Use any appropriate tense.

Dear Ann,

I (1) **received** (receive) your letter about two weeks ago and (2) (try) to find time to write you back ever since. I (3) (be) very busy lately. In the past two weeks, I (4) (have) four tests, and I will have another one next week. In addition, a friend (5) (stay) with me since last Thursday. She wanted to see the city, so we (6) (spend) a lot of time visiting some of the interesting places here. We (7) (be) to the zoo, the art museum, and the botanical gardens. Yesterday we (8) (go) to the park and (9) (watch) a balloon race. Between showing her the city and studying for my exams, I (10) (have, barely) enough time to breathe.

Right now it (11) (be) 3:00 A.M. and I (12) (sit) at my desk. I (13) (sit) here five hours doing my studying. My friend's plane (14) (leave) at 6:05, so I (15) (decide) not to go to bed. That's why I (16) (write) to you at such an early hour in the day. I (17) (get) a little sleepy, but I would rather stay up. I (18) (take) a nap after I (19) (get) back from taking her to the airport.

How (20) (you, get) along? How (21) (your classes, go)? Please write soon.

Yours,

Janet

Exercise 9

Directions: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use any appropriate tense.

Almost every part of the world (1) **has experienced** (experience) an earthquake in recent years, and almost every part of the world (2) (experience) earthquakes in the years to come. Since the ancient Chinese (3) (begin) to keep records several thousand years ago, more than 13 million earthquakes (4) (occur) worldwide by some estimates. What (5) (cause) earthquakes? Throughout time, different cultures (6) (develop) myths to explain these violent earth movements.

According to a Japanese myth, a playful catfish lives in the mud under the earth. Whenever it feels like playing, it (7) (wave) its fat tail around in the mud. The result? Earthquakes. From India comes the story of six strong elephants who (8) (hold) up the earth on their heads. Whenever one elephant (9) (move) its head, the earth trembles.

Nowadays, although scientists (10) (know) more about the causes of earthquakes, they still cannot prevent the terrible damage. One of the strongest quakes in the 20th century (11) (happen) in Anchorage, Alaska, on March 24, 1964, at about six o'clock in the evening. When the earthquake (12) (strike) that evening, many families (13) (sit) down to eat dinner. People in the city (14) (find, suddenly) themselves in the dark because most of the lights in the city went out when the earthquake occurred. Many people (15) (die) instantly when tall buildings (16) (collapse) and (17) (send) tons of brick and concrete crashing into the streets.

When (18) (the next earthquake, occur)? No one really knows for sure.

Interestingly enough, throughout history animals (19) (help, often) people predict earthquakes shortly before they happen. At present, some scientists (20) (study) catfish because catfish swim excitedly just before an earthquake. According to some studies, snakes, monkeys, and rodents (21) (appear, also) to be sensitive to the approach of violent movement in the earth's surface. Some animals (22) (seem) to know a great deal more than humans about when an earthquake will occur.

ข้อสังเกต

ดูที่คำแสดงเวลา นักเรียนจะรู้ว่าควรใช้ tense อะไร เช่น recent, in the years to come, ago, throughout time, whenever, nowadays etc.

Exercise 10

Read about the organization's social action programme. Fill the spaces with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use either the past simple or the present perfect tense.

THE BODY SHOP FACT SHEET

The first branch of The Body Shop opened (1)**opened**..... (**open**) in 1976 in Brighton, England. We (2) (**now grow**) into a worldwide organization with more than 1,000 stores. Since the very beginning, we (3) (**be**) committed to activities that benefit communities on both a local and global scale.

- Employees of The Body Shop are encouraged to take a half day's paid leave each month to participate in activities that benefit their local community. In 1991, we (4) (**win**) the UK Award for Employee Volunteering.
- We (5) (**run**) 21 campaigns to date, ranging from Stop the Burning, to protest about the destruction of Brazilian Rainforests, to human rights campaigns, run in association with Amnesty International. In 1990, 2.6 million people (6) (**sign**) our petitions against animal testing. In our Refill Recycle campaign in 1992, our customers (7) (**bring**) over 560,000 bottles back to our shops in the UK for refilling.
- In 1991, we (8) (**fund**) the launch of a newspaper, sold by homeless people who keep a proportion of the cover price. On the first day it (9) (**sell**) 10,000 copies. It (10) (**now progress**) from a monthly to a weekly newspaper, with a circulation of 135,000 copies per week.
- We (11) (**start**) a Romanian Relief Drive in 1990 to help abandoned children. So far, our project team (12) (**renovate and refurbish**) three orphanages and (13) (**begin**) care programs to improve the quality of the children's lives. Since the start we (14) (**take care**) to involve local people in our efforts and teams of volunteers (15) (**work**) alongside Romanian staff. In 1993, we (16) (**expand**) our efforts with another hospital project in Albania.

Exercise 11

Decide which answer a, b, c or d, best fits the space.

(จากหนังสือ Intermediate Language Practice)

Helen's homecoming

When the bus (1) **stopped** in a small square, Helen (2) her magazine and didn't realize that she (3) at her destination. 'This is Santa Teresa,' Martin said. '(4) home! I suppose your cousin (5) for us. Come on. (6) the bags'. Helen thought, 'all those years when I (7) in New York, I (8) of this moment. And now it's real, I can't believe it! Here I am, (9) in the square'. Santa Teresa was Helen's birthplace, but she (10) the town at the age of six. She had some memories of the town, and some photographs, but (11) here still? She (12) Nobody (13) in the square. Perhaps her cousin Maria (14) Helen's letter. 'What (15) now?' asked Martin. 'There isn't even a hotel here!'

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. has stopped | b. stops | c. stopped | d. was stopped |
| 2. a. was reading | b. read | c. had read | d. used to read |
| 3. a. arrived | b. arrives | c. has arrived | d. had arrived |
| 4. a. You arrive | b. You are arriving | c. You have been arriving | d. You've arrived |
| 5. a. waits | b. will be waiting | c. has waited | d. is going to wait |
| 6. a. I'll carry | b. I carry | c. I've carried | d. I carried |
| 7. a. live | b. have lived | c. was living | d. am living |
| 8. a. dream | b. am dreaming | c. used to dream | d. will dream |
| 9. a. I really stand | b. I was really standing | c. I had really stood | d. I'm really standing |
| 10. a. was leaving | b. had left | c. used to leave | d. has left |
| 11. a. will she belong | b. did she belong | c. has she belonged | d. does she belong |
| 12. a. wasn't knowing | b. hasn't known | c. hadn't known | d. didn't know |
| 13. a. was waiting | b. is waiting | c. waits | d. waited |
| 14. a. wasn't receiving | b. didn't use to receive | c. had not received | d. hasn't received |
| 15. a. are we going to do | b. have we done | c. did we do | d. are we doing |

Exercise 12

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

1. Steve left before my arrival.
When I arrived, Steve had already left.
2. Do you need any help with your suitcase?
Shall you with your suitcase?
3. What's your usual time of arrival at school?
When arrive at school?
4. Alice started playing tennis six months ago.
Alice six months.
5. I'll wait here until it stops raining.
When it stops raining, leave.
6. In the middle of my meal, the phone rang.
While I, the phone rang.
7. I'm sorry, but Mrs. Dawson isn't here.
I'm sorry but Mrs. Dawson has out.
8. Jack has come to stay for the weekend.
Jack with me for the weekend.
9. I last saw David in 1990.
I since 1990.
10. Are you free tomorrow evening?
Are anything tomorrow evening?



Exercise 13

Look carefully at each line. Some lines are correct but some have a word which should not be there. Tick each correct line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space.

Dear Ann,

I'm sorry I haven't been written to you lately, but I've been working hard. When I received your last letter I was acting in a play at school, and when I have finished that, I went on holiday with some friends. I meant to send you a postcard, but I had forgot to take your address with me. How are you getting on at college? You didn't say very much about this in your letter. I hope you are still like it, and don't been work all the time! Do you still want to come and will stay for a few days? I'm starting work in London after I shall leave school in July, and I want to see you before then. I have know you are busy, but by the time your term finishes, I'll have started my job. I've been done so many things lately! I've just learned to drive and my parents have sometimes lend me their car, so I often go out with friends. Maybe I'll be drive to Nottingham and see you one day.

Best wishes,

Maria

1. **been**
2. ✓
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
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10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.



การใช้ Active Voice และ Passive Voice

การเปลี่ยนจาก active เป็น passive voice เมื่อเล่าเรื่อง รายงานข่าว บรรยาย สถานที่ เหตุการณ์ หรือ วิธีทำ / ขั้นตอนในการทำสิ่งใดสิ่งหนึ่ง เมื่อไม่เน้นผู้ทำหรือไม่รู้ว่าใครเป็นผู้ทำ แต่ต้องการเน้นผู้ถูกกระทำหรือสิ่งที่ถูกทำ เช่น

Active – Last week I invited five guest speakers.

Passive – Five guest speakers were invited by me last week.

การเปลี่ยนจาก active เป็น passive voice

1. เอากรรมมาเป็นประธาน
2. ใส่ V.to be ตาม tense ของ V.แท้เดิม
3. ใส่ V.3 ของ V.แท้เดิม
- (4. ใส่ by + ผู้ทำ) ละขั้นที่ 4 ได้เมื่อเป็นที่รู้จักกันอยู่แล้วว่า ใครเป็นผู้ทำ หรือไม่ต้องการเน้นผู้ทำ หรือไม่รู้ว่าใครเป็นผู้ทำ

เช่น

Active – People speak English all over the world.

Passive – English is spoken all over the world.

ข้อควรระวัง!

1. People **say / think / believe** (that) money brings happiness.
 - It is **said / thought / believed** that money brings happiness.
 - Money is **said / thought / believed** to bring happiness.
2. 2 objects คือ กรรมตรงและกรรมรอง

I sent an e-mail to my son.

 - My son was sent an e-mail.
 - An e-mail was sent to my son.

3. Preposition

- The jar is filled with water.
- The floor is covered with dust.
- The boy is addicted to computer games.
- I'm entertained by detective films.
- I'm interested in detective films.

4. Special V. of feeling

- The show amazed them.
= They were amazed at the show.
- The show was amazing to them.
= They found it amazing.
- The show made them amazed.

5. have / get sth. done

- Why do men go to the barber's?
To have / get their hair cut.
- Why do men go to the tailor's?
To have / get their clothes made.
- Why do people go to the optician's?
To have / get their eyes tested.
- Why do people go to the garage?
To have / get their cars serviced.
To have / get their cars fixed.



คำอธิบาย ตัวอย่างการใช้ Passive Voice

(จากหนังสือ Intermediate Language Practice)

1. Transitive and intransitive

- Verbs which have objects are called transitive verbs. In this sentence, milk is the object.
 - Diane drinks milk every morning.
- Verbs which do not have objects are called intransitive verbs.
 - Diane walks to college.
- Only transitive verbs can be made passive.

2. Passive: formation rules

The passive is formed with the verb be and the past participle. The object of the verb becomes the subject in a passive sentence.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| • Present simple | We build hundreds of houses every year. |
| Passive | Hundreds of houses <u>are built</u> every year. |
| • Past simple | The police arrested one protester. |
| Passive | One protester <u>was arrested</u> . |
| • will | They will play the match on Wednesday evening. |
| Passive | The match <u>will be played</u> on Wednesday evening. |
| • Present perfect | We have chosen Helen as the new president. |
| Passive | Helen <u>has been chosen</u> as the new president. |
| • Present continuous | The authorities are questioning two men. |
| Passive | Two men <u>are being questioned</u> by the authorities. |

3. Contexts of use

- Putting emphasis on important information.
 - Hundreds of houses are built every year by the Government.

In this sentence, it is what was done, the number of houses built, which is given emphasis. Emphasized information usually comes at the beginning of the sentence.

Compare:

- The Government has built hundreds of houses this year.

In this sentence, more emphasis is given to who did it, the Government.

- Spoken and written
Passive tends to be used more in writing, and in formal speech.

4. With the agent **by**

Passive sentences often include information about who did it. This person, thing, organization, etc. is called the agent.

- Stones were thrown by angry football fans.

5. With the instrument **with**

Passive sentences may include information about what was used to perform an action. This is called the instrument and is introduced using with.

- The windows were broken with a baseball bat.

6. Without the agent

- It is not always necessary to mention the agent. There are several reasons for this. The passive is often used because who did it is not known or the speaker does not want us to know, it is obvious, or remains impersonal, perhaps because an authority is involved.

- Not known

- Brenda's motorbike was stolen last night.

If we knew who had stolen it, we would mention the name of the person. It is not necessary to add by someone.

- Obvious

- One protester was arrested.

It is not necessary to add by the police, because we know that it is always the police who do this. However, some people prefer to include this information.

- Impersonal

Sometimes a group of people is responsible for an action, and who did it is not mentioned.

- All school outings have been cancelled.

We assume that the school authorities have made this decision.

แบบฝึกหัด บทที่ 2



Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with a passive verb.

(จากหนังสือ *Intermediate Language Practice*)

1. The police questioned George.
George **was questioned** by the police.
2. Millions of people watch this programme.
This programme by millions of people.
3. They will finish our new house at the end of the month.
Our new house at the end of the month.
4. They have elected a new president.
A new president
5. They are rebuilding the damaged stadium.
The damaged stadium
6. They have closed the mountain road.
The mountain road
7. Students write most of this magazine.
Most of this magazine by students.
8. A burglar stole my television.
My television by a burglar.
9. Somebody will meet you at the bus-station.
You at the bus-station
10. United won the cup last year.
Last year the cup by United.

Exercise 2

Underline the errors in these sentences. Rewrite each sentence.

(จากหนังสือ *Intermediate Language Practice*)

1. Many pet dogs are losing every year.

Many pet dogs are lost every year

2. The ill man was been taken to hospital.

3. A new bridge is be built across the river.

4. All the food at the party was ate.

5. Nothing will being decided before next Saturday.

6. The match is playing on Friday evening.

7. The robber unlocked the door by a false key.

8. This book was writing by Sam's father.

Exercise 3

Underline phrases which are not necessary in these sentences. Not all sentences contain unnecessary phrases.

(จากหนังสือ *Intermediate Language Practice*)

1. My wallet has been stolen by someone.
2. We were taught by a different teacher yesterday.
3. Nick was operated on at the hospital by a doctor.
4. The meal was served by a waiter in a red coat.
5. We were shown round the museum by a guide.
6. Two letters were delivered this morning by the postman.
7. Three men have been arrested by the police.
8. Yesterday a window was broken by someone.

Exercise 4

Rewrite the following sentences using both forms of the passive.

1. There have been reports of children stealing from the school cafeteria.

–
–

2. They believe that a dolphin rescued the baby.

–
–

Exercise 5

Complete the sentences using the correct passive form.

1. People consider the five-year-old boy to be too young to have a mobile phone.

The five-year-old boy **is considered too young** to have a mobile phone.

2. There have been rumours that the children's playground is going to become a gar park.

It to become a car park.

3. The public think that the laws against underage drinking are too strict.

The laws too strict.

4. They suspect that a nine-year-old boy broke into his aunt's home and stole money.

A nine-year-old boy his aunt's home and stealing money.

5. The government has estimated a 10% increase in the number of children under 14 who smoke.

The number of children under 14 who smoke by 10%.

6. People say that the missing boy was a loner and didn't have many friends.

It many friends.

7. Police believe she went missing somewhere between the bus stop and Walvern Road.

It and Walvern Road.

Exercise 6

Rewrite each sentence beginning with the words given.

(จากหนังสือ Intermediate Language Practice)

1. Archaeologists have discovered a new tomb in the Valley of the Kings.
A new tomb **has been discovered by archaeologists in the Valley of the Kings**
2. The President will open the new sports stadium on Saturday.
The new sports stadium
3. One of the most famous painters in the world painted this portrait.
This portrait
4. They will announce the results of the competition tomorrow.
The results
5. They are redecorating our school during the summer holidays.
Our school
6. The police in New York have arrested three terrorists.
Three terrorists
7. Our company sells more than a thousand cars every week.
More than a thousand cars
8. They are building a new museum in the city centre.
A new museum
9. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.
Penicillin
10. Two million people use the London Underground system every day.
The London Underground system

Exercise 7

Rewrite each sentence with a passive verb, and so that the names of people are not mentioned.

(จากหนังสือ Intermediate Language Practice)

1. The authorities have closed the casino.
The casino has been closed
2. Someone broke into the flat last week.
.....

3. People all over the world speak English.

.....

4. The authorities have opened the new swimming pool.

.....

5. Someone left this purse in the classroom yesterday.

.....

6. The city council has banned traffic from the city centre.

.....

7. People have elected a new government.

.....

8. The clubs have postponed the match.

.....

Exercise 8

Choose the correct word or phrase underlined in each sentence.

(จากหนังสือ Intermediate Language Practice)

1. I'm having my hair cutting / cut / to have cut tomorrow.

2. The children were took / taken / taking to the seaside for the day.

3. I was sending / sent / send here by the manager.

4. Kate is having her car services / servicing / serviced tomorrow.

5. Sue had her windows breaking / broken / broke by vandals.

6. David has been offer / offering / offered a new job in Brazil.

7. Where exactly were you born / did you born / did you bear ?

8. I've just had my bike repaired / repair / repairing.



บทที่ 3

การใช้ Special Verbs of Feeling

หรือ “Interest group”

กลุ่มที่ 1 ความหมายบวก	กลุ่มที่ 2 ความหมายลบ	กลุ่มที่ 3 ความหมายกลางๆ
interest fascinate [enchant charm delight [please satisfy entertain relax amuse amaze	shock [frighten scare terrify horrify [bore annoy irritate [trouble bother disturb [tire exhaust [depress upset disappoint	[thrill excite [surprise astonish