

* Passive voice

Example: Someone takes her to the school everyday.

S V O

→ She is taken to school everyday.

S be Vpp

+ Active voice: **S1 + V + O1**

+ Passive voice: **S2 + be + Vpp + ... + by O2**

O1 → S2, S1 → O1, be = V, V → Vpp.

→ Câu chủ động: ta dùng lối nói chủ động để nhấn mạnh, thông báo chủ thể thực hiện hành động.

→ Câu bị động: ta dùng lối nói bị động khi ta không biết chủ thể thực hiện hành động là ai hoặc ta không quan tâm đến chủ thể thực hiện hành động mà ta chỉ quan tâm tới đối tượng bị hành động tác động tới.

(*) Các bước biến đổi câu CD → câu BD:

— Ta chỉ biến đổi câu CD → câu BD với điều kiện nó là ngoại động từ.

B1: Phân tích thành phần câu để xác định tân ngữ và thì của động từ.

B2: Lấy tân ngữ của câu CD chuyển thành chủ ngữ của câu BD. Nếu trong câu có 2 tân ngữ thì ta có thể chuyển thành 2 câu BD nhưng thường ta dùng tân ngữ chỉ người để chuyển.

E.g: They bought me a dictionary last month.

S V Oi Od

→ *I was bought a dictionary last month.*

→ *A dictionary was bought to me last month.*

B3: Chia dạng của động từ "to be" cho thích hợp với chủ ngữ mới: thì, dạng của ĐT "to be" chính bằng thì, dạng của động từ chính trong câu CD.

E.g: *They used to start the machine by hand.*

→ *The machine used to be started by hand.*

B4: Động từ thường đưa về phân từ 2.

B5: Các thành phần # của câu giữ nguyên.

B6: Nếu ta cần nhấn mạnh chủ thể gây ra hành động thì ta để nó sau "by" (do, bởi). Nhưng không được nhắc đến khi chủ thể là đối tượng chung chung, đại từ phiếm chỉ: they, we, he, she, people, someone, everyone, anyone, ...

(*) **V-ing:** E.g: *They prevent people from entering the house.*

→ **being Vpp** → *They prevent the house from being entered.*

(*) **S1 + modals + V + O1 → S2 + modals + be + Vpp**

(*) **Bị động với câu hỏi:**

1. Do they teach English at school?

→ *Is English taught at school?*

2. Why didn't you paint the house?

→ *Why wasn't the house painted?*

3. Did they tell you the news?

→ *Were you told the news?*

B1: Đổi câu hỏi thành câu kể: *They told you the news.*

B2: Đổi câu kể thành câu bị động: *You were told the news.*

B3: Đổi câu bị động thành câu hỏi: *Were you told the news?*

4. How many books has he written this year?

→ *How many books have been written this year?*

(*) **Câu bị động với động từ báo cáo:** người ta nói rằng

E.g: People say that he lives in Viet Tri.

S1 V1 S2 V2

→ *It is said that he lives in Viet Tri. (= that he lives in Viet Tri is said.)*

→ *He is said to live in Viet Tri.*

S1 + V1 that S2 + V2

→ **It + be + V1pp + that + S2 + V2**

→ **S2 + be + V1pp + to + V2 (nguyên thể)**

E.g: *People think that sports play an important part in our life.*

→ *It is said that sports play an important part in our life.*

→ *Sports are said to play an important part in our life.*

- S1: thường là các đối tượng chung chung, đại từ phiếm chỉ: people, they, we, she, he, someone, anyone, noone, ...

- V1: là các động từ báo cáo: say, think, hope, expect, know, understand, believe, estimate, suppose, acknowledge, rumour, report, consider, ...

+ T/h 1: Nếu V2 ở thì hiện tại, cùng thì với V1 thì ta đưa về nguyên mẫu đơn giản: **to + V2**.

+ T/h 2: Nếu V2 ở thì tương lai, ta đưa về nguyên mẫu: **to + V2**.

E.g: *We expect that the teacher will come intime.*

→ *The teacher is expected to come intime.*

Nhưng nếu V2 là động từ "**to be**" ở thì tương lai thì ta đưa nó về nguyên mẫu "**to get**" nếu chỉ sự vật, sự việc và là "**to become**" nếu chỉ người.

E.g: *We hope that the weather will be better.*

→ *The weather is hoped to get better.*

Everyone think that she will be famous.

→ *She is thought to become famous.*

+ T/h 3: Nếu V2 xảy ra trước V1 thì ta đưa về nguyên mẫu hoàn thành: **to have + V2pp**.

E.g: *They reported that John broke the vase.*

→ *John was reported to have broken the vase.*

Everyone knows that Mary was born in Vietnam.

→ *Mary is known to have been born in Vietnam.*

+ T/h 4: Nếu V2 là động từ "**to be**" ở cùng thì quá khứ với V1 thì giữ là động từ nguyên mẫu: **to be**.

E.g: *They reported that the boy was absent from class.*

→ *They boy was reported to be absent from class.*

+ T/h 5: Nếu V2 là động từ tiếp diễn thì ta chia ở thì tiếp diễn: **to be + V-ing**.

E.g: *We know that she is living in HN now.*

→ *She is known to be living in HN now.*

Exercises:

1. People know that English is an international language.

→ *English is known to be an international language.*

2. Noone says that the boy has left here.

→ *The boy isn't said to have left here.*

3. Someone reports that the storm has killed 10 people.

→ *The storm is reported to have killed 10 people.*

4. Everyone rumour that the boss falls in love with her.

→ *The boss is rumoured to fall in love with her.*

5. We hope that the test will be easy.

→ *The test is hoped to get easy.*

6. They considered that he was their father.

→ *He was considered (to be) their father.*

7. The teacher gets angry quickly.

→ *It is said that the teacher gets angry quickly.*

8. Noone reported that someone stole my motorbike.

→ *My motorbike wasn't reported to have been stolen.*

9. Everyone hopes that her health will be better.

→ *Her health is hope to get better.*

10. They estimated that the building cost £1000.

→ *The building was estimated to have cost £1000.*

Thu Nguyễn - In life, must try!

(*) Giới từ trong câu bị động:

- Nếu ta chuyển câu chủ động có các động từ là cụm động từ (V + prep) thì giới từ phải được giữ nguyên trong câu bị động.

E.g: *They are looking into my problem now.*

→ *My problem is being looked into now.*

Exercises:

1. Someone broke into her house last night.

→ *Her house was broken into last night.*

2. Fog held up the trains.

→ *The trains were held up by the fog.*

3. They didn't look after the children properly.

→ *The children weren't looked after properly.*

4. They will laugh at your silly questions.

→ *Your silly questions will be laughed at.*

5. He turned off all the switches.

→ *All the switches were turned off.*

6. People often take him for his brother.

→ *He is often taken for his brother.*

7. Did you take in his story?

→ *Was his story taken in?*

8. Why has he put off the meeting?

→ *Why has the meeting been put off?*

9. Noone has slept in his bed.

→ *His bed hasn't been slept in.*

10. We have already sent for the doctor.

→ *The doctor has already been sent for.*

- Nếu ta cần nhấn mạnh đối tượng gây ra hành động ta để sau giới từ "by".

E.g: *This song was composed by Trinh Cong Son.*

- 1 số giới từ đặc biệt:

+) **be covered with/ in N:** che phủ, bao bọc với danh từ chỉ chất liệu.

E.g: *This box was covered with paper.*

The loock is covered with paint.

+) **to be filled with:** lấp đầy, tràn đầy (DT chỉ chất liệu)

E.g: *The room is filled with smoke.*

- Giới từ đi sau 1 số động từ gây ra tác động tình cảm:

+) **Sb/ sth + surprise sb → Sb surprised at/ by + sth/ sb.**

E.g: *The news surprised him. → He was surprised at/ by the news.*

+) **Sb/ sth excite sb → sb be excited about sth:** hào hứng.

E.g: *The match excited the children. → The children were excited about the match.*

+) **be worried/ upset about sth:** lo lắng, đau khổ

+) **sb/ sth interest sb → sb be interested in sb/ sth.**

+) **sb/ sth tire sb → sb be tired of/ from sb/ sth:** chán cái gì (mệt mỏi bởi).

- Những động từ gây ra tác động tình cảm chuyển thành tính từ bị động thì những phó từ chỉ mức độ phải đứng trước tính từ.

E.g: *He is much interested in football.*

Exercises:

1. Dust has covered the floor.

→ *The floor has been covered with (in) dust.*

2. Water fill the village in 2 hours.

→ *The village was filled with water in 2 hours.*

3. Money interests him more than anything else.

→ *He is more interested in money than anything else.*

Thu Nguyễn - In life, must try!

4. Politics bores her quickly.

→ *She is quickly (easily) bored with politics.*

5. The closure of the plant is worrying all the workers.

→ *All the workers are being worried about the closure of the plant.*

6. The performance of the tigers excited the boys.

→ *The boys were excited about the performance of the tigers.*

7. We covered the tables with cloth.

→ *The tables were covered with (in) cloth.*

8. The results of the exams upset me a lot.

→ *I was much upset about the results of the exams.*

9. The long journey tired him.

→ *They were tired from the journey.*

10. Eating the same food everyday tires us.

→ *We are tired of eating the same food everyday.*

(*) Special:

+) **It is possible to do sth → sth can be done.**

E.g: *It is possible to type the letter now.*

→ *The letter can be typed now.*

It was impossible to start the machine by electricity then.

→ *The machine couldn't be started by electricity then.*

+) **Bị động với các câu yêu cầu:**

E.g: *Open your book.* → *Let your book be opened.*

Don't take off your shoes. → *Don't let your shoes be taken off.*

+) **Đối với câu mệnh lệnh:**

E.g: *Your book must be closed.*

Don't touch this button. → *This button mustn't be touched.*

Exercises:

1. Take off your coat.

→ *Let your coat be taken off.*

2. Don't do that silly thing again.

→ *Don't let that silly thing be done again.*

3. Let's tell them about it.

→ *Let them be told about it.*

4. Don't let other see you.

→ *Don't let yourself be seen by other.*

5. Finish your work.

→ *Let your work be finished.*

6. Make people understand you in English.

→ *Make yourself be understood in English.*

7. Rewrite your answer.

→ *Your answer must be rewritten.*

8. Don't enter the room.

→ *The room mustn't be entered.*

9. Don't tell this to anyone.

→ *This mustn't be told to anyone.*

10. Do all the exercises by tomorrow.

→ *All the exercises must be done by tomorrow.*

+) **begin/ continue:**

E.g: *People begin to explore the internet.*

→ *The internet begin to be explored.*

Exercises:

1. We'll continue to use this phone.
→ *This phone will continue to be used.*
2. They began to plant rubber trees long ago.
→ *Rubber trees began to be planted long ago.*
3. People can continue to enjoy cocacola.
→ *Cocacola can continue to be enjoyed.*
4. American people has just begun to love football.
→ *Football has begun to be loved by American.*
5. They are beginning to rebuild the building.
→ *The building is beginning to be rebuilt.*

BTVN: Change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. The milkman brings milk to my door but the postman leaves my letters in the hall.
→ *The milk is brought to my door but the letters are left in the hall.*
2. You can't wash this. You must dry-clean it.
→ *This can't be washed. It must be dry-cleaned.*
3. Noone has done this.
→ *This hasn't been done.*
4. Noone has ever taught him to drive.
→ *He has never been taught to drive.*
5. It was impossible to unlock the door.
→ *The door couldn't be locked.*
6. Don't copy your friend's test.
→ *Your friend's test musn't be copied.*
7. They have begun to make their own clothes.
→ *Their own clothes have been begun to be made.*
8. Snow has covered all the trees.
→ *All the trees have been covered with snow.*
9. Nothing interests her more than reading.
→ *She is more interested in reading than anything else.*
10. We didn't find the dog everywhere.
→ *The fog was nowhere to be found.*

+) like/ love/ expect/ want/ wish + to do sth → sth to be done.

like/ love/ expect/ want/ wish + sb + to do sth → sth to be done.

like/ love/ expect/ want/ wish + sb + to do O1 sth (S1 = O1) → to be done.

- E.g: *He likes to take away the books.*
→ *He likes the books to be taken away.*
They expect people to dig the garden.
→ *They expect the garden to be dug.*
He likes people to call him Proffessor.
→ *He likes to be called Proffessor.*
She wants you to spend her more money.
→ *She wants to be sent more money.*

Exercises:

1. I wish people to obey traffic regulation.
→ *I wish traffic regulation to be obeyed.*
2. They love people to choose them.
→ *They love to be chosen.*
3. He expected someone to meet him at the station.
→ *He expected to be met at the station.*
4. She wishes someone to carry her suitcases to the hotel.
→ *She wishes her suitcases to be carried to the hotel.*

5. We want you to return our books intime.

→ *We want our books to be returned intime.*

6. The girl likes someone to take her to the zoo.

→ *The girl likes to be taken to the zoo.*

(*) **Purpose:** bổn phận, trách nhiệm.

E.g: *It is your duty to clean the room.*

→ *You are supposed to clean the room.*

It is + one's duty + to do sth

→ S + be + supposed + to do sth.

Exercises:

1. It's everyone's duty to keep the enviroment clean.

→ *Everyone is supposed to keep the enviroment clean.*

2. It's her duty to make tea in the morning.

→ *She is supposed to make tea in the morning.*

3. It's our duty to plant trees around the classroom.

→ *We are supposed to plant trees around the classroom.*

4. It's their duty to help us.

→ *They are supposed to help us.*

BTVN:

1. You need to see it to believe it.

→ *It needs to be seen to be believed.*

2. He likes people to call him "Sir".

→ *He likes to be called "Sir".*

3. They are going to get married.

→ *It is said that they are going to get married.*

4. They reported that the man killed his wife.

→ *The man was reported to have killed his wife.*

5. It is impossible to solve the matter.

→ *The matter can't be solved.*

6. Sand covered the Statue of liberty.

→ *The Statue of liberty was covered with sand.*

7. What surprised him was her death.

→ *What he was surprised at/ by was her death.*

8. Boys of sixteen to eighteen are to man this training ship.

→ *This training ship is to be manned by boys of sixteen to eighteen.*

9. They haven't done much.

→ *Much hasn't been done.*

10. It is your duty to do the homework.

→ *You are supposed to do homework.*

(*) **Cấu trúc câu bị động dùng với "should":**

+) **It is/ was important/ necessary/ essential/ crucial/ advisable/ better/ only right + to do sth.**

→ That sth should be done.

E.g: *It is necessary to repaint the door.*

→ *It is necessary that the door should be repainted.*

Exercises:

1. It is advisable to type your application.

→ *It is advisable that your application should be typed.*

2. It is better to water the flowers in the late afternoon.

→ *It is better that the flowers should be watered in the late afternoon.*

3. It is only right to send the son to the boarding school.

→ *It is only right that the son should be sent to broading school.*

4. It is crucial to keep the machine indoor.

Thu Nguyễn - In life, must try!

→ *It is crucial that the machine should be kept indoor.*

5. It is essential to read the document before signing it.

→ *It is essential that the document should be read before being signed it.*

+) Advise/ beg/ urge/ order + sb + to do sth → that sth should be done.

E.g: *I advised her to make artificial flowers.*

→ *I advised that artificial flowers should be made.*

1. They begged us to plant more trees.

→ *They begged us that more trees should be planted.*

2. He urged them to write the report quickly.

→ *He urged them that the report should be written quickly.*

3. He ordered her to hand in the test.

→ *He ordered her that the test should be handed in.*

+) Agree/ arrange/ determine/ decide/ demand/ be anxious/ be determined + to do sth → sth should be done.

E.g: *We agreed to cut the cake in half.*

→ *We agreed that the cake should be cut in half.*

1. He determines to win the race.

→ *He determines that the race should be won.*

2. They decide to dig the garden.

→ *They decide that the garden should be dug.*

3. They arrange to meet the chairman at the airport.

→ *They arrange that the chairman should be met at the airport.*

4. We are anxious to answer the teacher's questions.

→ *We are anxious that the teacher's questions should be answered.*

5. They demanded to check her suitcase.

→ *They demanded that her suitcase should be checked.*

+) Insist on/ suggest/ propose/ recommend/ advise + V-ing + O → that S should be done.

E.g: *She suggested taking photographs by the lake.*

→ *She suggested that photographs should be taken by the lake.*

1. The girl insisted on typing her letter.

→ *The girl insisted that her letter should be typed.*

2. They proposed buying some dictionaries.

→ *They proposed that some dictionaries should be bought.*

3. Someone advised waiting for the last train.

→ *Someone advised that the last train should be waited for.*

4. She recommended raising some drivers.

→ *She recommended that some drivers should be raised.*

5. The boy suggested hiring a car to drive to the beach.

→ *The boy suggested that a car should be hired to drive to the beach.*

(*) Bị động với cấu trúc thể truyền khiến: Have sth done

E.g: *Mr Brown didn't repair his car himself. He asked somebody to repair it for him. He had somebody do it (for him).*

→ *He had his car repaired.*

+) tell/ ask/ order + sb + to do sth.

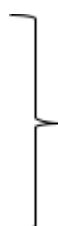
Pay + sb + for doing sth

Get/ hire/ employ + sb + to do sth

Arrange + for sb + to do sth

Tip + sb + for doing sth

Prepare + for sb + to do sth



→ Have sb + do sth

⇒ Have/ Get + sth + done.

*** Chú ý:** "Have" là động từ chính, nó được chia ở tất cả các thì.

Exercises:

1. They pay someone for cleaning the classroom.
→ *They have the classroom cleaned.*
2. He arranged for some farmers to cut rice yesterday.
→ *He had rice cut yesterday.*
3. He is employing a boy to pick up apples.
→ *He is having apples picked up.*
4. The Brown have prepared for a man to fix the air-conditioner.
→ *The Brown have had the air-conditioner fixed.*
5. They got someone to dig the land.
→ *They have the land dug.*

* Đôi khi cấu trúc "have sth done" còn nói về tai nạn rủi ro.

E.g: *Jane had her bike stolen.*

The boy had his leg broken.

Exercises:

1. Someone is preparing my car.
→ *I have my car repaired.*
2. Jill has cut John's hair.
→ *John has had his hair cut.*
3. The taylor has finished my dress.
→ *I have had my dress made.*
4. The painter did my portrait last Sunday.
→ *I had my portrait painted last Sunday.*
5. The decorators have finished the whole of our house.
→ *We have had the whole of our house decorated.*
6. Someone broke into John's house.
→ *John had his house broken into.*
7. Water has covered our house.
→ *We had our house covered with.*
8. They have checked our mistakes.
→ *We have had our mistakes checked.*
9. The teacher is correcting her essay.
→ *She has her essay corrected.*
10. The machine finished Jill's motorbike yesterday.
→ *Jill had had his motorbike repaired yesterday.*

BTVN:

1. It is better to do the homework right now.
→ *It is better that the homework should be done right now.*
2. It is advisable to practise English daily.
→ *It is advisable that English should be practised daily.*
3. They determined to look for the missing girl.
→ *They determined that the missing girl should be looked for.*
4. He suggest putting a tent in the wood.
→ *He suggest that a tent should be put in the wood.*
5. They decide to build a school near my house.
→ *They decide that a school should be built near my house.*
6. The boss urged the workers to produce more products.
→ *The boss urged that more products should be produced by the workers.*
7. The girl insisted on seeing my letter.
→ *The girl insisted that my letter should be seen.*
8. The driver has taken my son to school.
→ *I have had my son taken to school.*

Thu Nguyễn - In life, must try!

9. Someone spoke ill of me.

→ *I had myself spoken ill.*

10. They tipped her for carrying their bag to the hotel.

→ *They had their bag carried to the hotel.*

11. The painter finished my father's portrait yesterday.

→ *My father had his portrait painted.*

12. The teacher has corrected our spelling mistakes.

→ *We have had our spelling mistakes corrected.*

13. The builder finished the gate last week.

→ *They had the gate built last week.*

14. Someone tore my book.

→ *I had my book torn.*

15. They are tiling the roof of our classroom.

→ *We are having the roof of our classroom tiled.*

16. They are employing someone to mend the fence.

→ *They are having the fence mended.*

+) love	}	people + V-ing + O → being + Vpp (S = O) → having sth done. (S ≠ O)
Enjoy		
Like		
Hate		
Mind		

E.g: *I love people admiring me. → I love being admired.*

I love people admiring my house. → I love having my house admired.

Exercises:

1. He likes people speaking well of him.

→ *He likes being spoken well of.*

2. He hates people criticizing his work.

→ *He hates having his work criticized.*

3. They mind people speaking ill of them.

→ *They mind being spoken ill of.*

4. They enjoy people helping them at work.

→ *They enjoy being helped at work.*

5. She hates people asking her what to do.

→ *She hates being asked what to do.*

6. We like people correcting our mistakes.

→ *We like having our mistakes corrected.*

7. We hate people telephoning us at noon.

→ *We hate being telephoned at noon.*

8. She enjoys people taking her photographs.

→ *She enjoys having her photographs taken.*

9. He likes people giving him presents.

→ *He likes being given presents.*

10. We enjoy people telling us stories.

→ *We enjoy being told stories.*

11. We don't like people shouting at us in public.

→ *We don't like being shouted in public.*

12. English people don't like people asking their age.

→ *English people don't like having their age asked.*

+) **need/ want:**

S + need/ want + V-ing

E.g: *Your hair needs cutting./ to be cut.*

This door wants repainting.

This garden hasn't been dug yet. → This garden needs digging.

Exercises:

1. We added up the money and found that it was correct.
→ *The money was added up and found to be correct.*
2. We are employing a man to trim the bonside.
→ *we are having the bonside trimmed.*
3. Someone seems to have made a terrible mistake.
→ *A terrible mistake seems to have been made.*
4. It is your duty to cook dinner today.
→ *You are supposed to cook dinner today.*
5. People know that he is armed.
→ *He is known to be armed.*
6. Someone saw him pick up the gun.
→ *He was seen to pick up the gun.*
7. We understand that he lived in town last year.
→ *He is understood to have lived in town last year.*
8. You needn't have done this.
→ *This needn't have done.*
9. You'd better ask a tailor to take your dress in.
→ *You'd better have your dress taken in.*
10. He likes people calling him "Sir".
→ *He likes being called "Sir".*
11. Don't switch this button.
→ *This button mustn't be switched.*
12. It was impossible to preserve river water in the past.
→ *River water couldn't be prevented in the past.*
13. You will have to get someone to see it.
→ *Someone will have to be got to see it.*
14. It's only right to hand our essays now.
→ *It's only right that our essays should be handed now.*
15. You order me and I am tired of it.
→ *I am tired of being ordered.*
16. He doesn't like people laughing at him.
→ *He doesn't like being laughed at.*
17. You don't need to wind the watch.
→ *This watch doesn't need winding./ to be wound.*
18. They decide to open the library next month.
→ *They decide that the library should be opened next month.*
19. Before they invented printing people had to write everything.
→ *Before printing was invented, everything had to be written by hand.*
20. They urged the Government to lower income tax.
→ *They urged that income tax should be lowered (by the Government).*
21. They suggest banning the sale of alcohol at football matches.
→ *They suggest that sale of alcohol should be banned at football matches.*

(*) Chuyển câu bị động sang câu chủ động:

1. Why don't you have your eyes tested. (an optician: bác sĩ nhãn khoa)
→ *Why don't you have an optician test your eyes?*
2. This notice has been altered.
→ *They have altered this notice.*
3. We are having our house painted.
→ *We are having someone paint our house. (The painters are painting our house.)*

Thu Nguyễn - In life, must try!

4. Our homework has been corrected.

→ *The teacher has corrected our homework.*

5. Their salary was raised last year.

→ *The boss raised their salary last year.*

6. Mr Brown is said to live on vegetables.

→ *People say that Mr Brown lives on vegetables.*

7. Someone will have to be found to replace her place.

→ *They (We) will have to find someone to replace her place.*

8. Why wasn't our car put in garage?

→ *Why didn't you put your car in garage?*

9. He likes being invited to parties.

→ *He likes people inviting him to parties.*

10. The traffic problem can't be solved right now.

→ *It is impossible to solve the traffic problem right now.*

***) Các bước biến đổi câu bị động sang câu chủ động:**

B1: Tìm chủ thể gây ra hành động (S1). Nếu trong câu bị động có chủ thể đưa ra hành động đứng sau giới từ "by" thì ta lấy chính nó chuyển thành "S" của câu chủ động.

E.g: *I was given this pen by my mother.*

→ *My mother gave this pen to me.*

B2: Chuyển động từ bị động sang động từ chủ động theo chủ ngữ mới.

B3: Các thành phần # của câu vẫn giữ nguyên.

* Chú ý: Nếu trong câu bị động ko có chủ thể gây ra hành động thì ta phải bám vào động từ, ý nghĩa của động từ để tìm ra chủ thể.

E.g: *The test was marked yesterday.* → *The teacher marked the test yesterday.*

A new traffic law has just been passed. → *The Government has just passed a new traffic law.*