

PRESENT TIME

Exercise 27. Warm-up. (Chart 1-6)

Circle the correct completions. *Chọn câu trả lời đúng.*

CHARLIE: Shhh! I _____ something on our roof.

a. hear

b. am hearing

I _____ there is a person up there.

a. think

b. am thinking

DAD: I _____.

a. don't know

b. am not knowing

It _____ more like a small animal, maybe a cat or squirrel.

a. sounds

b. is sounding



1-6 Non-Action Verbs (Động từ chỉ trạng thái)

(a) I *know* Ms. Chen.

INCORRECT: I am knowing Ms. Chen.

(b) I'm hungry. I *want* a sandwich.

INCORRECT: I am wanting a sandwich.

(c) This book *belongs* to Mikhail.

INCORRECT: This book is belonging to Mikhail.

Some verbs are generally not used in progressive tenses. These verbs are called "non-action verbs." They express a situation that exists, not an action in progress.

Một số động từ thường không được sử dụng ở các thì tiếp diễn. Những động từ này được gọi là "động từ chỉ trạng thái", dùng để diễn tả trạng thái, cảm xúc, không phải là một hành động đang diễn ra.

Non-action Verbs

hear	believe	be	own	need	like	forget
see	think	exist	have	want	love	remember
sound	understand		possess	prefer	hate	
	know	seem	belong			agree
	mean	look like				disagree

COMPARE:

(d) I *think* that grammar is easy.

(e) I *am thinking* about grammar right now.

(f) Tom *has* a car.

(g) I'm *having* a good time

Think and **have** can be used in the progressive.

In (d): When **think** means "believe," it is non-progressive.

In (e): When **think** expresses thoughts that are going through a person's mind, it can be progressive.

In (f): When **have** means "own" or expresses possession, it is not used in the progressive.

In (g): In expressions where **have** does not mean "own"

(e.g., *have a good time, have a bad time, have trouble, have a problem, have lunch, have a snack, have company, have an operation*),



have can be used in the progressive.

Think và **have** có thể được sử dụng trong thì tiếp diễn.

- Ở ví dụ (d): Khi **think** có nghĩa là "tin" thì không được dùng ở thì tiếp diễn.

- Ở ví dụ (e): Khi **think** thể hiện những suy nghĩ đang diễn ra trong tâm trí của một người thì có thể được dùng ở thì tiếp diễn.

- Trong ví dụ (f): Khi **have** có nghĩa là "sở hữu" hoặc thể hiện sự chiếm hữu thì không được dùng ở thì tiếp diễn.

- Trong ví dụ (g): Khi **have** được dùng để biểu lộ (cảm xúc) và không mang nghĩa "sở hữu".

(ví dụ: có một khoảng thời gian vui vẻ, có một khoảng thời gian tồi tệ, gặp khó khăn, gặp vấn đề, ăn nhẹ, ăn trưa, có khách, phải giải phẫu), **have** có thể được sử dụng trong thì tiếp diễn.

Exercise 28. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-6)

Choose the correct responses. **Chọn câu trả lời đúng**

1. A: What do you like better: coffee or tea?

B: I _____ tea.

a. am preferring

b. prefer



2. A: Can you help me set the table for dinner?

B: In a minute. I _____ my report.

a. am finishing

b. finish

3. A: Are you busy?

B: I _____ a few minutes.

a. have

b. am having



4. A: _____ a good time?

a. Are you having

b. Do you have

B: Yes, I _____ myself.

a. am enjoying

b. I enjoy

5. A: There's goes Salma on her new racing bike.

B: Yeah, she really _____ bikes.

a. is loving

b. loves

A: That's for sure! She _____ several.

a. is owning

b. owns



Exercise 29. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-6)

Complete the sentences with the simple present or present progressive form of **think** and **have**.

Hoàn thành các câu sau bằng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn của **think** và **have**.

1. A: How is your new job going?

B: Pretty good. I (think) think I am doing okay.

2. A: You look upset. What's on your mind?

B: I'm worried about my daughter. I (think) _____ she's in trouble.

3. A: You look far away*. What's on your mind?

B: I (think) _____ about my vacation next week. I can't wait!

4. A: Hey, there! How's the party going?

B: Great! We (have) _____ a lot of fun.

5. A: Could I borrow some money?

B: Sorry, I only (have) _____ a little change** on me.



Look far away: nhìn xa xăm

Change (n) tiền lẻ

Exercise 30. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-6)

Complete the sentences. Use the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

Hoàn thành các câu sau. Sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn của các động từ trong ngoặc.

1. Right now I (look) am looking out the window. I (see) see a window washer on a ladder.

2. A: (you, need) _____ some help, Mrs. Bernini?

(you, want) _____ me to carry that box for you?

B: Yes, thank you. That's very nice of you.

3. A: Who is that man? I (think) _____ that I (know) _____ him, but I (forget) _____ his name.

B: That's Mr. Martinez.

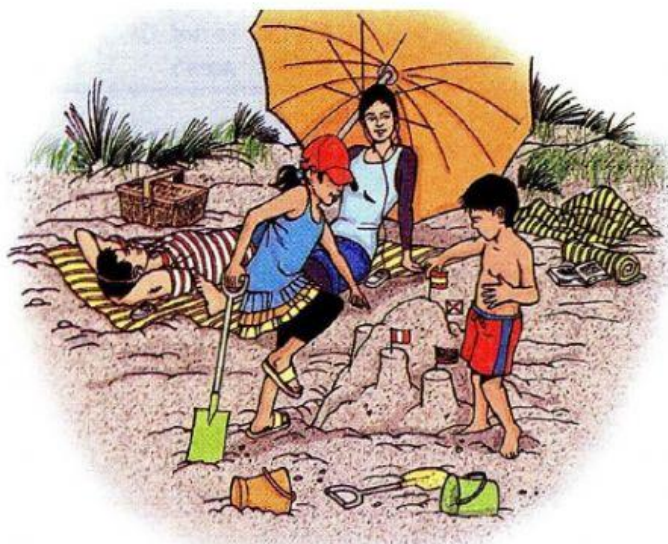
A: That's right! I (remember) _____ him now.

4. A: (you, believe) _____ in ghosts?

B: No. In my opinion, ghosts (exist) _____ only in people's imaginations.



5. Right now the children (be) _____ at the beach. They (have) _____ a good time. They (have) _____ shovels, and they (build) _____ a sandcastle. They (like) _____ to build big sandcastles. Their parents (lie) _____ on the beach and (listen) _____ to music. They (listen, not) _____ to their children's conversations, but they (hear) _____ them anyway.



Exercise 31. Warm up. (Chart 1-7)

Choose the correct response for each question. **Chọn câu trả lời đúng.**

1. Does Janet eat fish?

- a. Yes, she does. b. Yes, she is. c. Yes, she eats.

2. Do you eat fish?

- a. No, I don't. b. No, I am not. c. No, I don't eat.

3. Are you vegetarian?

- a. Yes, I do. b. Yes, I am. c. Yes, I like.



1-7 Present Verbs: Short Answers to Yes/ No Questions

(Động từ thì hiện tại: Câu trả lời ngắn cho câu hỏi Yes/ No)

	Question	Short Answer	Long Answer
QUESTIONS WITH DO/DOES	<i>Does Bob like tea?</i>	Yes, he does . No, he doesn't .	Yes, he likes tea. No, he doesn't like tea.
	<i>Do you like tea?</i>	Yes, I do . No, I don't .	Yes, I like tea. No, I don't like tea.

QUESTIONS WITH BE	<i>Are you studying?</i>	Yes, I am . No, I'm not .	Yes, I am (I'm) studying. No, I'm not studying.
	<i>Is Yoko a student?</i>	Yes, she is . No, she's not . or No, she isn't .	Yes, she is (she's) a student. No, she's not a student. OR No, she isn't a student.
	<i>Are they studying?</i>	Yes, they are . No, they 're not . or No, they aren't .	Yes, they are (they're) studying. No, they're not studying. OR No, they aren't studying.

* Am, is, and are không rút gọn với đại từ trong câu trả lời ngắn.

CÂU TRẢ LỜI SAI: Yes, I'm. Yes, she's. Yes, they're.

Exercise 32. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-7)

Complete the conversations. Use the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses. Give short answers to the questions as necessary.

Hoàn thành các đoạn hội thoại sau. Sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn của các động từ trong ngoặc. Trả lời ngắn gọn các câu hỏi nếu cần.

1. A: (Tanya, have) Does Tanya have a bike?

B: Yes, she does. She (have) has a racing bike.

2. A: (it, rain) _____ right now?

B: No, _____. At least, I (think, not) _____ so.

3. A: (your friends, write) _____ a lot of emails?

B: Yes, _____. I (get) _____ lots of emails all the time.

4. A: (the weather, affect*) _____ your mood?

B: Yes, _____. I (get) _____ grumpy when it's rainy.

5. A: (Jean, study) _____ at the library this evening?

B: No, _____. She (be) _____ at the gym. She
(play) _____ table tennis with her friend.

A: (Jean, play) _____ table tennis every evening?

B: No, _____. She usually (study) _____ at the library.

A: (she, be) _____ a good player?

B: Yes, _____. She (play) _____ table tennis a lot.

A: (you, play) _____ table tennis?

B: Yes, _____. But I (be, not) _____ very good.



"If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together." —African proverb

Nếu bạn muốn đi nhanh, hãy đi một mình. Nếu bạn muốn đi xa, hãy đi cùng nhau.
