

TÀI LIỆU HỌC THỨ 2-4- 6

Thầy Tuấn BB – Cô Tô Thủy - Thầy Tú Phạm

Bắt đầu từ: Thứ 2 Ngày 07/09/2020

Livestream free trong nhóm: Chuyên ngữ pháp Tiếng Anh Tiểu học và THCS

Nội dung dành cho các bạn cần củng cố Ngữ pháp Tiếng Anh

Đối tượng phù hợp: HS Lớp 3 trở lên

MỤC LỤC:

Bài học	Nội dung	Giáo viên	Lịch học	Trang
Bài 1	Thì hiện tại đơn	Thầy Tuấn BB	21h00-22h00 Thứ 2 ngày 7/9/2020	2-14
Bài 2	Thì quá khứ đơn	Cô Tô Thủy	20h30-21h30 Thứ 4 ngày 9/9/2020	14-21
Bài 3	Thì tương lai đơn	Thầy Tú Phạm	20h30-21h30 Thứ 6 ngày 11/9/2020	21-25
Bài 4	Thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn	Thầy Tuấn BB	21h00-22h00 Thứ 2 ngày 14/9/2020	26-29
Bài 5	Thì Quá khứ tiếp diễn	Cô Tô Thủy	20h30-21h30 Thứ 4 ngày 16/9/2020	29-32
Bài 6	Thì tương lai gần	Thầy Tú Phạm	20h30-21h30 Thứ 6 ngày 18/9/2020	32-41
Bài 7	Thì hiện tại hoàn thành	Thầy Tuấn BB	21h00-22h00 Thứ 2 ngày 21/9/2020	41-57
Bài 8	Thì quá khứ hoàn thành	Cô Tô Thủy	20h30-21h30 Thứ 4 ngày 23/9/2020	57-60
Bài 9	Thì tương lai tiếp diễn	Thầy Tú Phạm	20h30-21h30 Thứ 6 ngày 25/9/2020	60-64
Bài 10	Review 3 thì hiện tại	Thầy Tuấn BB	21h00-22h00 Thứ 2 ngày 28/9/2020	64-70
Bài 11	Review 3 thì quá khứ	Cô Tô Thủy	20h30-21h30 Thứ 4 ngày 30/9/2020	70-73
Bài 12	Review 3 thì tương lai	Thầy Tú Phạm	20h30-21h30 Thứ 6 ngày 2/10/2020	73-76



BÀI 1: THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN

1. Cấu trúc thì hiện tại đơn với động từ "To be"

- Diễn tả một hành động, sự việc diễn ra thường xuyên, lặp đi lặp lại hay một thói quen.
- Diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý

1.1 Câu khẳng định S + is/ am/ are + ...

- Trong đó: S (subject) = Chủ ngữ

□ CHÚ Ý:

- Khi S = I + am
- Khi S = He/ She/ It + is
- Khi S = We/ You/ They + are

Ví dụ:

- ⇒ I am a teacher. (*Tôi là giáo viên.*)
- ⇒ She is my friend. (*Cô ấy là bạn tôi*)

1.2 Câu phủ định

S + is/ am/ are + not + ...

□ CHÚ Ý:

- am not: không có dạng viết tắt
- is not = isn't
- are not = aren't

Ví dụ:

- He isn't my little brother. (*Cậu ấy không phải là em trai của tôi.*)

1.3 Câu nghi vấn

Am/ Is/ Are + S+ ...?	Yes, I am. Yes, he/ she/ it + is. Yes, we/ you/ they + are	No, I + am not. No, he/ she/ it + isn't No, we/ you/ they + aren't
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Ví dụ:

- Are you Korean? (*Bạn là người Hàn đúng không vậy?*)
- No, I am not. I'm Vietnamese. (*Không. Tôi là người Việt Nam.*)

2. Cấu trúc thì hiện tại đơn với động từ thường

2.1 Câu khẳng định

S + V(s/es)



Trong đó: - S (subject) = Chủ ngữ

- V (verb) = Động từ

□ CHÚ Ý:

- S = I, We, You, They, danh từ số nhiều thì động từ ở dạng nguyên thể

- S = He, She, It, danh từ số ít thì động từ thêm "S" hoặc ES"

Ví dụ:

➤ We go to school by bus every day. (*Chúng tôi đến trường bằng xe buýt hàng ngày.*) Trong câu này, chủ ngữ là "She" nên động từ chính "go" phải thêm "es".

2.2 Câu phủ định

S + don't/ doesn't + V (nguyên thể)

Lưu ý:

- don't - do not
- doesn't - does not

CHÚ Ý:

- S = I, We, You, They, danh từ số nhiều - Ta mượn trợ động từ "do" + not
- S = He, She, It, danh từ số ít - Ta mượn trợ động từ "does" + not - Động từ (V) theo sau ở dạng NGUYÊN THỂ không chia.

□ Ví dụ:

- I don't usually go swimming. (*Tôi không thường xuyên đi bơi.*)
- She doesn't like football. (*Cô ấy không thích bóng đá.*)

2.3 Câu nghi vấn

Do/ Does + S + V(nguyên thể)?

Trả lời: Yes, I/we/you/they + do./ Yes, he/she/it + does.

No, I/we/you/they + don't/ No, he/she/it + doesn't.

CHÚ Ý:

- S = I, We, You, They, danh từ số nhiều - Ta mượn trợ động từ "Do" đứng trước chủ ngữ
- S = He, She, It, danh từ số ít - Ta mượn trợ động từ "Does" đứng trước chủ ngữ - Động từ chính trong câu ở dạng NGUYÊN THỂ.

□ Ví dụ:

- Do you stay with your family? (*Bạn có ở cùng với gia đình không?*)
- Yes, I do./ No, I don't. (*Có, tớ ở cùng với gia đình./ Không, tớ không ở cùng.*)

Trong câu này, chủ ngữ là "you" nên ta mượn trợ động từ "Do" đứng trước chủ ngữ, động từ chính "stay" ở dạng nguyên thể.

- Does your mother like cooking? (*Mẹ của bạn có thích nấu ăn không?*)



- Yes, she does./ No, she doesn't. (*Có, bà ấy thích nấu ăn./ Không, bà ấy không thích.*) Trong câu này, chủ ngữ là "your mother" (tương ứng với ngôi "she") nên ta mượn trợ động từ "Does" đứng trước chủ ngữ, động từ chính "like" ở dạng nguyên thể.

3. Cách sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn

- Diễn tả một hành động, sự việc diễn ra thường xuyên, lặp đi lặp lại hay một thói quen.

Ví dụ:

- They drive to the office every day. (*Hàng ngày họ lái xe đi làm.*)
- She doesn't come here very often. (*Cô ấy không đến đây thường xuyên.*)

- Diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý

Ví dụ:

- The sun rises in the East and sets in the West. (*Mặt trời mọc ở đằng Đông, và lặn ở đằng Tây.*)

Đây là một sự thật hiển nhiên nên ta sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn để diễn tả. Chủ ngữ là "the sun" (số ít, tương ứng với "ít") nên động từ "rise" và "set" ta phải thêm "s".

- Diễn tả sự việc sẽ xảy ra theo lịch trình, thời gian biểu rõ ràng như giờ tàu, máy bay chạy...

Ví dụ:

- Christmas Day falls on a Monday this year. (*Năm nay Giáng sinh rơi vào ngày thứ Hai.*)
- The flight starts at 7 am tomorrow. (*Chuyến bay sẽ bắt đầu vào lúc 7h sáng ngày mai.*)

- Diễn tả suy nghĩ, cảm xúc, cảm giác.

Ví dụ:

- I think he is a good boy. (*Tôi nghĩ cậu ấy là một chàng trai tốt.*)
- She feels very tired now. (*Bây giờ cô ấy cảm thấy rất mệt.*)

4. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại đơn

⇒ Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ tần suất:

- always:	luôn luôn
- usually:	thường thường
- normally:	thường thường
- often:	thường xuyên
- frequently:	thường xuyên
- sometimes:	thỉnh thoảng
- rarely:	hiếm khi
- seldom:	hiếm khi

- every day/ week/ month/ year:	hàng ngày, hàng tuần, hàng tháng, hàng năm
- once:	một lần (once a month: một tháng 1 lần)
- twice:	hai lần (twice a week: hai lần 1 tuần)
- three times:	ba lần (three times a day: 3 lần 1 ngày) không
- never:	bao giờ
- first..., then...:	trước tiên ..., sau đó ... (khi yêu cầu mô phỏng, đưa ra chỉ dẫn cụ thể để thực hiện một việc nào đó)

□ **Chú ý:** từ “ba lần” trở lên sử dụng: **số đếm + times**

Ví dụ:

➤ She sees grandparents four times a month. (Cô ấy đến thăm ông bà 1 tháng 4 lần.) □ **Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất trong câu:**

- Các trạng từ: *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom...* - đứng trước động từ thường, đứng sau động từ "to be" và trợ động từ.

Ví dụ:

➤ He is usually at home in the evening. (Anh ấy thường ở nhà vào buổi tối.)

➤ I don't often go out with my friends. (Tôi không thường xuyên ra ngoài với bạn bè.)

5. Quy tắc thêm "s" hoặc "es" sau động từ

- Thông thường ta thêm "s" vào sau các động từ.

Ví dụ:

work - works read - reads like - likes dance - dances

- Những động từ tận cùng bằng: -s; -sh; -ch; -z; -x; -o ta thêm "es".

Ví dụ:

miss - misses watch - watches

wash - washes buzz - buzzes

- Những động từ tận cùng là "y":

+ Nếu trước "y" là một nguyên âm (a, e, i, o, u) - ta giữ nguyên "y" + "s"

Ví dụ: play - plays; buy - buys; pay - pays

+ Nếu trước "y" là một phụ âm - ta đổi "y" thành "i" + "es"

Ví dụ: fly -

flies; cry - cries; fry - fries

- Trường hợp đặc biệt:

Ta có: **have - has**

Động từ "have" khi đi với chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ 3 số ít sẽ không thêm "s" mà biến đổi thành "has".

Ví dụ:

➤ She has three cats. (Cô ấy có 3 con mèo.)

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN (1)

Bài 1: Hoàn thành bảng sau, thêm đuôi s/es vào sau các động từ sao cho đúng

V	V-e/es	V	Ve/es
Have (có)		Know (biết)	
Do (làm)		Take (lấy)	
Say (nói)		Think (nghĩ)	
Get (được)		Come (đến)	
Make (làm)		Give (cho)	
Go (đi)		Look (nhìn)	
See (nhìn thấy)		Use (dùng)	
Find (tìm thấy)		Need (cần)	
Want (muốn)		Seem (hình như)	
Tell (nói)		Ask (hỏi)	
Put (đặt)		Show (hiển thị)	
Mean (nghĩa là)		Try (cố gắng)	
Become (trở thành)		Call (gọi)	
Leave (rời khỏi)		Keep (giữ)	
Work (làm việc)		Feel (cảm thấy)	

Bài 2: Đặt các trạng từ chỉ tần suất vào vị trí đúng ở câu

1. He plays golf on Sundays (sometimes)

2. The weather is bad in November. (always)

3. We have fish for dinner. (seldom)

4. Peter doesn't get up before seven. (usually)

5. They watch TV in the afternoon (never)

6. My brother, Tony, is late for interview. (rarely)

7. He helps his father (always)

8. How do you go shopping? (often)

9. I don't do my homework after school (hardly)

10. The school bus arrives at seven. (every day)

Bài 3: Viết các câu sau ở thể khẳng định (+), phủ định (-) và nghi vấn (?)

1. (+) The girl often listens to pop music.

(-) _____

(?) _____

2. (+) I am from the capital of Vietnam, Ha noi.

(-) _____

(?) _____

3. (+) _____

(-) My father doesn't keep the greenhouse warm at night.

(?) _____

4. (+) _____

(-) _____

(?) Does Danny remember to phone his father on Sundays?

5. (+) _____

(-) They don't do their homework after school.

(?) _____

Bài 4: Điền do, don't, does, doesn't vào chỗ trống trong các câu sau cho phù hợp

1. My mother likes chocolate, but she _____ biscuits.
2. _____ the children wear your uniform at your school?
3. Lynn's father watches badminton on TV, but he _____ watch judo.
4. Where _____ the Masons buy their fruits?
5. _____ the cat like to sleep on the sofa?
6. Dogs love bones, but they _____ love cheese.
7. Where _____ Sam and Ben hide their pocket money?
8. We eat pizza, but we _____ eat hamburgers.
9. _____ Mrs. Miller read magazines?
10. _____ the boys play cricket outside?
11. Please _____ play with my food.
12. She _____ the cleaning three times a week
13. We _____ go out very much because we have a baby
14. I _____ want to talk about my neighborhood any more.

15. How much _____ it cost to phone overseas?

Bài 5: Khoanh tròn vào câu trả lời đúng

1. We sometimes (read/ reads) books.
2. Emily (go/goes) to the art club.
3. It often (rain/ rains) on Sundays.
4. Pete and his sister (wash/ washes) the family car.
5. I always (hurry/ hurries) to the bus stop.
6. She (speak/ speaks) four languages.
7. Jane is a teacher. He (teach/ teaches) English.
8. Those shoes (cost/ costs) too much.
9. My sister (go/goes) to the library once a week.
10. We both (listen/ listens) to the radio in the morning.

Bài 6: Sắp xếp các từ sau theo thứ tự đúng để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh

1. always/ at nine o'clock/ out of the garage/ in the morning/ drives/ his car/ he.
2. a parking place/ near the shops/ they/ find/ rarely.
3. fly/ with my parents/ to Florida/ sometimes/ I/ in spring.
4. late/ comes/ she/ often/ to school/ in winter.
5. meet/ at the sports ground/ they/ after dinner/ always/ their friends.
6. enjoys/ swimming/ in our pool/ always/ in the morning/ she.
7. mother/ On/ the/ my/ always/ washing/ does/ Mondays.
8. out/ once/ put/ I/ dustbins/ week/ the/ a.
9. a/ go/ with/ often/ walk/ dog/ for/ We/ our/
10. sister/ ironing/ sometimes/ My/ the/ does.

Bài 7: Hãy chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu sau

1. I _____ know the correct answer.

- A. am not B. not C. don't D. doesn't
2. They _____ agree with my opinion.
A. are B. don't C. aren't D. do
3. Kathy usually _____ in front of the window during the class.
A. sits B. sitting C. sit D. is sit
4. What does this word _____?
A. means B. meaning C. mean D. is mean
5. He _____ share anything to me.
A. don't do B. isn't C. not D. doesn't
6. I come from Canada. Where _____ you come from?
A. are B. do C. is D. not
7. Jane _____ tea very often.
A. doesn't drink B. drink C. is drink D. isn't drink
8. How often _____ you play tennis?
A. do B. are C. is D. play
9. Rice _____ in cold climates
A. isn't grow B. don't grow C. aren't grow D. doesn't grow
10. I _____ a compass and a calculator in Maths lesson.
A. am use B. use C. aren't use D. doesn't use

Bài 8: Chọn dạng đúng cho các động từ trong ngoặc

1. They _____ hockey at school. (to play)
2. She _____ poems. (not/ to write)
3. _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
4. My parents _____ fish (not/ to like)
5. _____ Ann _____ any hobbies? (to have)

6. Andy's brother _____ in a big buiding (to work)
7. _____ Jim and Joe _____ the flowers every week? (to water)
8. Yvonne's mother _____ a motorbike. (not/ to write)
9. _____ Elisabeth _____ the door? (to knock)
10. What _____ you _____ in the school canteen? (buy)

❖ BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN (2)

Bài 1: Hoàn thành bảng sau, thêm đuôi s/es vào sau các động từ sao cho đúng.

V	V-s/es	V	V-s/es
Begin (bắt đầu)		Say (nói)	
Believe(tin tưởng)		See(nhìn)	
Build(xây)		Sleep(ngủ)	
Come(đến)		Spend (dành)	
Do(làm)		Study(học)	
Eat(ăn)		Taste(nếm, có vị)	
Finish(kết thúc)		Tell(nói)	
Get(được)		Think (nghĩ)	
Go(đi)		Travel(đi)	
Have(có)		Use(dùng)	
Meet (gặp)		Wash(rửa)	
Play(chơi)		Watch (xem)	
Put(đặt, để)		Work (làm việc)	
Rise (mọc lên)		Write (viết)	

Bài 2: Viết lại các câu sau ở thể khẳng định (+), thể phủ định (-), thể nghi vấn (?) của thì hiện tại đơn.

1. (+) He goes to the cinema.
 (-) _____
 (?) _____
2. (+) _____
 (-) James doesn't like strawberry
 (?) _____
3. (+) _____
 (-) _____
 (?) Do they work in this software company?
4. (+) His new trousers are black
 (-) _____

- (?) _____
5. (+) _____
(-) _____
(?) Does she want to quit the job?

Bài 3: Khoanh tròn vào câu trả lời đúng

1. My sister (go/goes) ice skating every winter
2. They seldom (have/has) dinner with each other.
3. I (come/ comes) from Ha Noi, Viet Nam.
4. Jim and I (don't/ doesn't) go to school by bus.
5. His hobby (is/are) collecting stamps
6. Jane and I (am/ are) best friends.
7. My cat doesn't (eat/eats) vegetables.
8. (Does/ Do) your mother finish her work at 4 o'clock?
9. We (watch/watches) Tv everyday.
10. Peter never (forgets/ forget) to do his homework.
11. Tom always (win/ wins) when he plays chess
12. (Do/ Are) you a student?
13. Mice (is/are) afraid of cats.
14. How does your father (travel/ travels) to work everyday?
15. They sometimes (go/goes) sightseeing in rural areas.

Bài 4: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại đơn.

1. Nurses and doctors (work) _____ in hospitals.
2. This schoolbag (belong) _____ to Jim.
3. _____ the performance (begin) _____ at 7pm?
4. Sometimes, I (get) _____ up before the sun (rise) _____
5. Whenever she (be) _____ in trouble, she (call) _____ me for help.
6. Dogs (have) _____ eyesight than human.
7. She (speak) _____ four different languages.
8. The Garage Sale (open) _____ on 2nd of August and (finish) _____ on 4th of October.
9. She (be) _____ a great teacher.
10. Who _____ this umbrella (belong) _____ to?
11. Who (go) _____ to the theater once a month?
12. James often (skip) _____ breakfast.
13. I rarely (do) _____ morning exercises.
14. My cousin (have) _____ a driving lesson once a week.
15. My father and I often (play) _____ football with each other.

Bài 5: Hãy chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu sau:

1. My father _____ a teacher. He works in a hospital.
 A. Is B. isn't C. are D. aren't
2. I _____ rock music but my brothers don't like it.
 A. Likes B. likes C. don't like D. doesn't like
3. Workers always _____ helmet for safety reason.
 A. Wears B. wear C. don't wear D. doesn't wear
4. I don't like chocolate. I _____ eat it.
 A. Never B. often C. always D. usually
5. My classmates _____ lazy. They always do their homework.
 A. Are B. is C. aren't D. isn't
6. My grandfather _____ fishing very often
 A. Goes B. go C. don't go D. is
7. _____ tidy your room?
 A. How often are you?
 B. How often do you?
 C. How often you
 D. How often does you
8. Ms Thuy water the trees _____ a week.
 A. Once B. one C. two D. one time
9. What _____ your nationality? I am Vietnamese.
 A. Is B. are C. do D. does
10. I really love making models and my brother _____ it too.
 A. Love B. loves C. don't love D. doesn't love
11. The Smiths never _____ to their neighbors
 A. Talk B. talks C. don't talk D. doesn't talk
12. My sister _____ how to swim.
 A. Don't know B. doesn't know C. don't knows D. not know.
13. My teacher _____ very kind. We really like her.
 A. Is B. isn't C. are D. aren't
14. Sometimes a rainbow _____ after the rain.
 A. Appear B. appears C. not appear D. doesn't appears
15. The train _____ at 6 am tomorrow.
 A. Leaves B. leave C. is leave D. don't leave

Bài 6: Hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. How often/ you/ go/skating?

2. What time/ your sister/ wake up/ in the morning?

3. Charlie/ carve/ eggshells/ in his free time.

4. I/ often/ not go/ the cinema.

5. Harry/ be/ always/ late/ for school.

6. He/ a photographer. / He/ take/ beautiful photos.

7. My sister/ rarely/ drink/ orange juice.

8. She/ arrange/ flowers/ beautifully?

9. What/ your hobby? -----

10. Mr. Ha/ teach/ many students.

Bài 7: Tìm lỗi sai và viết lại câu đúng.

1. My brother and my sister doesn't like playing board games.
2. Does Mr. and Mrs. Parker make pottery everyday?
3. Does bird-watching is Tom's hobby?
4. How often you polish your car?
5. My friend don't work in this company.
6. James live in Australia.
7. Are you get up early in the morning?
8. Does Sarah drives to work everyday?
9. Elena haves a beautiful smile.
10. What does the children do in their free time?

BÀI 2: THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN (PAST SIMPLE)

1. Cách dùng

- Diễn tả hành động hay sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: I met her last summer. (*Tôi đã gặp cô ấy vào mùa hè năm ngoái.*)

2. Dạng thức của thì quá khứ đơn

a. Với động từ “to be” (was/ were)

Thể khẳng định			Thể phủ định		
I/He/She/It/ Danh từ số ít	was	+ danh từ/ tính từ	I/ He/She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	was not/ wasn't	+ danh từ/ tính từ
You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	were		You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	were not/ weren't	
Ví dụ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He was tired. (<i>Anh ấy đã rất mệt.</i>) - They were in the room. (<i>Họ đã ở trong phòng.</i>) 			Ví dụ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He wasn't at school yesterday. (<i>Hôm qua anh ấy đã không ở trường.</i>) - They weren't in the park. (<i>Họ đã không ở trong công viên.</i>) 		

Thể nghi vấn			Câu trả lời ngắn		
Was	I/ He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	+ danh từ/ tính từ	Yes,	I/ he/ she/ it/ danh từ số ít	was.
			No,		wasn't.
Were	You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều		Yes,	you/ we/ they/ danh từ số nhiều	were.
			No.		weren't.
Ví dụ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were they tired yesterday? (<i>Hôm qua họ đã mệt phải không?</i>) ⇒ Yes, they were. / No, they weren't. • Was he at home? (<i>Anh ấy đã ở nhà phải không?</i>) ⇒ Yes, he was.c/ No, he wasn't. 					

❖ **Lưu ý:** Khi chủ ngữ trong câu hỏi là "you" (bạn) thì câu trả lời phải dùng "I" (tôi) để đáp lại.

b. Với động từ thường (Verb/ V)

Thể khẳng định		Thể phủ định		
I/You/We/They/ Danh từ số nhiều	+ V_ed	I/You/We/They/ Danh từ số nhiều		+ V nguyên

He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít		He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	+did not/ didn't	thể
Ví dụ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She went to school yesterday. (<i>Hôm qua cô ấy đã đi học.</i>) - He worked in this bank last year. (<i>Năm ngoái anh ấy đã làm việc ở ngân hàng này.</i>) 		Ví dụ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My mother didn't buy me a new computer last year. (<i>Năm ngoái mẹ tôi đã không mua cho tôi một chiếc máy tính mới.</i>) - He didn't meet me last night. (<i>Anh ta đã không tới gặp tôi tối qua.</i>) - Mr Nam didn't watch TV with me. (<i>Ông Nam đã không xem TV với tôi.</i>) 		

Thử nghiệm vấn			Câu trả lời ngắn		
Did	I/You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	+ V nguyên thể?	Yes,	I/You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	did.
	He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít		No,	He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	didn't.
Ví dụ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did she work there? (<i>Có phải cô ấy làm việc ở đó không?</i>) ⇒ Yes, she did. / No, she didn't. • Did you go to Hanoi last month? (<i>Có phải bạn đã đi Hà Nội tháng trước không?</i>) ⇒ Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. 					

Trong câu ở thì hiện tại đơn thường có sự xuất hiện của các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như:

- yesterday (*hôm qua*)
- last night/week/month/... (*Tối qua/tuần trước/tháng trước...*)
- ago (*cách đây*), (two hours ago: *cách đây 2 giờ*; two weeks ago: *cách đây 2 ngày...*)
- in + thời gian trong quá khứ (e.g: in 1990)
- when: *khi (trong câu kể)*

2. Cách thêm -ed vào sau động từ

a. Trong câu ở thì quá khứ đơn, động từ bắt buộc phải thêm đuôi -ed. Dưới đây là các quy tắc khi thêm đuôi -ed vào động từ.

Thêm "ed" vào đằng sau hầu hết các động từ	Ví dụ:	Want - Wanted Look - Looked	Haunt - Haunted Book - Booked
Động từ kết thúc bằng đuôi "e" hoặc "ee" chúng ta chỉ việc thêm "d" vào cuối động từ.	Ví dụ:	Live - Lived Love - Loved	Like - Liked Strike - Striked
Đối với những động từ tận cùng là "y" + Nếu trước "y" là một nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i), ta thêm "ed" bình thường + Nếu trước "y" là một phụ âm - ta đổi "y" thành "i" + "ed"	Ví dụ:	Play - Played Stay - Stayed Enjoy - Enjoyed	Employ - Employed Study - Studied Apply - Applied
Động từ một âm tiết, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm (trừ những từ kết thúc bằng h, w, x, y), ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm "ed"	Ví dụ:	Stop - Stopped Plan - Planned	Rob - Robbed Admit - Admitted

❖ Động từ bất quy tắc

- Là những động từ được chia ở cột 2 trong "Bảng động từ bất quy tắc" (học thuộc lòng)

Ví dụ:

V	V-ed	Nghĩa
go	went	đi
have	had	Có
Teach	taught	Dạy
Buy	bought	Mua
drink	drank	Uống

■ BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Cho dạng đúng của động từ ở dạng quá khứ (V₂) và quá khứ phân từ (V₃), dùng bảng động từ bất quy tắc nếu cần.

V	V ₂	V ₃
be (là)		
bring (mang đến)		
buy (mua)		
cut (cắt)		
do (làm)		
eat (ăn)		
find (tìm)		
found (thành lập)		
go (đi)		
have (có)		
keep (giữ)		
lie (nằm)		
lie (nói dối)		
lose (mất)		
make (làm)		
move (di chuyển)		
play (chơi)		
provide (cung cấp)		
put (đặt)		
read (đọc)		
see (nhìn)		
sleep (ngủ)		
spend (dành)		
study (học)		
take (mang đi)		
think (nghĩ)		
travel (du lịch)		

visit (thăm)		
work (làm việc)		
write (viết)		

Bài 2: Viết các câu sau ở thể khẳng định (+)/ thể phủ định (-), thể nghi vấn (?) ở thì quá khứ đơn.

1. (+) They decided to leave soon.

(-) _____.

(?) _____?

2. (+) _____.

(-) There were not many homeless people here ten years ago.

(?) _____?

3. (+) _____.

(-) _____.

(?) Did Tom's grandfather use to be a soldier?

4. (+) My teacher started teaching here 6 years ago.

(-) _____.

(?) _____?

5. (+) Jane often went to school on foot 3 years ago.

(-) _____.

(?) _____?

Bài 3: Chia các động từ trong ngoặc ở thì quá khứ đơn.

1. Last week, my mother (take) _____ me to the zoo.

2. When we (arrive) _____ at the party, there (not be) _____ many people there.

3. My mother (say) _____ that she (buy) _____ me a new dress.

4. Last summer, my father (teach) _____ me to drive.

5. I (start) _____ doing charity when I (be) _____ a first year student.

6. Many rich people (donate) _____ money for this volunteer program.

7. My friend (ring) _____ me yesterday and (invite) _____ me to his party

8. What (you/ watch) _____ on TV last night?

9. When my father (be) _____ young, he (use to) _____ be the most handsome boy in the village.

10. _____ (you/ go) to see the concert yesterday?

Bài 4: Gạch chân lỗi sai trong các câu sau rồi sửa lại cho đúng.

1. My friend and I was at the hairdresser's yesterday.

2. My sister in law used to had long hair but now she has short hair.

3. Did your father worked in a tobacco factory before he retired?

4. Why you didn't come to the meeting last week?

5. My best friend and I use to hated each other when we first met.

6. Was Anna be successful with her project last week?

7. Yesterday morning I readed several chapters of the book "The little prince".

8. Last summer we involved in community service in our neighborhood, so we did go on holiday.

Bài 5: Hoàn thành câu với những động từ cho sẵn ở thì quá khứ đơn (thể khẳng định hoặc phủ định).

<i>disturb</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>hold</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>decide</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>stay</i>	<i>cost</i>

1. It was freezing outside, so I _____ on my coat.

2. My mother was very busy yesterday, so I _____ her.

3. Yesterday was Mary's birthday but she _____ a party.

4. We were exhausted, so we _____ to leave the party early.

5. The bed was very uncomfortable. Tim _____ well.

6. The musical wasn't very good. I _____ it much.

7. The restaurant wasn't very expensive. It _____ much to have dinner there.

8. I had to look after my little sister yesterday, so I _____ time to call you.

9. It _____ hard to lift the boxes. They weren't very heavy.

10. I was raining heavily, so I _____ in.

Bài 6: Sắp xếp các từ cho sẵn thành một câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. many/ went to/ volunteers/, / Last year/ the/ and/ flooded area/ free food/ people/ gave/to.

2. rebuild/ helped/ houses/They/ trees/ also/ plant/ and/ people.

3. people/ donated/ generous/ for/ people/ Many/ poor/ money.

4. I/ joined/ a studied/, / was/ When/ charitable work/ I/often/in.

5. my friends/ used to/ remote areas/ travel/ help/ to/ to/ people there/I/ with.

6. mountainous/ for/ areas/ weeks/ We/ in/ stayed/ the.

7. the children/ read/ there/ We/ taught/ and/ write/ to.

8. a volunteer/ was/ a/ experience/ wonderful/ Being.

9. I/ busy/ graduated/ was/ After/,/I/ very.

10. I/ Now/ do/ still/ charity/ my/ in/ hometown.

BÀI 3: THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN (THE SIMPLE FUTURE)

1. Cách dùng

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Dùng để diễn tả một hành động hay sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai	- She'll be back at 6 p.m tonight. (Tối nay cô ấy sẽ trở về vào lúc 6h.) - They will help me do this exercise. (Họ sẽ giúp tôi làm bài tập này.)

Dùng để diễn tả một suy nghĩ, quyết định ngay lúc nói	- I will drink water instead of milk. (Tôi sẽ uống nước thay cho sữa.) - I think I will teach here. (Tôi nghĩ tôi sẽ dạy ở đây.)
Dùng để diễn tả một lời hứa	- I promise I will come here tomorrow. (Tôi hứa tôi sẽ đến đây vào ngày mai.) - He promises he will marry me. (Anh ấy hứa anh ấy sẽ cưới tôi.)
Dùng để diễn tả một lời đề nghị, gợi ý	Will we go for a walk tonight? (Tôi nay chúng ta sẽ đi dạo nhé?) What will we do now? (Chúng ta sẽ làm gì bây giờ nhỉ?)

2. Dạng thức của thì tương lai đơn

Thể khẳng định		Thể phủ định	
I/You/We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	+ will + V nguyên mẫu (will ='ll)	I/You/We/They/ Danh từ số nhiều	+ will not+v nguyên mẫu (will not = won't)
He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít		He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	
Ví dụ: - I will visit Hue city. (Tôi sẽ đến thăm thành phố Huế.) - She will be fourteen years old on her next birthday. (Cô ấy sẽ 14 tuổi vào sinh nhật kế tiếp.) - They will come to the party next Sunday. (Chủ nhật tuần sau họ sẽ đến bữa tiệc.)		Ví dụ: - She won't forget him. (Cô ấy sẽ không quên anh ấy.) - Hung will not go camping next week. (Tuần tới Hùng sẽ không đi cắm trại.) - We won't do some shopping tomorrow. (Ngày mai chúng tôi sẽ không đi mua sắm.)	

Thể nghi vấn		Câu trả lời ngắn			
Will	I/You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	+ V nguyên mẫu ?	Yes,	I/You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	will.
	He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít		No,	He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	won't.

Ví dụ:

- Will you go to Hanoi city next month? (Tháng sau bạn sẽ đi thành phố Hà Nội à?)
⇒ Yes, I will./ No, I won't.
- Will she meet her boyfriend tonight? (Tối nay cô ấy sẽ gặp bạn trai phải không?)
⇒ Yes, she will./ No, she won't.
- Will they arrive here next week? (Tuần sau họ sẽ đến đây phải không)
⇒ Yes, they will./ No, they won't.

❖ **Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

Trong câu thì tương lai đơn thường xuất hiện các từ sau: **tonight** (tối nay); **tomorrow** (ngày mai); **next week/ month/ year...**(tuần/ tháng/ năm sau), **some day** (một ngày nào đó); **soon** (chẳng bao lâu),...

Ngoài ra các từ và cụm từ như **I think, I promise, perhaps = probably** (có lẽ, có thể),... cũng được dùng trong thì tương lai đơn.

■ **BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG**

Bài 1: Dựa vào các từ cho sẵn, viết câu khẳng định ở thì Tương lai đơn.

1. (I/do/this/later)
⇒ _____
2. (we/go shopping)
⇒ _____
3. (the sun/shine)
⇒ _____
4. (Peter/call/you)
⇒ _____
5. (they/be/there)
⇒ _____
6. (you / ask/him)
⇒ _____
7. (Jenny / lock / the door)
⇒ _____
8. (it / rain)
⇒ _____

9. (the teacher / test / our English)
 ⇒ _____
10. (they / buy/a car)
 ⇒ _____

Bài 2: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong câu phủ định của thì Tương lai đơn.

1. It (rain/not) _____ tomorrow.
2. I promise I (be/not) _____ late.
3. We (start/not) _____ to watch the film without you.
4. The bus (wait/not) _____ for us.
5. He (believe/not) _____ us.
6. I (pass/ not) _____ the test.
7. She (come/ not) _____ with us.
8. You (enjoy/ not) _____ visiting Paris.
9. I (pay/ not) _____ for lunch.
10. He (answer/ not) _____ the question.

Bài 3: Dựa vào các từ cho sẵn, đặt câu hỏi ở thì Tương lai đơn.

1. (what/learn/they)
 ⇒ _____ ?
2. (it/snow)
 ⇒ _____ ?
3. (when/you/get/home)
 ⇒ _____ ?
4. (she/forgive/me)
 ⇒ _____ ?
5. (what/say/he)
 ⇒ _____ ?
6. (what / they /eat)
 ⇒ _____ ?
7. (when/she/be/back)
 ⇒ _____ ?
8. (who /drive /us /into town)
 ⇒ _____ ?
9. (where / we / meet)
 ⇒ _____ ?
10. (when/I/be/famous)
 ⇒ _____ ?

Bài 4: Đưa ra câu trả lời ngắn cho các câu hỏi thì Tương lai đơn dưới đây:

1. Will the dog bark?
 _____ . ⇒Yes
2. Will you buy lots of presents?

- ⇒ No _____ .
3. Will your mum prepare dinner?
⇒ Yes _____ .
4. Will Ben copy the CD?
⇒ No _____ .
5. Will the children go to London?
⇒ Yes _____ .
6. Will Ben make pizza for tea?
⇒ Yes _____ .
7. Will you go to the shops?
⇒ No _____ .
8. Will you watch the programme?
⇒ Yes _____ .
9. Will Mr Brown take photos?
⇒ No _____ .
10. Will you go on a diet?
⇒ No _____ .

Bài 5: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì Tương lai đơn

1. What _____ (you, do) this evening?
2. I'm a little busy. I _____ (have) time to help you with your homework later though.
3. Mr. Brown _____ (give) us a grammar test tomorrow.
4. You _____ (help) your friend after class, won't you?
5. Kyung Sook _____ (cook) something tasty for dinner tonight. Will you try it?
6. Next year, the university _____ (change) its entrance requirements.
7. We _____ (move) to the new campus in 2010.
8. _____ (you, come) camping with our club on Saturday?
9. _____ (you, go) to Canada on your vacation?
10. Our friends _____ (meet) us in front of the Sears department store.
11. Miss Brown _____ (make) a new list tonight.
12. We _____ (ask) a policeman which road to take.
13. My wife _____ (call) on you tomorrow.
14. I _____ (have) my lunch at twelve o'clock.
15. He _____ (be) here on Wednesday.
16. He _____ (come) at two o'clock tomorrow.
17. The new park _____ (cover) a very great area.
18. We _____ (know) the answer tomorrow.
19. I hope we _____ (meet) him tonight.
20. When the thermometer is below zero water _____ (freeze)
21. She _____ (buy) her ticket the day after tomorrow.
22. We _____ (go) for a long walk soon.
23. A lift _____ (take) us to the top floor of the hotel.
24. I am afraid it _____ (be) quite impossible.
25. I'm sure they _____ (understand) your problem.

Bài 4: HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

• **CÁCH SỬ DỤNG:**

1. **Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra ngay tại thời điểm nói**

Ví dụ: They **are watching** TV now.

(*Bây giờ họ đang xem TV.*)

2. **Diễn tả sự việc đang diễn ra xung quanh thời điểm nói**

Ví dụ: I **am finding** a job.

(*Tôi đang tìm kiếm một công việc.*)

3. **Diễn tả một sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai theo một kế hoạch đã được lên lịch cố định**

Ví dụ: I **bought** the ticket yesterday.

I **am flying** to New York tomorrow.

(*Tôi đã mua vé hôm qua. Ngày mai tôi sẽ bay tới New York.*)

• **CẤU TRÚC**

	HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN
+	S + am/is/are + Ving The children <u>are playing</u> football now.
-	S + am/is/are + not + Ving The children <u>are not playing</u> football now.
?	Am/Is/Are + S + Ving? <u>Are</u> the children <u>playing</u> football now?

• **DẤU HIỆU NHẬN BIẾT**

at this moment

at the moment

at this time

at the present

today

now

Right now

For the time being (now)

Listen!

Look!

PRACTICE

I. Fill in the blanks with “is” or “are”.

- 1) Kate _____ cooking a turkey for dinner.
- 2) Mom _____ setting the table.
- 3) John _____ making coffee.
- 4) The boys _____ watching TV.
- 5) It _____ snowing outside.
- 6) The baby _____ laughing.
- 7) The girls _____ painting Easter eggs.
- 8) We _____ eating turkey.
- 9) The dog _____ barking.
- 10) They _____ celebrating Easter.

II. Write the correct “ing” verb in the blank.

1. Kate is _____ dinner (prepare).
2. They are _____ for Easter eggs (hunt).
3. We are _____ turkey (eat).
4. The Easter Bunny is _____ (come).
5. I am _____ Easter eggs (make).
6. The children are _____ candy (eat).
7. You are _____ a nice song (sing).
8. The dog is _____ the cat (chase).
9. The cat is _____ (run).
10. He is _____ coffee (drink)

III. . Negative form. Fill in blanks with “is/ are /not” and/or “ing”verb”

1. I am _____ cooking.
2. He _____ not eating.
3. She is not _____ (laugh)
4. It _____ _____ (rain).
5. They are _____ painting Easter eggs.
6. We _____ not eating now.
7. You _____ _____ (walk).
8. Mary is _____ sleeping.
9. Kate and John _____ not watching TV.
10. The dog _____ _____ (bark).

IV. Make a question. Fill in the blank with “be” and “ing” verb

1. _____ I _____ dinner? (cook)

2. _____ Jack _____ pie? (bake)
3. _____ the girls _____ ? (eat)
4. _____ it _____ ? (rain)
5. _____ they _____ Easter eggs? (make)
6. _____ you _____ ? (coming)
7. _____ the dog _____ ?(bark)
8. _____ she _____ ?(talk)
9. _____ he _____ ?(laugh)
- 10 _____ Kate and John _____ ?(sleep)

V. Give the correct form of the verb in present Continuous Tense

1. John (not read) _____ a book now.
2. What you (do) _____ tonight?
3. Jack and Peter (work) _____ late today.
4. Silvia (not listen) _____ to music at the moment.
5. Maria (sit) _____ next to Paul right now.
6. How many other students _____ you (study) _____ with today?
7. He always _____ (make) _____ noisy at night.
8. Where _____ your husband (be) _____ ?
9. She (wear) _____ earrings today.
10. The weather (get) _____ cold this season.
11. My children (be) _____ upstairs now. They (play) _____ games.
12. Look! The bus (come) _____.

VI. Read the following text carefully.

What is the family doing?

It's a rainy Saturday. It's raining a lot and Mary and her family are spending the afternoon at home. Her uncles are visiting them.

Mary and her father are in the living room. Mary is making a draw and her father, Mr.Harris, is surfing the net. They are also talking.

Mary's older brother, Peter, is in his bedroom playing computer games. He is a computer fanatic and he spends much time playing on the computer. His little brother, Jim is also in the living room. He is playing with his dinosaurs' collection. Sometimes he teases Mary, he is a really naughty boy.

Mary's mother, Mrs. Harris, is in the kitchen preparing a snack for all of them. She is making some tea and talking to Mary's uncles – Lucy and Tom. They are from the nearest town and stopped by to say hello.

Fluffy, the family cat, is sleeping on the kitchen's sofa. We can't see him in the picture, but he is a true fluffy cat.

True or False? Correct the false ones.

1. It's a rainy Sunday.

2. Mary and her father are in the living room.

3. She is watching television.

4. Mary's father is making tea.

5. Peter is reading a book.

6. Jim is in his bedroom.

7. Mary's uncles are sleeping in the guest room.

8. Fluffy is playing with its ball.

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What day of the week is it?

2. Where is Mary?

3. What is she doing?

4. What is Mr. Harris doing?

5. Is Mrs. Harris preparing a snack in the kitchen?

6. What is Fluffy, the cat, doing?

BÀI 5: QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN (PAST CONTINUOUS)

1. Cách sử dụng:

1. Diễn đạt một hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

- Ex: What were you doing at 8:30 last night?

2. Diễn đạt hai hành động xảy ra song song nhau trong quá khứ.

- Ex: While my dad was reading a magazine, my mum was cooking dinner.

3. Được sử dụng trong một số cấu trúc sau:

- 1 hành động đang xảy ra thì 1 hành động khác xen vào, hành động đang xảy ra chia ở quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động xen vào chia ở quá khứ đơn

Ex:

- I saw Henry while he was walking in the park.
- I was listening to the news when she phoned.

(một hành động đang xảy ra thì hành động khác chen ngang)

2. Công thức chung

(+) S + Was/Were + V-ing

(-) S + wasn't/ weren't + Ving

(?) Was/ Were + S + Ving...?

Note: was: I, He, She, It và S số ít

Were : We, You, They và S số nhiều

* **Ex:**

- I was playing sports when my mom came home
- She was reading at this time last night

4. Signal Words:

At this time last night; at this moment last year; at 8 p.m last night; while...

I. Chia động từ ở thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

1. I _____ down the street when it begin to rain. (go)
2. At this time last year, I _____ an English course. (attend)
3. Jim _____ under the tree when he heard an explosion. (stand)
4. The boy fell and hurt himself while he _____ a bicycle. (ride)
5. When we met them last year, they _____ in Santiago. (live)
6. The tourist lost his camera while he _____ around the city. (walk)
7. The lorry _____ very fast when it hit our car. (go)
8. While I _____ in my room, my roommate _____ a party in the other room.
(study/ have)
9. Mary and I _____ the house when the telephone rang. (just leave)
10. We _____ in the café when they saw us. (sit)

II. Chia động từ ở thì quá khứ hoặc quá khứ tiếp diễn

1. Mr Wilson at 9 last night, but he (not be) _____ at home. He (study) _____ at the library.
2. I _____ (not hear) the thunder during the storm last night because I _____ (sleep)
3. It was beautiful yesterday when we went for a walk in the park. The sun _____ (shine). The birds _____ (sing)
4. My brother and sister _____ (talk) about something when I _____ (walk) into the room.
5. Tom went to his friends 'house, but the boys _____ (not be) there. They (play) _____ soccer in the vacant lot down the street.
6. The little boy _____ (fall) asleep while his mother _____ (read) him a story.
7. I really enjoyed my holiday last January. While it _____ (snow) in Iowa, the sun _____ (shine) in Florida.
8. While Ted _____ (shovel) snow from his driveway yesterday, his wife _____ (bring) him a cup of hot chocolate.
9. John _____ (have) a car accident last week. He _____ (drive) down the street when suddenly a lorry _____ (hit) his car from behind.
10. Ten years ago, the government _____ (decide) to begin a food programme. At that time, many people in the rural areas _____ (starve) due to several years of drought.
11. They _____ (wait) for me when I _____ at the station (arrive)
12. She _____ (swim) in the sea when I _____ her (see)
13. _____ they _____ (play) tennis when it _____ raining (start)?
14. We _____ (drive) home from the theatre when the police _____ (stop) us.
15. The wind _____ (blow) very hard when I _____ (go) out this morning.

III: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì quá khứ tiếp diễn.

1. At this time last year, they (build) this house.
2. I (drive) my car very fast when you called me.
3. I (chat) with my friends while my teacher (teach) the lesson yesterday.
4. My father (watch) TV when I got home.
5. At this time yesterday, I (prepare) for my son's birthday party.
6. What you (do) at 8 pm yesterday?
7. Where you (go) when I saw you last weekend?
8. They (not go) to school when I met them yesterday.
9. My mother (not do) the housework when my father came home.
10. My sister (read) books while my brother (play) football yesterday afternoon.

READ AND DO THE TASKS

Yesterday I was playing videogames in my room when I heard people screaming. I went out and saw: my neighbors' house was on fire!



In less than 10 minutes the firemen arrived and fought against the fire for one hour until they made it. Wow! They are really brave! One of them entered the house and saved the Johnson's dog that was trapped in the fire. I made a decision: I want to be a fireman when I grow up. I'll be strong and brave enough to fight against the fire, to save people's lives and property. I can't wait! I can already see it in the newspaper: "Brave fireman rescues a family of four", Mom will be really proud.

Mark true (T) or false (F). When it's false, you'll have to justify your answer orally:

- The boy's house was on fire. ()
- The boy thinks the firemen are brave. ()
- He admires the firefighters. ()
- It took long the firemen to arrive. ()
- It took one hour to extinguish the fire. ()
- The boy's neighbors have a pet. ()
- A fireman saved the dog's life. ()
- The boy wants to be a firefighter when he grows up. ()
- He wants to be as strong and brave as the firefighters. ()

Answer the questions:

What was the boy doing when the neighbors' house caught fire?

Did he want to be a fireman before that day?

Why did he decide to be a fireman in the future?

What qualities does he think are essential for being a fireman?

What can he already see in the newspaper?

Who do you think the newspaper is referring to?

How does the boy think his mother will feel? Do you agree with him?

BÀI 6: TƯƠNG LAI GẦN

Thì tương lai gần (Near future tense) là một thì trong tiếng Anh hiện đại. Được dùng để diễn đạt một kế hoạch, dự định (intention, plan), dự đoán dựa vào bằng chứng (evidence) ở hiện tại.

1. Dạng thức của tương lai gần

a. Khẳng định:

- Cấu trúc:

S + is/ am/ are + going to + V(nguyên mẫu)

- Trong đó:



- *S (subject): Chủ ngữ*
- *is/ am/ are: là 3 dạng của “to be”*
- *V(nguyên mẫu): Động từ ở dạng nguyên mẫu*

Eg:

- *I **am going to see** a film at the cinema tonight.
(Tôi sẽ đi xem phim tại rạp chiếu phim tối nay.)*
- *She **is going to buy** a new car next week.
(Cô ấy sẽ mua một chiếc xe mới vào tuần tới.)*
- *We **are going to Paris** next month.
(Chúng tôi sẽ đi tới Paris vào tháng tới.)*

b. Phủ định:

- Cấu trúc

S + is/ am/ are + not + going to + V(nguyên mẫu)

=> Câu phủ định ta chỉ cần thêm “not” vào ngay sau động từ “to be”.

Eg:

- *I **am not going to attend** the class tomorrow because I’m very tired.
(Tôi sẽ không tham dự lớp học ngày mai vì tôi rất mệt.)*
- *She **isn’t going to sell** her house because she has had enough money now.
(Cô ấy sẽ không bán ngôi nhà của cô ấy bởi vì cô ấy đã có đủ tiền rồi.)*
- *They **aren’t going to cancel** the meeting because the electricity is on again.
(Họ sẽ không hủy bỏ cuộc họp bởi đã có điện trở lại.)*

c. Câu hỏi:

- Cấu trúc

Is/ Am/ Are + S + going to + V(nguyên mẫu)?

- Trả lời:

- *Yes, S + is/am/ are.*
- *No, S + is/am/ are.*

=> Câu hỏi ta chỉ việc đảo động từ “to be” lên trước chủ ngữ.

Eg:

- **Are you going to fly to America this weekend?**
(Bạn sẽ bay tới Mỹ vào cuối tuần này à?)
Yes, I am./ No, I'm not.
- **Is he going to stay at his grandparents' house tonight?**
(Cậu ấy sẽ ở lại nhà ông bà cậu ấy tối nay phải không?)
Yes, he is./ No, he isn't.

Lưu ý

- Động từ “GO” khi chia thì tương lai gần ta sử dụng cấu trúc:

- S + is/ am/ are + going

- Chứ ta không sử dụng:

- S + is/ am/ are + going to + go

- Eg:

- **I am going to the party tonight.** (Tôi sẽ tới bữa tiệc tối hôm nay.)

2. Cách sử dụng thì tương lai gần trong tiếng anh

Cách Sử Dụng	Ví dụ
- Diễn đạt một kế hoạch, dự định (intention, plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>He is going to get married this year.</i> (Anh ta dự định sẽ kết hôn trong năm nay.) • <i>We are going to take a trip to Da Nang city this weekend.</i> (Chúng tôi dự định sẽ làm một chuyến tới thành phố Đà Nẵng vào cuối tuần này.)
- Diễn đạt một lời dự đoán dựa vào bằng chứng (evidence) ở hiện tại	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Look at those dark clouds! It is going to rain.</i> (Hãy nhìn những đám mây kia kìa! Trời sắp mưa đấy.) • <i>Are you going to cook dinner? I have seen a lot of vegetables on the table.</i> (Bạn chuẩn bị nấu bữa tối à? Tôi vừa trông thấy rất nhiều rau củ quả ở trên bàn.)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai gần trong tiếng anh



- Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai gần bao gồm các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai giống như dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai đơn, nhưng nó có thêm những căn cứ hay những dẫn chứng cụ thể.

- *in + thời gian: trong ... nữa (in 2 minutes: trong 2 phút nữa)*
- *tomorrow: ngày mai*
- *Next day: ngày hôm tới*
- *Next week/ next month/ next year: Tuần tới/ tháng tới/ năm tới*

- Eg:

- **Tomorrow** *I am going to visit my parents in London. I have just bought the ticket*
(Ngày mai tôi sẽ đi thăm bố mẹ tôi ở Luân Đôn. Tôi vừa mới mua vé rồi.)

=> Trong đó “Ngày mai” là thời gian trong tương lai. “Tôi vừa mới mua vé” là dẫn chứng cụ thể cho việc sẽ “đi thăm bố mẹ ở “Luân Đôn”.

■ BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

Bài 1: Hãy viết các câu sau ở thì tương lai gần. "be going to+V"

1. My father/go on/ diet.
2. He/ not/ drink so much beer.
3. What/ you/ do/ tonight?
4. you/have/haircut?
5. Lan/ tidy/ her bed room.
6. she/ copy/ the chapter.
7. he/ criticise/ you.
8. I/ defend/ my point of view.
9. they/ discuss/ the problem.

10. he/ reach/ his goal.

11. the robber/ rob/ another bank.

12. we/ explore/ a new territory.

13. they/ rescue/ the girl.

Bài 2: Chia động từ ở thì Tương lai đơn hoặc tương lai gần.

1. "I am not going to play soccer this afternoon."

2. "What _____ you _____ (do)?"

3. Look at those clouds. It _____ (rain)

4. I feel terrible. I think I _____ (be) sick.

5. "Tom had an accident last night." "Oh! I see I _____ (visit) him"

6. I think Li Li _____ (like) the present we bought for her.

7. We _____ visit our grand parents this evening.

8. "Nam phoned you while you were out." "OK. I _____ (call) him back."

9. I am tidy the room. I _____ (hold) my birthday tonight.

10. I _____ (see) the movie Dream City this evening.

11. "Don't play soccer here again." "I'm sorry. I _____ (do) that again.

Bài 3: Hoàn thành bài tập trắc nghiệm

1. It (rain) _____.

A. Is going to rain

B. Are going to

C. Rain

D. Raining

2. They (eat) _____ stew.



A. Are going to eat

B. Will eat

C. Shall eat

D. Are eating

3. I (wear) _____ blue shoes tonight.

A. Will wear

B. Shall wear

C. Am going to wear

4. We (not / help) _____ you.

A. Do not help

B. Are not going to help

C. Will help

D. Help

Bài 4. Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. I (have) _____ a good time tonight.

A. is going to have

B. are going to have

C. am going to have

2. Janet (help) _____ me.

A. is going to help

B. are going to help

C. am going to help

3. (he/ drive) _____ the car?

A. is he going to drive

B. am he going to drive

C. are he going to drive

4. We (stay) _____ at home tonight.

A. are going to stay



B. am going to stay

C. is going to stay

5. (you/ play) _____ tennis with Jenny?

A. am you going to play

B. is you going to play

C. are you going to play

6. We (watch) _____ a film tonight.

A. am going to watch

B. is going to watch

C. are going to watch

7. (you/ look) _____ for a job?

A. are you going to look

B. is you going to look

C. am you going to look

8. (he/ eat out) _____ tonight?

A. is he going to eat out

B. am he going to eat out

C. are he going to eat out

9. She (buy) _____ a lot of things for the party.

A. is going to buy

B. are going to buy

C. am going to buy

10. They (not/ walk) _____ to the railway station.

A. are not going to walk

B. am not going to walk

C. is not going to walk

Bài 5: Viết lại các câu hỏi sau với be going to

1. Where / we / eat tonight.

2. What / he / do tomorrow.
3. What / I / eat for lunch.
4. Who / carry the shopping for me.
5. What time / you / phone me.
6. When / you / give me a present.
7. How much longer / it / take.
8. Where / Paul / sleep.
9. Why / people / go there.
10. How much wine / they / drink.

Bài 6: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. I think the exam will be very difficult and you are not studying at all.
A. you are not going to fail the exam
B. you are not passing the exam
C. you are not going to pass the exam
2. Get down off that table. It doesn't look very stable at all.
A. you are going to stand on the table
B. you are going fall off the table
C. you are going to fall off the table



3. The lion is chasing the deer and the deer has an injured leg.
- A. the deer is going to escape
 - B. the lion is going to catch the deer
 - C. the deer is going to catch the lion
4. It is raining very hard and Liam is walking in the street without an umbrella.
- A. Liam is going to get very wet
 - B. it is going to rain
 - C. Liam is going to forget his umbrella
5. The wind is blowing very hard and one of the big trees in the garden is making strange creaking noises.
- A. it is going to rain
 - B. the tree is going to creak
 - C. the tree is going to fall down
6. The room is full of dust and John is holding his nose and making a strange expression with his face.
- A. John is going to clean the room
 - B. John is going sneeze
 - C. John is going to sneeze
7. The Chicago Bulls are winning the basketball match against the Los Angeles Lakers by 98 points to 81. There are only 90 seconds left.
- A. the LA Lakers going to lose the match
 - B. the Chicago Bulls will winning the match
 - C. the Chicago Bulls are going to win the match
8. It is raining and the sky is very dark. The temperature is falling very quickly and there are gritting lorries out in the town.
- A. there is going to be bad weather
 - B. it is going to snow
 - C. it is going to cold
9. Molly is an emotional type. She is watching a very sad film and the heroine has just died. Molly is reaching for her tissues.
- A. Molly is going to cry

B. Molly is going to telephone her friend

C. Molly is going to watch a film

10. The fishing boat has a hole in its side and the waves are getting higher and higher.

A. The fishing boat is going to sink

B. The fishing boat going to sink

C. The fishing boat is going to the home port

BÀI 7: THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH

1. Cách dùng

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Diễn tả 1 hành động, sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có khả năng tiếp tục trong tương lai.	I have learnt English for 15 years. Mr Nam has taught French here since 1990
Nói về sự việc vừa mới xảy ra và hậu quả của nó còn ảnh hưởng đến hiện tại. Thường dùng với just, already, yet.	I have just taught English here. Lan has learned French recently.
Diễn tả 1 hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không biết rõ thời gian hoặc không đề cập đến thời gian.	I have seen this film, I like it very much. She has visited Ha Long Bay.
Diễn tả 1 hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng kết quả còn ở hiện tại.	Lan has cleaned the floor. => It is clean now. He has had a serious accident. => He's in the hospital now.

2. Dạng thức của Hiện tại hoàn thành.

Thể khẳng định	Thể phủ định				
He/ She/ It Danh từ số ít	has	+ Vpp	He/ She/ It Danh từ số ít	has not/ hasn't	+ Vpp
I/ We/ You/ They Danh từ số nhiều	have		I/ We/ You/ They Danh từ số nhiều	have not/ haven't	
Ví dụ: - She has just bought a house. - They have gone to Ho Chi Minh city.			Ví dụ: - My mother hasn't lived here since Christmas. - I haven't been to Ha noi.		

- Mr Nam has taught English since last month. - I have known Nam for ages.			- We haven't finished our homework		
Thể nghi vấn			Câu trả lời ngắn		
Has	He/ She/ It Danh từ số ít	+ Vpp	Yes,	He/ She/ It	has
			No,	Danh từ số ít	have
Have	I/ We/ You/ They Danh từ số nhiều		Yes,	I/ We/ You/ They Danh từ số nhiều	hasn't
			No,		haven't
<p>Ví dụ:</p> <p>- Have you done your homework? Yes, I have./ No, I haven't.</p> <p>- Has she taught here since last month? Yes, she has./ No, she hasn't.</p> <p>- Have they gone to Hue? Yes, they have./ No, they haven't.</p>					

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trong câu thì hiện tại hoàn thành thường có các từ/ cụm từ sau:

Never(chưa từng, không bao giờ), *just, recently, lately*(gần đây, vừa mới)

Already(rồi) *before*(trước đây), *ever*(đã từng), *so far = until now = up to now = up to the present*(cho đến bây giờ), *yet*(chưa), *how long*(bao lâu)

- in the past(ten) years (trong (mười) năm qua)

- in the last (years): những năm gần đây

- this is the first time/the second time: đây là lần đầu/ lần thứ hai

since + N – mốc/điểm thời gian

for + N – quãng thời gian

4. Cách chia động từ ở thì Hiện tại hoàn thành

Động từ trong thì HTHT được chia theo 1 trong 2 cách sau:

- Nếu là động từ có quy tắc thì thêm đuôi "ed". Áp dụng quy tắc thêm đuôi -ed vào động từ.

- Nếu là động từ bất quy tắc thì xem ở cột 3 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

Ví dụ:

-He has just bought a new house.(Anh ấy vừa mới mua một ngôi nhà mới.)

-I've known her for ten years.(Tôi đã biết cô ấy 10 năm rồi.)

-Nga has ever eaten this kind of food.(Nga đã từng ăn loại thức ăn này rồi.)

-She has waited for him for 30 minutes. (Cô ấy đã chờ anh ấy được 30 phút rồi.)

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Cho dạng quá khứ phân từ (V3) của các động từ sau, dùng bảng động từ bất quy tắc nếu cần.

V	V3	V	V3
Be		Speak (nói)	
Want (muốn)		Leave (rời đi)	
Arrive (đến)		Bring (mang theo)	
Run (chạy)		Tell (nói)	
Go (đi)		Come (đến)	
Write (viết)		Forget (quên)	
Send (gửi)		Give (đưa)	
Cry (khóc)		Look (nhìn)	
See (nhìn)		Work (làm việc)	
Take (lấy)		Win (chiến thắng)	
Live (sống)		Cut (cắt)	
Buy (mua)		Steal (lấy)	
Know (biết)		Fly (bay)	
Do (làm)		Sing (hát)	
Eat (ăn)		Grow (phát triển)	

Ex2. Fill in "have/has"

1. During the five years, John ___ had 15 different jobs.
2. He _____ worked in a banking sector.
3. Teddy _____ been a teacher since 2004.
4. I _____ been on holiday for six days.
5. I and Kate _____ started our own company this year.
6. _____ your mother learned how to drive.
7. They ___ never been to Madrid.
8. _____ you ever met anyone famous?
9. We _____ been married for two years.
10. Jude _____ not seen my new address.

Ex 3. Write short answer for these questions

1. Has the baby slept? --> Yes, _____ / No, _____
2. Have Jim and you called your father? --> Yes, _____ / No, _____
3. Has he had dinner yet? --> Yes, _____ / No, _____
4. Have they called me? --> Yes, _____ / No, _____
5. Has Sarah read that book? --> Yes, _____ / No, _____
6. Have you read Romeo and Juliet? --> Yes, _____ / No, _____
7. Has she left school? --> Yes, _____ / No, _____
8. Has the president visited any African countries? --> Yes, _____ / No, _____

Ex 4. Write these sentences with Present perfect tense in negative, positive and question

1. He has lived here for three years.
 (-) _____
 (?) _____
 2.(+) _____

(-) We haven't been here for two weeks.

(?) _____

3.(+) _____

(-) _____

(?) Have they missed the train?

4. I have had breakfast this morning.

(-) _____

(?) _____

5.(+) _____

She hasn't passed the exam.

(?) _____

6.(+) _____

(-) _____

Have you met his mother?

7. We have eaten too much chocolate.

(-) _____

(?) _____

8.(+) _____

I haven't known David for ten years.

(?) _____

9.(+) _____

(-) _____

Has she read the book?

Ex 5. Make questions for the sentences below in the present perfect tense.

1. She/ be/ late for a meeting?

_____ ?

2. He/ meet/ your family yet?

_____ ?

3. She/ work/ in this company for fifteen years?

_____ ?

4. How long/ she / live in London?

_____ ?

5. How much coffee / you / drink today?

_____ ?

6. What / you / do today?

_____ ?

7. How many books / you / read this week?

_____ ?

8. Why / you / bring that?

_____ ?

9. They / go / to the USA?

_____ ?

10. How much food / you / buy?

_____ ?

Bài 6: Chọn câu trả lời thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống

1. My sister is still studying. She _____ her homework yet.

A. haven't finished

B. not finished

3. He (read) _____ this novel three times.
4. Hoa and I (know) _____ each other since we were at the same class.
5. I (not/see) _____ her since last month.
6. I (not/work) _____ have not worked today.
7. We (buy) _____ a new lamp.
8. We (not/plan) _____ our holiday yet.
9. Where (be/you) _____ ?
10. He (write) _____ five letters.
11. (be/you) _____ at school?
12. School (not/start) _____ yet.
13. (speak/he) _____ to his boss?
14. No,he (have/not) _____ the time yet.
15. The cat (just/catch) _____ a mouse.
16. He (already/invite) _____ his friends.
17. Julia (make) _____ a table with three columns.
18. The teacher (lose) _____ the keys,so he can't open the door.
19. I (just/clean) _____ my bike.
20. My friends (give up) _____ smoking.

Bài 9:Viết lại các câu dưới đây với “since” hoặc “for”,sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

1. I/have/this computer/three years.
_____.
2. They/live/Da Lat/last year.
_____.
3. She/be/happy/she had the mobile phone.
_____.
4. We/learn/French/a month.
_____.
5. She/work/in this school/2012.
_____.
6. I/use/computers/5 years.
_____.
7. The washing machine/stop working/this morning.
_____.
8. They/know/her a long time.
_____.
9. He/read/this/novel/9 o'clock.
_____.

EX10. Viết các câu sau ở thể khẳng định (+), thể phủ định (-), thể nghi vấn (?) ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

1. (+) I have finished my homework.
(-) _____.
(?) _____?
2. (+) _____.

(-) My uncle hasn't been to Singapore before.

(?) _____ ?

3. (+) _____ .

(-) _____ .

(?) Have they found their keys?

4. (+) Jim has just played video games with his brother.

(-) _____ .

(?) _____ ?

5. (+) _____ .

(-) My grandmother hasn't visited me since November.

(?) _____ ?

6. (+) _____ .

(-) _____ .

(?) Has your sister studied Medicine for 2 years?

7. (+) It has been long since our last encounter.

(-) _____ .

(?) _____ ?

8. (+) _____ .

(-) We haven't graduated yet.

(?) _____ ?

EX11: Đặt những trạng từ trong ngoặc vào đúng vị trí của nó trong các câu sau đây:

1. I have had dinner with my family. (already)

2. Have you finished your report? You need to bring it to me before 9 a.m. (yet)

3. I haven't done my homework. (yet)

4. My sister has left the party. (just)



5. Your mother has told you to come home early. (already)
6. Has the mouse gone? (already)
7. I have met her. (just)
8. The painter hasn't finished his work. (yet)

EX12. Điền “for” hoặc “since” vào chỗ trống sao cho thích hợp.

1. I have learned Japanese _____ 3 months.
2. May has been working for a non-profit organization _____ I graduated.
3. Kim has been unemployed _____ half a year.
4. I miss my friend. I haven't seen her _____ months.
5. We have lived in the dorm _____ our first year at university.
6. Jim and Jane have known each other _____ quite a long time.
7. The baby's hungry. He hasn't eaten anything _____ the morning.
8. Have you used this laptop _____ 4 years?
9. They've been close friends _____ they started college.
10. My grandmother has been a vegetarian _____ several years.

EX13. Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

Jim: Hi, Jane. How are you? What (1. you/ do) _____ recently?

Jane: Oh, hi Jim. It (2. be) _____ quite a long time since we last talked. Well, I (3. work) _____ for a non-profit organization. We are carrying out a project to help homeless people in our neighborhood.

Jim: That sounds very interesting. (4. You/ have) _____ any difficulties?

Jane: Of course! Basically my colleagues and I are doing charitable work, so we rarely receive any financial support. We (5. provide) _____ free food for the homeless people since last week. Moreover, the organization (6. recently offer) _____ jobs for those people.

Jim: It is a meaningful job. I really admire you! How long (7. you/ work) _____ there?

Jane: Since the start of our summer holiday. How about you? What (8. you/ do) _____ this summer?



Jim: Not much. I spend my whole day reading and reading. So far, I (9. already finish)_____ three books. My mother (10. tell)_____me several times to go out and try something new but I (11. not find)_____ anything that suits me.

Jane: Uhm, let's see. How about joining our organization? We (12. look)_____ for new volunteers for weeks. The organization (13. also plan)_____ to have some voluntary programs to help disabled children. You can join and read books for the kids. I think it's quite suitable for you.

Jjm: That's a nice idea. I will definitely consider it. By the way, I (14. plan)_____ to have a party with friends. Would you like to come?

Jane: I'd love to. When will you hold the party?

Jim: I (15. not decide)_____ yet. But I will call you soon.

EX14. Dựa vào những từ cho sẵn, hãy viết thành những câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. I/ think/ I/ hear/ that song/ before./.

_____.

2. They/ not/ come/ yet./.

_____.

3. Jim/ already/ invite/ Shirley/ his party./.

_____.

4. John and Julie/ have/ their house/ about two years./.

_____.

5. She/ not take/ her driving test/ yet./.

_____.

6. Mary/ be/ a translator/ since/ she/ leave/ university./.

_____.

7. You/ ride/ your new car/ yet/?/

_____?

8. Paul/ ever/ meet/ a famous person/?/

9. Up to now/ Peter/ receive/ 5 awards./

10. It/ be/ ages/ we/ last/ talk./

EX15. Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng.

1. His mother hasn't prepared the meal (already/ yet).
2. Tommy (worked/ has worked) for this company for 10 months but now he doesn't work here.
3. This machine (has worked/ worked) for ten years so far.
4. Mr Vu (have found/ founded) this non-profit organization to benefit the local community.
5. Jame's (not been/not) a member of the volunteer club since he left school.
6. Her husband (has given up/ gave up) smoking when they had their first child.
7. (Have you read/ Did you read) this book yet?
8. I lost my key on my way home last night. Up to now I (didn't find/ haven't found) it.
9. You (have lied/ have lain) in bed since the morning. Get up and find something else to do.
10. They (were/ have been) close friends for 3 months but now they hate each other.
11. (Have you ever tried/ Did you ever try) ice skating when you were a kid?
12. How long (have you taught/ did you teach) in this primary school?
13. The last time we met (has been/ was) ten days ago.
14. You (have eaten/ haven't eaten) anything since yesterday. You must be very hungry now.
15. We (have been/ have never been) to this place before. This is the first time.

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

EX16. Chọn câu có cùng ý nghĩa với câu cho sẵn.

1. The last time I ate sushi was the last summer.
A. I have eaten sushi since the last summer.



B. I haven't eaten sushi since the last summer.

2. I last saw her on Monday.

A. I haven't seen her since Monday.

B. I have seen her since Monday.

3. I haven't watered this tree for a week.

A. The last time I watered this tree was a week ago.

B. The last time I didn't water this tree was a week ago.

4. I started collecting stamps last winter.

A. I have collected stamps since last summer.

B. I have started collecting stamps since last summer.

5. How long have you worked as a volunteer?

A. When did you start working as a volunteer?

B. When have you worked as a volunteer?

6. This singer's last performance was in July 20th.

A. This singer has performed since July 20th.

B. This singer hasn't performed since July 20th.

7. They began playing tennis in the spring of 2012.

A. They have played tennis since the spring of 2012.

B. They haven't played tennis since the spring of 2012.

8. I last went to the zoo when I was 10.

A. I haven't gone to the zoo since I was 10.

B. I have gone to the zoo since I was 10.

EX17. Chuyển các câu sau từ thì quá khứ đơn sang thì hiện tại hoàn thành sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi.

1. The last time I played the violin was 2 years ago.



=> _____.

2. The last time the team won the prize was a long time ago.

=> _____.

3. She last did charity work 2 years ago.

=> _____.

4. The last time I wrote a letter was 5 years ago.

=> _____.

5. My father stopped smoking in 2014.

=> _____.

6. I last donated my blood 7 months ago.

=> _____.

7. When did you start doing charitable work?

=> _____.

8. The last time she involved in community service was 2 months ago.

=> _____.

9. She said: "I began working as an activist when I was 20 years old."

=> _____.

10. My best friend gave up eating fast food last year.

=> _____.

EX18. Chuyển các câu sau từ thì hiện tại hoàn thành sang thì quá khứ đơn sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi.

1. We have learned English for 10 years.

=> _____.

2. It has been a long time since we last met.

=> _____.

3. Ms. Ann hasn't taken part in any voluntary programs for 4 years.

=> _____.

4. I haven't met my family since last Christmas.

=> _____.

5. How long have you lived here?

=> _____.

6. The volunteers have provided free food and fresh water to homeless people since yesterday.

=> _____.

7. The doctor has quitted his job in the local hospital and moved to the central hospital for 2 days.

=> _____.

8. The children haven't had a long vacation since last year.

=> _____.

9. They haven't visited their parents for 3 months.

=> _____.

10. It has been 2 years since we broke up.

=> _____.

EX19. Chia động từ trong ngoặc về thì quá khứ đơn hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành (thể khẳng định hoặc phủ định) sao cho phù hợp.

1. Last month our class (go) _____ on a field trip with our teacher. We (not have) _____ another field trip since then.

2. I (use to/ live) _____ with my grandmother until I (be) _____ 18. Since then, I (meet) _____ my grandmother again.

3. My mother (work) _____ as a teacher in the local high school for 20 years before her retirement.

4. The last time we (have) _____ dinner together was 2 weeks ago.

5. My uncle (meet) _____ his family since he (go) _____ on a business trip last month.

6. Your friend Sarah (just/ phone) _____ you. She (say) _____ sorry because she (can/ come) _____ to your party.

7. So far, I (already/ read) _____ 11 different books. My most favourite book is “Paper towns” by John Green. I (finish) _____ reading it last weekend.

8. Last night I (feel) _____ well, so my father (take) _____ me to hospital. I (be) _____ out of hospital yet.

EX20. Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng.

My first voluntary experience

It was a sunny day (1) _____ I first involved in community service. I (2) _____ a group of more than 20 students to do voluntary work in a school of (3) _____ children. Soon after we came there, the leader divided us into several teams with different duties. My job was to play with the children there. To be honest, I was a bit confused at first. There were many children and all of them had health problems. However, most of them were (4) _____ and friendly. They seemed to enjoy the volunteer’s visit and they played joyously with us. We (5) _____ the kids with paper and pencils and instructed them to draw. We maintained a cozy atmosphere until the volunteer group had to leave. It was such an amazing experience to me that I could (6) _____ forget it. I have involved in many other charitable projects (7) _____ my first voluntary experience. I think I will continue doing charity in the future (8) _____ I have time.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. when | B. since | C. for | D. before |
| 2. A. was | B. came | C. joined | D. made |
| 3. A. small | B. strong | C. disabled | D. cute |
| 4. A. badly-behaved | B. naughty | C. mischief | D. well-behaved |
| 5. A. provided | B. bought | C. lent | D. borrowed |
| 6. A. always | B. often | C. never | D. just |
| 7. A. since | B. for | C. when | D. before |
| 8. A. since | B. for | C. if | D. unless |



EX21. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và trả lời câu hỏi.

When Henry Gates III was born on October 28, 1955. Almost everyone knows that he is one of the world’s richest people and perhaps the most successful businessman ever. He is the co-founder of Microsoft and successfully made it into the world’s biggest software company. Moreover, he is renowned as a generous and kind man who started his own charity with his wife. They named it “Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation”, also known as the “Gates Foundation”.

The main purpose of the foundation are to improve healthcare and reduce poverty globally. In America, it also helps to open up educational opportunities and provide access to information technology. So far, the Gates Foundation has received many awards. President Barack Obama honored Bill and Melinda Gates with the Presidential Medal of Freedom on November 22, 2016. “Time” magazine voted Gates as one of the biggest influences of the 20th century.

1. When was William Henry Gates III born?

2. What is the name of Bill and Melinda’s charity foundation?

3. What are the main purposes of the foundation on global scale?

4. What does the foundation help in America?

5. When did President Barack Obama honor Bill and Melinda Gates with a medal?

Bài 22: Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở thì Quá khứ đơn hoặc thì Hiện tại hoàn thành, sau đó viết lại câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. We (live) here for 2 years.

=> _____.

2. They (live) in Washington in 1960.

=> _____.

3. Lan (leave) Hanoi last month and (work) in Ho Chi Minh city since then.

=> _____.

4. Mr Nam (teach) English since 2000.

- => _____.
5. We (buy) this car 2 years ago.
=> _____.
6. How long you (learn) English ?
=> _____ ?
7. I (not see) him since we (say) goodbye.
=> _____.
8. Yesterday I (visit) my parents.
=> _____.
9. I (learn) English for 10 years.
=> _____.
10. Lan and Nga (be) close friends since last year.
=> _____.
11. What you (do) yesterday?
=> _____ ?
12. I (read) the novel written by Jack London several times.
=> _____.
13. She (be) born in 1980.
=> _____.
14. Mr Nam (teach) English in this school since he (graduate) from university in 2000.
=> _____.
15. Last month I (be) in the hospital.
=> _____.
16. I (have) a computer since my nineteenth birthday.
=> _____.
17. The last time I (go) to Ho Chi Minh city was in 2012.
=> _____.
18. We (move) here in 1998. We (be) here for a long time now.
=> _____.
19. She (come) to China four times. She loves this country
=> _____.
20. It was so hot that I (go) swimming with my friends yesterday.
=> _____.

Bài 23:Viết lại các câu dưới đây ở thì Hiện tại hoàn thành sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. We started living here fifteen years ago.
=>We have _____.
2. When did you begin to learn English ?
=>How long _____ ?
3. I last wrote a letter to my aunt in May.
=>I haven't _____.
4. Mr Minh began to collect stamps in 2000.
=>Minh has _____.
5. Nga started learning French last year.
=>Nga _____.
6. The last time I saw her was in 2000.
=>I haven't _____.

Bài 24: Có 9 lỗi sai trong đoạn văn dưới đây. Tìm, gạch chân và sửa lỗi sai đó.

Ví dụ : travel -> traveled

My wife and I have travel as much as possible since we retired. We've visited cousins in Australia, and we has been to New Zealand twice. We've also went on safari in Africa. We've been to Europe a lot. Gina and I has spent time in Paris, in Madrid, and in several cities in Italy. We hasn't gone to Eastern Europe yet, though. We hope to visit Prague and Budapest next year.

My sister Betty was born in the United States, and she has never traveled outside the country-except once when she was very young. But she have been to a lot of places in the U.S. She has visit most of the national parks: the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Yosemite, and so on. She has been to all of the big cities, too. In fact, she is lived in four different cities in the U.S. New York, Boston, Los Angeles and San Francisco. I think she seen more of her own country than most people.

BÀI 8: QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH (PAST PERFECT)

<p>Cấu trúc</p>	<p>(+) S + had + VpII (past participle). (-) S + had not/ hadn't + VpII. (?) Had + S + VpII? → Yes, S + had./ No, S + hadn't.</p>
<p>Ví dụ</p>	<p>(+) I had left when they came. (<i>Khi họ đến thì tôi đã rời đi rồi.</i>) (-) I hadn't left when they came. (<i>Khi họ đến thì tôi đã không rời đi.</i>) (?) Had you left when they came? (<i>Khi họ đến, bạn đã rời đi rồi à?</i>) Had you not left when they came? (<i>Khi họ đến, bạn đã không rời đi à?</i>) Hadn't you left when they came? (<i>Khi họ đến, bạn đã không rời đi à?</i>)</p>
<p>Cách dùng</p>	<p>- Diễn tả một hành động đã được hoàn tất trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ. <i>Ví dụ: He had left the house before she came.</i></p> <p>- Diễn ra một hành động đã được hoàn tất trước một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ. <i>Ví dụ: We had had lunch by two o'clock yesterday.</i> <i>By the age of 25, he had written two famous novels.</i></p>

Dấu hiệu nhận biết	by + thời gian trong quá khứ before, after, when, by the time, as soon as, as....
--------------------	--

■ BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành của động từ.

1. When I arrived at the station, the train (leave) _____ .
2. My friend (live) _____ in China before she moved to the America.
3. They (never been) _____ here before.
4. After I (finish) _____ my breakfast, I went to work.
5. The students (not finish) _____ their assignment so they were in great troubles.
6. After the couple (eat) _____ sea food at a seaside restaurant, they felt sick.
7. If you (listen) _____ to my advice, you wouldn't have made that silly mistake.
8. What did Jim do after he (finish) _____ his homework?
9. The trees were dead because it (be) _____ dry all the summer.
10. _____ (you/ meet) Jane anywhere before?

Bài 2: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

1. My co-worker (**had not used/ didn't use**) email before, so I showed him how to use it.
2. Because I (**hadn't studied/ didn't study**) for the test, I was very nervous.
3. The wave (**had destroyed/ destroyed**) the sandcastle that we had built yesterday.
4. When she went out to meet her friends, she (**had already done/ already did**) all the chores.
5. The waitress brought a drink that I (**didn't order/ hadn't ordered**) before.
6. (**Had you given/ Did you give**) James a ring before you dropped by his apartment?
7. Susan (**took/ had taken**) a rest after she had washed all the dishes.
8. When Jim came to the meeting, everyone (**had left/ left**).
9. Before she had dinner, she (**had washed/ washed**) her hands carefully.
10. Before I (**had gone/ went**) out, I asked my parents for permissions.

Bài 3. Chia động từ trong ngoặc.

1. When Hoa arrived at the theater, the film _____ (start).
2. He _____ (live) in Laos before He went to Vietnam.
3. After Lan _____ (eat) the cake, Lan began to feel sick.
4. If he _____ (listen) to me, he would have got the job.
5. Linh didn't arrive until I _____ (leave).
6. After they _____ (finish) lunch, they went out.
7. The tree was dead because it _____ (be) arid all summer.
8. I _____ (meet) him somewhere before.
9. They were late for the flight because they _____ (forget) their passports.
10. Linh told me she _____ (study) a lot before the exam.
11. The leaf was yellow because it _____ (not/rain) all summer.
12. The lamp went off because I _____ (not/pay) the electricity bill.
13. Hoa _____ (not/do) her homework, so she was in trouble.
14. She _____ (not/eat) so we went to a restaurant.
15. I couldn't go into the cinema because I _____ (not/bring) my tickets.
16. He said that He _____ (not/visit) the US before.
17. Hoa and Lan _____ (not/meet) before the exam.
18. I _____ (not/have) lunch when she arrived.
19. She _____ (not/use) smartphone before, so I showed her how to use it.
20. Linh _____ (not/study) for the exam, so she was very anxious

Bài 4: Đánh dấu [✓] trước câu đúng, đánh dấu [X] trước câu có lỗi sai và sửa lại cho đúng.

1. The tallest building in our city was collapsed last week.

2. All the people in my village have already evacuated before the flood.

3. How many people were the rescuers found yesterday?

4. Temporary shelters will be providing to the flood victims.

5. Their houses swept away in the storm.

6. Were anyone injured by the flying debris in the storm.

7. Natural disasters are wreaked havoc on human and the environment.

8. What has done to support the people in the flooded area?

9. Many people have donated money to build houses for poor people.

10. They were informed about upcoming storm by the local authorities.

Bài 5: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

Throughout its history, Japan (1) _____ from the destructive sea surges, as known as tsunami. Tsunamis (2) _____ by earthquakes, hundreds of which strike Japan each year. It is of utmost importance that Japan is always ready for this chain of natural disasters. In Japan, high-rise buildings in major cities (3) _____ so that they (4) _____ rather than shake during earthquakes, making them safer. Besides, new regulations for quake-proofing buildings came into force, and some local governments (5) _____ citizens a structural health check on their homes. Some coastal areas have tsunami (6) _____, while others (7) _____ built floodgates to withstand inflows of water from tsunamis. And if an earthquake above a certain magnitude (8) _____, the bullet train will stop and nuclear and other plants will automatically go into temporary shut-down.

1.	A. had suffered	B. has suffered	C. had been	D. has been suffered
2.	A. trigger	B. are triggered	C. triggered	D. were triggered
3.	A. design	B. are designed	C. designed	D. were designed
4.	A. sway	B. are swaying	C. are swayed	D. have swayed
5.	A. offer	B. are offering	C. are offered	D. offered
6.	A. home	B. house	C. shelter	D. habitat
7.	A. build	B. are building	C. are built	D. have built
8.	A. strikes	B. is striking	C. has struck	D. is struck

BÀI 9: THÌ TƯƠNG LAI TIẾP DIỄN (THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE)

1. Cách dùng

• Hành động sẽ đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: Tonight at 11 p.m., we will be dancing at the party. (*Tối nay lúc 11 giờ, chúng tôi sẽ đang nhảy múa tại bữa tiệc*)

2. Dạng thức của thì tương lai tiếp diễn

Thể khẳng định		Thể phủ định	
I	will be + V-ing	I	will not/ won't + be + V-ing
He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít/ Danh từ không đếm được		He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít/ Danh từ không đếm được	
You/We/They/ Danh từ số nhiều		You/We/They/ Danh từ số nhiều	
Ví dụ: At this time tomorrow, he will be doing his homework. (<i>Giờ này ngày mai, anh ấy sẽ đang làm bài tập về nhà.</i>) At this time next week, I will be going to France. (<i>Giờ này tuần sau, tôi sẽ đang đi tới Pháp.</i>)		Ví dụ: At 9 p.m. tomorrow, they won't be cleaning their house. (<i>Lúc 9h tối mai, họ sẽ không đang lau dọn nhà đâu.</i>) At this time next month, she won't be working for this company. (<i>Giờ này tháng sau, cô ấy sẽ không đang làm việc cho công ty này nữa.</i>)	

	Thể nghi vấn			Câu trả lời ngắn	
Will	I	be + V-ing	Yes,	I	will.
	He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít/ Danh từ không đếm được			He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít/ Danh từ không đếm được	
	You/ We/They/ Danh từ số nhiều		No,	You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	won't.
Ví dụ: • Will she be singing at this time tomorrow? (<i>Cô ấy sẽ đang hát vào giờ này ngày mai chứ?</i>) => Yes, she will./ No, she won't. • Will you be having dinner at 6 p.m. tomorrow? (<i>Bạn sẽ đang ăn tối lúc 6h tối mai à?</i>) => Yes, I will./ No, I won't.					

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

➤ Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian:

- An hour from now (1 tiếng nữa), tonight at... (tối nay lúc... giờ), at this time tomorrow (giờ này ngày mai), at this time next week/month/year (giờ này tuần/tháng/năm sau)...

■ BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

Bài 1: Dựa vào những từ cho sẵn, hãy viết câu khẳng định (+), phủ định (-) và nghi vấn (?) ở thì tương lai tiếp diễn.

1. Jim/ study/ Math/ at 8a.m. tomorrow.
 (+) _____ .
 (-) _____ .
 (?) _____ ?
2. My father/ work/ at this time tomorrow.
 (+) _____ .
 (-) _____ .
 (?) _____ ?
3. Ann/ play/ badminton/ with her friends/ at 4 p.m. tomorrow.
 (+) _____ .
 (-) _____ .
 (?) _____ ?
4. We/ enjoy/ our party/ at this time next month.
 (+) _____ .
 (-) _____ .
 (?) _____ ?
5. Jane/ sunbathe/ at this time tomorrow.
 (+) _____ .
 (-) _____ .
 (?) _____ ?
6. They/ travel/ to Africa/ at this time next year.
 (+) _____ .
 (-) _____ .
 (?) _____ ?
7. My friend/ lie/ on the beach/ at this time next month.
 (+) _____ .
 (-) _____ .
 (?) _____ ?
8. Tom/ have/ breakfast/ at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
 (+) _____ .
 (-) _____ .
 (?) _____ ?

Bài 2: Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở thì tương lai tiếp diễn.

1. I (learn) _____ English at this time tomorrow.
2. My mother (go) _____ to France at this time next month.
3. They (sell) _____ winter clothes at this time next week.
4. Jim (read) _____ in the library at 3 p.m. tomorrow.
5. He (not study) _____ at that time tomorrow.
6. _____ (you/ stay) at home when I arrive tomorrow?
7. My father (watch) _____ a soccer match on TV at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening.
8. Our teacher (teach) _____ Math at this time next week.
9. Jim and Jane (go) _____ to the local museum at this time next week.

10. All the students (sit) _____ the English exam at 7 a.m. tomorrow.
11. What _____ (Peter/ do) at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning?
12. Peter (write) _____ a report.
13. I'm very busy tomorrow morning. I (not play) _____ sport at 8 a.m.
14. _____ (the baby/ sleep) at 9 p.m. tomorrow?
15. A well-known professor (deliver) _____ a lecture at my university at 8 a.m. tomorrow.

Bài 3: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

1. Will you be playing the piano at this time tomorrow? No, I (won't/ won't be).
2. My father will (be going/ go) on a business trip at this time next month.
3. Jim promises he will (be going/ go) to the book store with me tomorrow.
4. I think my cat will (be waiting/ wait) for me at home at this time tomorrow.
5. These students will (be working/ work) on their end-of-term project at this time next week.
6. I think Josh won't (be lying/ lie) me again.
7. I will (be lying/ lie) on my bed an hour from now.
8. At midnight today, everyone won't (be sleeping/ sleep) because they want to see the fireworks.
9. Will you (be coming/ come) to my birthday party tomorrow, Ann?
10. I think it will (be raining/ rain) at this time next month.
11. I will (be talking/ talk) with my foreign friend at this time next week.
12. I don't think that Jim will (be winning/ win) the competition tomorrow.
13. My sister will (be having/ have) dinner with her boyfriend at 7 p.m. tomorrow.
14. Jim will (be learning/ learn) Japanese because he likes it.
15. Mr. Smith will (be going/ go) shopping with me tomorrow.

Bài 4: Sắp xếp những từ đã cho để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. you/ Who/ will/ be/at/time/this/ waiting/ week/ for/ next?

2. dinner/ will/ My/ preparing/ mother/ 5 o'clock/ afternoon/ be/ at/ tomorrow.

3. Mr. Vu/ teaching/ class/ at/ tomorrow/ Will/ 8am/ be/ your/ in?

4. I/ be/ will/ think/ sleeping/ hour/ now/I/ an/ from.

5. you/this/ will/ Where/ going/ week/ be/ time/ at/ next?

6. not/ playing/ time/this/ tomorrow/ at/ Jane/ will/ be.

7. here/ A/ singer/ performing/ famous/ will/ at/ be/ 8 a.m./ tomorrow.

8. be/ swimming/ pool/ at/ time/ in/ will/ Many/ next/ people/ month/ this/ this/ month.

Bài 5: Điền các động từ đã cho sẵn vào chỗ trống sao cho thích hợp, sử dụng thể khẳng định hoặc phủ định ở thì tương lai tiếp diễn của các động từ đó.

1. I will be very busy tomorrow, so I (go) _____ shopping with my friends at 4 p.m.
2. My parents want to go fishing, so they (fish) _____ at this time next weekend.
3. I think it (snow) _____ at this time tomorrow, so I decide to stay home for warmth.
4. Today I don't have any homework, so I (do) _____ homework at 5 o'clock this afternoon.
5. I have classes tomorrow morning. I (learn) _____ English at 9 a.m.
6. My bike is broken. I (ride) _____ it to school at this time tomorrow.
7. Jim's bought a train ticket. He (travel) _____ to Venice at this time next week.
8. We've canceled our boat trip. We (sail) _____ along the river at this time next week.
9. My parents won't be home next week. I (eat) _____ alone at this time next week.
10. I (help) _____ my mom with housework at this time tomorrow because she will come home late.
11. My wife wants to eat out tomorrow, so she (cook) _____ at this time tomorrow.
12. My favorite singer (perform) _____ at 7 p.m. tomorrow. I will spend time for his show.
13. I (walk) _____ with my dog in the park at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning because my legs hurt.
14. Jim will finish his project tomorrow. He (do) _____ it at this time next week.
15. I've bought some sunscreen. I (sunbathe) _____ on the beach at this time tomorrow.

BÀI 10: ÔN TẬP CÁC THÌ HIỆN TẠI

	HT đơn	HT tiếp diễn	HT hoàn thành
Cấu trúc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Với V: (+) (-) (?) → Yes,... → No,.... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Với Be: (+) (-) (?) → Yes,... → No,.... 	(+) (-) (?) → Yes, ... → No,	(+) (-) (?) → Yes, ... → No,
Cách sử dụng			

Dấu hiệu nhận biết			

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng

1. The Smith (is having/ are having) a barbecue in the backyard right now.
2. The train (just leaves/ has just left) for 10 minutes.
3. The police (haven't caught/ hasn't caught) the burglars yet.
4. Jim (is still reading/ has still read) the book he borrowed from the local library last week.
5. (Have you ever tried/ Are you ever trying) Indian cuisine before? No, this is my first time.
6. At present, my father (is having/ has) a car and a motorbike.
7. You should arrive at the airport before 8:30 because the plane (takes off/ are taking off) at sharp 8.
8. Who (is/are) James talking to?
9. I (have read/read) five science books so far.
10. Coffee (has always been/ is always) my favorite drink since I was 20.
11. Why (are you always talking/ do you always talk) with your mouth full?
12. What (are you doing/ do you do) now? I am a linguist.
13. Look! It (is pouring/ pours) with rain.
14. Have you finished your homework yet? No, actually I (am working/ work) on it.
15. Mr. Brown (is sleeping/ has slept). I can hear his loud snoring.

Bài 2. Điền các trạng từ cho sẵn vào chỗ trống sao cho thích hợp

Always	rarely	yet	for
--------	--------	-----	-----

Since

often

never

now

1. James has _____ tried Japanese food before. This is the first time.
2. My brother is _____ waking up late in the morning.
3. They haven't seen each other _____ the last winter.
4. To be honest, I _____ do morning exercises because I hate getting up early.
5. Have you ever been to a foreign country _____?
6. The Smith have lived in this neighborhood _____ 5 years.
7. My mother _____ goes shopping with friends when she has free time.
8. _____ Jim is playing the piano while his sister is singing along.

Bài 3. Chia động từ trong ngoặc sao cho thích hợp.

1. Where's Mary? She (listen) _____ to a new CD in her room.
2. Don't forget to take your umbrella with you today. You know it (be) _____ the raining season now.
3. Jean always (learn) _____ English at this time every day but today she (not study) _____ at the moment.
4. What time _____ (the meeting/ happen) tomorrow? I (not know) _____ it yet. I (wait) _____ for the announcement.
5. Where _____ (you/live) since you moved from your old house?
6. Look! The sun (rise) _____ over the ocean. This is the most amazing scene I (ever/ see) _____.
7. He (speak) _____ Japanese so well because He (come) _____ from Japan.
8. _____ (you/ usually/ go) for Christmas or _____ (you/stay) at home?
9. Look! Your friend (hold) _____ some roses. They (look) _____ lovely.
10. _____ (you/ finish) your assignment yet? No, I _____.
11. My father usually (walk) _____ to work but now he (drive) _____ his car.
12. I (not think) _____ Mary (sleep) _____ because I can hear some noise from her room.
13. My grandparents (bring) _____ me up since I was very small.



14. How long _____ (Peter/ work) in his firm?
15. James (always/ complain) _____. It (be) _____ hard to please him.
16. I (just/ realize) _____ that there are only four weeks to the end of them.
17. This is the second time I (be) _____ to London.
18. Now the children (not want) _____ to go to sleep. They (prefer) _____ their mother to tell them bedtime stories.
19. _____ (they. Want) a horror movie before? Yes, they (watch) _____ a plenty of such movies before.
20. Jim (cook) _____ so tired now. He (work) _____ non-stop since the morning.

Bài 4. Đặt câu hỏi cho phần gạch châ của những câu dưới đây.

1. Mary has moved to her new house for 4 months.

2. The airplane takes off at 6pm tomorrow.

3. James and Jane are helping an old man cross the road.

4. The children visit their grandparents every two months.

5. This dress costs me \$100 to buy.

6. The couple has sent a letter to their daughter.

7. Many people are queuing in front of the shop because a hot item is on sale.

8. They have watched this movie three times.

9. My mother is always complaining about my untidiness.

10. I often learn a new word by making sentences with it.

***NOTE: THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN VÀ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN DIỄN TẢ TƯƠNG LAI**

(PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE)

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả tương lai khi nói về lịch làm việc, thời gian biểu, lịch trình tàu xe... (như giao thông công cộng, lịch chiếu phim, lịch phát sóng chương trình truyền hình...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The train leaves Plymouth at 11:30 and arrives in London at 14:45 (<i>Đoàn tàu sẽ rời Plymouth lúc 11h30 và sẽ đến Luân Đôn lúc 14h45.</i>) - It's Friday tomorrow. (<i>Ngày mai là thứ 6</i>) - The final exam is in May. (<i>Bài kiểm tra cuối cùng diễn ra vào tháng 5.</i>)
Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được sử dụng với nghĩa tương lai khi diễn tả một kế hoạch trong tương lai gần (có dự định trước)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are you doing on Saturday evening? (<i>Bạn sẽ làm gì vào tối thứ 7?</i>) - I'm not working tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere. (<i>Ngày mai tôi sẽ không làm việc vì vậy chúng ta có thể đi chơi đâu đó.</i>)

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 5. Dựa vào các từ cho sẵn, viết câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. They/not/want/ to/ buy/ new/ car/ now/ because/ they/not/ have/ enough/ money/ yet/.

2. You/ever/ speak/ to/ foreigner/ before?



3. I/ not/ know/ when/ the/ train/ leave/.

4. Rose/ often/ walk/ school/ but/ today/ she/ ride/ new/ bike/ at/ present/.

5. How much/ time/ you/ often/ spend/ on/ self-studying?

6. Who/ Jane/ talk/ to over/ there?

7. I/ not/ find/ my car key/ yet/. I/ call/ my husband/ to/ ask/ him/ about/ it/.

8. No one/ heard/ news/ about/ accident/ this morning/.

9. Everyone/ sleep/ now/ but/ I/ be/ awake.

10. How long/ it/ usually/ take/ you/ to/ finish/ your breakfast?

Bài 6. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại đơn hoặc thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả tương lai.

1. The train _____ at 9 at night. (arrive)

2. Giovanni _____ to spend the weekend with us. (come)

3. What time _____ you _____ to the doctor's on Wednesday? (go)

4. What time _____ the film _____ ? (start)

5. _____ the concert _____ at 7 or 8? (begin)

6. We _____ a dinner party on Friday and you're invited. (have)

7. Most shops in Spain _____ until 10 am. (not open)

8. What time _____ the corner shop _____? (shut)
9. Where _____ you _____ in Bangkok? (stay)
10. My tai chi classes _____ next week? (start)
11. Out flight _____ in London at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. (land)
12. Everything's arranged. We _____ house this Saturday. (move)
13. We _____ at Litith's Café this afternoon at four. (meet)
14. I'm sorry. I can't meet up this weekend. We _____ to Wales. (go)
15. Our ferry _____ for Ibiza at 6 tomorrow morning. (depart).

BÀI 11: REVIEW 3 THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN, QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN, QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH

	Quá khứ đơn	Quá khứ tiếp diễn	Quá khứ hoàn thành
Cấu trúc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Với V: (+) (-) (?) → Yes,... → No,.... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Với Be: (+) (-) (?) → Yes,... → No,.... 	(+) (-) (?) → Yes, ... → No,	(+) (-) (?) → Yes, ... → No,
Cách sử dụng			

Dấu hiệu nhận biết			

Practice

Exercise I : Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or the past continuous tense.

- 1/ He (sit) _____ in a bar when I (see) _____ him.
- 2/ When I (go) _____ out, the sun (shine) _____.
- 3/ The light (go) _____ out while I (have) _____ tea.
- 4/ When it (rain) _____, she (carry) _____ an umbrella.
- 5/ We (walk) _____ to the station when it (begin) _____ to rain.
- 6/ He (teach) _____ English for 2 months when he (live) _____ in Germany and (study) _____ as a journalist
- 7/ The house (burn) _____ fast, so we (break) _____ the window to get out.
- 8/ He (eat) _____ three sandwiches while you (talk) _____ to him.
- 9/ The servant (drop) _____ two cups while she (wash up) _____ last night; neither of them (break) _____
- 10/ While he (write) _____ a letter, the telephone (ring) _____; as he (go) _____ to answer it, he (hear) _____ a knock on the door; the telephone (still, ring) _____ while he (walk) _____ to the door, but just as he (open) _____ it, it (stop) _____.

Exercise II : Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or the past perfect tense.

- 1/ They (go) _____ home after they (finish) _____ their study.
- 2/ He (do) _____ nothing before he (see) _____ me.
- 3/ He (thank) _____ me for what I (do) _____ for him.
- 4/ I (be) _____ sorry that I (hurt) _____ him.
- 5/ After they (go) _____, I (sit) _____ down and (rest) _____.
- 6/ When I (arrive) _____, the dinner (already, begin) _____.
- 7/ My friend (not see) _____ me for many years when I (meet) _____ last week.
- 8/ He (learn) _____ English before he (leave) _____ for England.
- 9/ In England, he soon (remember) _____ all he (learn) _____.
- 10/ They (tell) _____ him they (not meet) _____ him before.
- 11/ He (ask) _____ why we (come) _____ so early.
- 12/ She (say) _____ that she (already, see) _____ Dr. Rice.
- 13/ By the time Bill (get) _____ there, the meeting (start) _____.
- 14/ When we (arrive) _____ at our place, we (find) _____ that a burglar (break) _____ in.
- 15/ Almost everybody (leave) _____ for home by the time we (arrive) _____.

Exercise III: Choose the best option to finish each sentences:

1. She was thoughtfully looking at him while he _____ a newspaper
A. read B. was reading C. has read D. has been reading
2. While I _____ the floor, Mrs. Paker began cooking
A. swept B. was sweeping C. has swept D. has been sweeping
3. When Jack _____ me, I _____ a letter
A. was phoning/ wrote B. phoned/ has been writing
C. phoned/ was writing D. has phoned/ was writing
4. I _____ my report when you _____ entered the hall
A. made B. have been making C. was making D. have made
5. She _____ this exercise yesterday at 8o'clock
A. wrote B. has written C. has been writing D. was writing
6. She _____ some cakes yesterday at 2p.m
A. make B. has been making C. has made D. was making
7. Miss Brown's telephone _____ when she _____
A. rang/ dressed B. was ringing/ was dressing
C. was ringing/ dresses D. rang/ was dressing
8. When he _____ into the office, the secretary _____ a crossword puzzle
A. came/ was doing B. was coming/ was doing
C. was coming/ did D. came/ did
9. Why _____ to me while I _____ ?
A. did you not listen/ was speaking B. were you not listening/ was speaking
C. were you not listening/ spoke D. did you not listen/ spoke
10. She _____ the picture when I came.
A. painted B. has painted C. was painting D. have been

Exercise IV: Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

- 1) While I did my homework, I had a good idea.
A B C D
- 2) Don't make so much fusses over the children.
A B C D
- 3) John's friends had celebrated a farewell party for him last Sunday
A B C D
- 4) After she bought herself a new motorbike, she sold her bicycle.
A B C D
- 5) She did not know where most of the people in the room are from.
A B C D

EX V. Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

1. I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere.
2. Have you eaten a lot of sweets when you were a child?
3. I've bought a new car. You must come and see it.
4. I've bought a new car last week.
5. Where have you been yesterday evening?
6. Lucy has left school in 1999.
7. I'm looking for Mike. Have you seen him?
8. "Have you been to Paris?" "Yes, many times."
9. I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten much today.
10. When has this book been published?

EX VI. Complete the sentences using Past perfect tense.

- 1.- The fire (already/reach) the roof by the time the firemen arrived.
- 2.-Joe Smith went to prison because he (steal) a lot of money.
- 3.-Helen went to bed after she (watch) her favourite TV programme.
- 4.-My father bought the new car after he (try) it a few times.
- 5.-By the time Sonia got to the party, everyone (begin) dancing.
- 6.-Lorenzo (eat) all the ice cream before I opened the fridge.
- 7.-There was a lot of snow outside because it (snow) earlier in that day.
- 8.-Beatriz didn't pass the test because she (not study) at all.
- 9.-Look! Somebody (leave) the windows open.
- 10.-By the time the police arrived, the burglar (break)into my neighbour's house.
- 11.-The girl felt guilty because she (drink) all the milk.
- 12.-Our flat was robbed because we (not lock) the front door.
- 13.-My father couldn't find the money because he (hide) it in a drawer.
- 14.-Leonard didn't have money for the bus because he (forget) to ask his mother.
- 15.- My cousin (never/visit) a mine until his father took him one day.
- 16.-Her bicycle wasn't there because a friend (take) it without asking her.
- 17.-Daniel was arrested after he (escape) from prison.
- 18.-When Kathy met Jonathan, he (join) the Navy.
- 19.- Before they arrived at the airport, they (pay) the taxi driver.
- 20.-His dog (die) two weeks ago. He was very sad.

BÀI 12: ÔN TẬP CÁC THÌ TƯƠNG LAI

I- PHÂN BIỆT THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN VÀ TƯƠNG LAI GẦN

	Thì tương lai đơn	Thì tương lai gần
Cấu trúc	(+) S + will + V(nguyên thể)	(+) S + is/am/ are + going to + V(nguyên thể) - They are going to build a new house this year.

	- She will buy a new mobile phone. (Cô ấy sẽ mua một chiếc điện thoại mới.)	(Họ sẽ xây một ngôi nhà mới trong năm nay.)
	(-) S + will + not + V (nguyên thể) - He won't come back tomorrow. (Anh ấy sẽ không quay trở lại vào ngày mai.)	(-) S + is/am/are + not + going to + V (nguyên thể) - She isn't going to meet her friend's parents tomorrow. (Cô ấy sẽ không gặp bố mẹ của bạn cô ấy vào ngày mai.)
	(?) Will + S + V (nguyên thể)? Trả lời: Yes, S + will. No, S + won't. - Will you bring me something to drink? (Bạn sẽ mang cho tớ cái gì đó để uống chứ?) Yes, I will/ No, I won't	(?) Is/Am/ Are + S + going to + V (nguyên thể)? Trả lời: Yes, S + is/ am/ are. No, S + isn't/ am not/ aren't. - Are you going to sell your apartment? (Bạn sắp bán căn hộ của bạn à?) Yes, I am./ No, I'm not
Cách sử dụng	1. Dùng để diễn tả một quyết định, ý định nảy ra tức thời ngay tại thời điểm nói - Ok. I will go with you tomorrow. (Được rồi. Ngày mai tôi sẽ đi với bạn.)	1. Dùng để diễn tả một dự định đã có kế hoạch từ trước. - I have bought my ticket because I am going to travel in HCM this weekend. (Tôi vừa mới mua vé bởi vì tôi sẽ du lịch ở thành phố Hồ Chí Minh vào cuối tuần này.)
	2. Diễn tả một dự đoán mang tính chủ quan không có căn cứ - I think it will rain soon. (Tôi nghĩ rằng trời sẽ mưa sớm thôi.)	2. Diễn tả một dự đoán có căn cứ xác định, có dẫn chứng cụ thể - Look at the dark cloud! It is going to rain . (Hãy nhìn những đám mây đen kia kìa! Trời sắp mưa rồi.)
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	- think, believe, suppose,... - perhaps, probably, - promise	- Dẫn chứng cụ thể Ví dụ: - Look at the black cloud on the sky! It is going to rain.

<p>- If (trong câu điều kiện loại I-giả định một điều có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai)</p> <p>Ví dụ:</p> <p>- I believe she will be successful one day. (Tôi tin rằng một ngày nào đó cô ấy sẽ thành công.)</p>	<p>(Hãy nhìn những đám mây đen trên bầu trời kia! Trời sắp mưa rồi.)</p>
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■ BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

Bài 1: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc:

- I love London. I (probably / go) _____ there next year.
- What (wear / you) _____ at the party tonight?
- I haven't made up my mind yet. But I think I (find) _____ something nice in my mum's wardrobe.
- I completely forget about this. Give me a moment, I (do) _____ it now.
- Tonight, I (stay) _____ home. I've rented a video.
- I feel dreadful. I (be) _____ sick.
- If you have any problem, I (help) _____ you.
- The weather forecast says it (not/ rain) _____ tomorrow.
- I promise that I (not/ come) _____ late.
- Look at those clouds. It (rain) _____ now.

Bài 2: Hoàn thành các câu sau sử dụng dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.

- I have bought two tickets. My wife and I _____ (see) a movie tonight.
- Mary thinks Peter _____ (get) the job.
- A: "I _____ (move) from my house tomorrow. I have packed everything"
B: "I _____ (come) and help you."
- If I have enough money, I _____ (buy) a new car.
- I _____ (be) there at four o'clock, I promise.
- The meeting _____ (take) place at 4 p.m.
- If you eat all of that cake, you _____ (feel) sick.
- They _____ (be) at home at 10 o'clock because their son is staying alone at home.

9. Perhaps she _____ (not / be) able to come tomorrow.
10. Because of the train delay, the meeting _____ (not / take) place at 10 o'clock.
11. If it rains, they _____ (not / go) to the seaside.
12. In my opinion, she _____ (fail) the exam.
13. He _____ (sell) the car if he doesn't have enough money to build a new house.
14. She is very tired, she _____ (take) a rest.
15. According to the weather forecast, it _____ (not / rain) this weekend.
16. If you lose your job, what _____ (you / do)?
17. In your opinion, _____ (she / be) a good teacher?
18. What time _____ (the sun / set) today?
19. Do you think she _____ (get) the money from her boss?
20. _____ (you/ take) the children to the cinema this weekend? I have seen some tickets on the table.