**CHUYÊN ĐỀ: REPORTED SPEECH**

**(Câu tường thuật)**

**A. GRAMMAR**

\*Reported speech: Câu tường thuật (câu gián tiếp) là câu dùng để thuật lại nội dung của lời nói trực tiếp.

**a.** Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì hiện tại thì khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp ta chỉ đổi ngôi; không đổi thì của động từ và trạng từ.

Ex: She says: “I am a teacher.”🡪She says that **she is** a teacher.

“I am writing a letter now” Tom says. 🡪Tom says that **he is writing** a letter now.

**b.**Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì quá khứ thì khi chuyển sang câu gián tiếp ta đổi ngôi, thì của động từ, trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

\***STATEMENT (Câu trần thuật)**

**Direct:            S + V + (O) : “clause”**

|  |
| --- |
| **🡪Indirect:         S + told / said + (O) + (that) + clause (S+V** lùi 1 thì + O) |

***\*Note:***  said to → told

Ex: Tom said, “I want to visit my friend this weekend.”

→ Tom said (that) **he wanted**to visit**his**friend**that**weekend.

She said to me, “I am going to Dalat next summer.”

→ She **told** me (that) **she was**goingto Dalat**the following summer.**

\*Các hình thức đổi ngôi, thì của động từ, trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

**I. Thay đổi ngôi (Đại từ nhân xưng, Đại từ sở hữu và Tính từ sở hữu)**

**1. Ngôi thứ nhất**: dựa vào **chủ từ** của mệnh đề tường thuật🡪 thường đổi sang ngôi thứ ba.

I → He / She          me →   him / her           my → his / her

We → They            us → them                    our → their

Ex: He said: “I learned English.”→ He said that **he had learnt** English.

She said to me, “My mother gives me a present.”

→  She **told** me that **her**mother**gave her**a present.

**2. Ngôi thứ hai**: *(You, your)*

– Xét ý nghĩa của câu và đổi cho phù hợp, thường đổi dựa vào **túc từ** của mệnh đề tường thuật.

Ex: Mary said: “You are late again.” → Mary said that you **were** late again.

“I will meet you at the airport”, he said to me.→  He told me that **he would meet me**at the airport.

**3. Ngôi thứ ba** (He / She / Him / Her / His / They / Them / Their): giữ nguyên, không đổi

**II. Thay đổi về thì trong câu:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DIRECT** | **INDIRECT** |
| Simple present **V1 /Vs(es)** | Simple past **V2/ V-ed** |
| Present progressive **am/ is/ are + V-ing** | Past progressive **was/ were + V-ing** |
| Present perfect **have / has + P.P** | Past perfect **had + P.P** |
| Present perfect progressive **have / has been +V-ing** | Past perfect progressive **had been + V-ing** |
| Simple past **V2 / -ed** | Past perfect **had + P.P** |
| Past progressive **was / were + V-ing** | Past perfect progressive **had been + V-ing** |
| Simple future **will + V1** | Future in the past **would + V1** |
| Future progressive **will be + V-ing** | Future progressive in the past **would be + V-ing** |
| **Modal Verb**  can May Must have/has to | **Modal Verb in the Past**  could Might Had to Had to |

**III. Thay đổi các trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DIRECT** | **INDIRECT** |
| Now/ Here/ This | Then/ There/ That |
| These | Those |
| Today | That day |
| Yesterday | The day before / the previous day |
| Last year | The year before / the previous year |
| Tonight | That night |
| Tomorrow | The following day / the next day/ the day after |
| Next month | The following month / the next month |
| Ago | before |
| The day before yesterday | Two day before |
| The day before tomorrow | Two day after |

**B. EXERCISES**

***Change the following into reported speech.***

1. Mary said, “I am going to buy a new house.”
2. He said, “We go to work by bus.”
3. The girl said, “I can’t swim”
4. The farmer said, “it will rain today.”
5. receptionist said, “The manager will read this report”
6. They said, “we must go home.”
7. “ I need to borrow a book from the library,” Lam told me.
8. “ I will show you my holiday photos,” Nam said to me
9. Mai said to Minh, “I can’t lend you any more money,”
10. “These windows need painting,” the worker said
11. “ Your new shirt is very nice, Nam.” Hoa said.
12. “I’m very hungry, Mom,” the boy said.
13. The teacher said, “You must do your homework with great care, Hung”
14. John said, “Your voice is very sweet, Mary”
15. Daisy said, “My father is in the garden now”
16. Mr Brown said, “I can come on Monday”
17. “ You can’t tell me what to do,” mai told me
18. Tan told me, “You should exercise every morning.”
19. “ I don’t know the way to the hotel,”Susan said
20. Mr Phong said to him, “ I lost my wallet on my way to the office.”

**CHUYÊN ĐỀ: PASSIVE VOICE (cont)**

**I. GRAMMAR**

Chúng ta ôn lại cách chuyển đổi câu chủ động sang câu bị động.

**\* Công thức chung:**

BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

**\*  Quy tắc chuyển đổi:**

-        Tân ngữ của câu chủ động làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động.

-        BE được chia theo thì của động từ ờ câu chủ động.

**Example**

* Active: I bought the dictionary yesterday.

Tôi đã mua quyển từ điển này hôm qua.

* Pasive: The dictionary was bought (by me) yesterday.

Quyên từ điến này được (tôi) mua hôm qua.

* Active: The wind has damaged many houses.

Cơn gió đã làm hư hại nhiều ngôi nhà.

* Passive: Many houses have been damaged by the wind.

Nhiều ngôi nhà đã bị cơn gió làm hư hại

**II. EXERCISES**

**Change into Passive Voice**

1) They separated the rice from the hụsk.

2) The boys made a fire by their camp.

3) They built this house more than one hundred years ago.

4) Every year Viet Nam exports millions of tons of rice.

5) Vietnamese people celebrate their Lunar New Year around January or February.

6) After Tet holiday Vietnamese people usually plant trees in their neighborhood.

7) How many festivals do you celebrate in your community?

8) How many motorbikes does Viet Nam import a year?

9) The publisher published his book in 1996.

10) They repaired our desk during the weekend

11) The cat chased the mouse.

12) Big fish often eat small fish.

13) They will inform you of the test results next week.

14) The earthquake destroyed most of the houses in the village.

15) Millions of people have read Mark Twain’s books.

16) They won’t allow you to enter this building.

17) Everybody can understand the meaning of a smile.

18) Conservationists have saved elephants from extinction.

19) Ancient Egyptians built the pyramids along the Nile.

20) People have worn perfume since ancient times.

**CHUYÊN ĐỀ: COMPOUND WORD (TỪ GHÉP)**

**I. GRAMMAR**

Từ ghép có thể được thành lập bằng cách kết hợp danh từ với danh động từ.

|  |
| --- |
| Noun + gerund = compound noun |

Ex: **Noun**  **Gerund**  **Compound noun**

rice cooking rice-cooking (việc nấu cơm)

water fetching water-fetching (việc lấy nước)

fire making fire-making (việc nhóm lửa)

lorry driving lorry driving (việc lái xe tải)

clothes washing clothes washing (việc giặt giũ)

rice exporting rice exporting (việc xuất khẩu gạo)

flower arranging flower arranging (việc cắm hoa)

family planning family planning (việc kế hoạch hóa gia đình)

town planning town planning (việc quy hoạch đô thị)

oil painting oil painting (nghệ thuật) tranh sơn dầu

bull fighting bull-fighting (môn đấu bò)

car making car making (việc chế tạo xe ô tô)  
Từ ghép có thể được dùng như danh từ hoặc tính từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ.

Ex: **Rice-cooking** is one of the three competitions.

We took part in the **rice-cooking** contest.

**II. EXERCISE**

**Exercise 1: Complete thesesentences with suitable compound nouns in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| motorbike racing Geography learning water-skiing  horse-racing stamp-collecting deer-hunting  dress-making rice-exporting English-speaking  computer programming |

1. Phong likes ……………………… . He often goes to his father’s club to watch people skiing.

2. My classmates are fond of …………………………., they have many books on Geography.

3. Lan’s father works for a computer company. He is keen on ……………….

4. If you go ………………. in a national park in the USA, you must have a license.

5. My friend took part in the exhibition of …………………… , they are very fond of collecting stamps.

6. ……………………………. is my grandfather’s hobby. He loves horses.

7. Hoa is very good of English. She has just won the contest on …………………..

8. ……………………… in the city center is forbidden.

9. The Women’s Club held a competition on …………………… to celebrate Women’s Day.

10. Thailand and Viet Nam are famous for their ………………………………

**Exercise 2: Use compound words to rewrite the following sentences.**

Example: That TV program is about cooking traditional food.

→ That is a traditional ***food-cooking*** TV program.

1. China is the country where they export machines.

→ ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

2. Japan is the country which exports lots of cars.

→ ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

3. This is a show in which the animals perform a lot.

→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. Last summer my friends competed in a contest in which each participant had to ride his or her bike round and round.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. Her father has just bought a machine which is used to print labels.

→…………………………………………………………………………………………………

6. Our school is going to hold a contest in which students just speak English.

→………………………………………………………………………………………………….

7. Our family has just bought a machine which is used to watch dishes.

→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. It is a contest in which people have to cover their faces with masks.

→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………

9. This is a festival in which people have their birds singing.

→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………

10. It is a contest in which people have their buffaloes fight against each other.

→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………