

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../20...

Class: GOLD A2

Tel: 038 255 2594

GOLD EXPERIENCE A2: UNIT 8 - WILD WORLD

GRAMMAR

A. GRAMMAR

I. The Present Perfect tense (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành):

1. Cấu trúc:

(+)	S + have/ has + PII	<i>S = I/ We/ You/ They + have</i> <i>S = He/ She/ It + has</i>
(-)	S + have/ has + not + PII	haven't = have not hasn't = has not
(?)	Have/Has + S + PII?	Yes, S + have/ has. No, S + haven't / hasn't.

2. Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả một hành động diễn ra trong quá khứ và vẫn còn tiếp diễn đến hiện tại.

Ví dụ: They **have been married** for nearly fifty years. (*Họ đã kết hôn được gần 50 năm*).

- Diễn tả hành động đã hoàn thành cho tới thời điểm hiện tại mà không đề cập tới nó xảy ra khi nào.

Ví dụ: He **has lost** my key. (*Anh ấy đã làm mất chìa khóa của tôi*).

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- recently, lately (*gần đây*), already (*đã rồi*), before (*trước đây*), yet (*chưa*), just (*vừa mới*), ...

- for + quãng thời gian (for a year, for a long time, for 2 months, ...): *trong vòng*

Ví dụ: She **has taught** German here for 2 years. (*Cô ấy đã dạy tiếng Đức ở đây trong 2 năm*).

- since + mốc/điểm thời gian (since 1992, since June, ...): *kể từ khi*

Ví dụ: She **has taught** German here since 2011. (*Cô ấy dạy tiếng Đức ở đây từ năm 2011*).

II. The Present Perfect tense with *ever* and *never*:

1. Cách dùng Ever (*vào bất kỳ thời điểm nào, đã từng*):

- Ever xuất hiện trong câu hỏi và câu phủ định:

Ví dụ: **Has** she **ever** met the Prime Minister? (*Cô ấy đã từng gặp Thủ tướng chưa?*)

They **haven't ever** been to Europe. (*Họ chưa từng đến châu Âu*).

- **Ever** xuất hiện trong câu khẳng định nhưng trong mẫu câu: *nothing... ever, nobody... ever, hardly...ever*

Ví dụ: **Nothing** like this has **ever** happened to us. (*Không có gì như thế này đã từng xảy ra với chúng tôi.*)

2. Cách dùng **Never** (*chưa bao giờ trước đây, chưa từng*):

Ví dụ: She **has never** been a friend of ours. (*Cô ấy chưa bao giờ là một người bạn của chúng tôi.*)

* **Lưu ý:** Bạn không được dùng **never** + **not** cùng lúc

* **Ví dụ:** I **haven't never** been to Italy. (*cách dùng sai*)

⇒ I have **never** been to Italy. (*cách dùng đúng*)

B. HOMEWORK:

I. Complete using the correct Present Perfect Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

0. Sue **has been** (be) a tour guide since she left university.

1. I _____ (see) this film already.

2. John and Julie _____ (have) their car for about a year.

3. She _____ (not / take) her driving test yet.

4. _____ (you / ride) into town on your new bike yet?

5. This new computer _____ (make) my life a lot easier.

II. Answer the question based on the given words.

0. *Would you like something to eat?*

→ No, thanks. **I have just had lunch.** (I / just / have / lunch)

1. Do you know where Julia is?

→ Yes, _____. (I / just / see / her)

2. What time is David leaving?

→ _____. (He / already / leave)

3. What's in the newspaper today?

→ I don't know _____. (I / not / read / it / yet)

4. Is Sue coming to the cinema with us?

→ No, _____. (She / already / see / the film)

5. What does Tim think about your plan?

→ _____. (We / not / tell / him / yet)

III. Complete the sentences using *ever* or *never*:

0. I have never seen her do that.
1. I've had trouble _____ since I bought it.
2. I am surprised that you have _____ done it before.
3. This is the first time I've _____ been to England.
4. Nobody has _____ said that to me before.
5. I think I have _____ really known you.

IV. Each sentence has a mistake. Find and correct it:

0. I haven't never been to Italy. haven't → have
1. I haven't cutted my hair since last June. _____ → _____
2. The lesson haven't started yet. _____ → _____
3. I am worried that I hasn't still finished my homework yet. _____ → _____
4. He has been at his computer since seven hours. _____ → _____
5. She hasn't received any good news since a long time. _____ → _____

V. Complete the answers for below questions with verbs in the box. Some sentences are positive and some negative.

meet	read	have	be	eat	play
------	------	------	----	-----	------

0. What's Mark's sister like?
→ I've no idea. I have never met her.
1. Is everything going well?
→ Yes, we _____ any problems so far.
2. Are you hungry?
→ Yes. I _____ much today.
3. Can you play chess?
→ Yes, but _____ for ages.
4. Is Brussels an interesting place?
→ I've no idea. _____ there.
5. What's that book like?
→ I don't know. _____ it.

VI. Complete the conversation using the Present Perfect Tense and the Past Simple Tense:

Mother: I want to prepare dinner. (0) _____ **Have you washed** _____ (you / wash) the dishes yet?

Daughter: I washed the dishes yesterday, but I (1) _____ (not / have) the time yet to do it today.

Mother: (2) _____ (you / already / do) your homework?

Daughter: No, I (3) _____ (just / come) home from school.

Mother: You (4) _____ (come) home from school two hours ago!

Daughter: Well, but my friend Lucy called when I arrived and I (5) _____ (just / finish) the phone call.

Mother: Didn't you see Lucy at school in the morning?

Daughter: Yes, but we (6) _____ (not / have) time to talk then.

VII. Read the situations and write sentences as shown in the example.

0. Today, Elly and James learn about Shakespeare's plays at school.

Elly asks: Have you read Hamlet?

James says: No, I haven't read any of Shakespeare's plays.

1. Jack is driving a car, but he's very nervous and not sure what to do.

You ask: Have _____?

He says: No, this is the first _____.

2. Ben is playing tennis. He's not good at it and he doesn't know the rules.

You ask: Have _____?

He says: No, this is the first _____.

3. Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable.

You ask: _____?

She says: No, this is the first _____.

4. Maria is in Japan. She has just arrived and it's very new for her.

You ask: _____?

She says: No, this is the first _____.

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Past fashions

Fashions change all the (19)..... Up until the nineteenth century, for example, it was quite normal, to (20)..... boys in girls' clothes. One reason was because clothes were very expensive and dresses were easier for growing boys to wear, than trousers. Usually, parents (21)..... boys to wear trousers after their eighth birthday.

When boys from poorer families started wearing trousers, they often started work (22)..... after. For all families, rich or poor, there was often a special party for boys when they began to wear trousers. The parents also (23)..... photos of the boy in his new trousers.

Today, this fashion seems strange to us. Boys don't have to wear dresses and many girls (24)..... jeans or trousers and not skirts or dresses.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|----------|------------|
| 19. | A. time | B. hour | C. minute |
| 20. | A. cover | B. dress | C. fill |
| 21. | A. allowed | B. gave | C. offered |
| 22. | A. even | B. soon | C. yet |
| 23. | A. put | B. took | C. caught |
| 24. | A. think | B. hope | C. prefer |

Các con làm bài nghe theo link sau (11p0s – 14p20s):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6QrGMJAF7f0>

Questions 11–15

For each question, choose the correct answer.

You will hear Vivien and Tom talking about their meals last night.

11 The table in Vivien's restaurant was

- A** too big.
- B** too small.
- C** too round.

12 Vivien's restaurant

- A** had special food for people like Monica.
- B** had a lot of dishes on the menu.
- C** didn't have vegetarian dishes.

13 At Vivien's restaurant, Mark

- A** changed his order.
- B** ordered chicken.
- C** had steak.

14 At Tom's restaurant,

- A** the dessert was the best part of the meal.
- B** everything was delicious, but not the dessert.
- C** the food was delicious, but the dessert wasn't as good as the rest of the meal.

15 Tom

- A** paid too much for his meal.
- B** paid less than the full price for his meal.
- C** fixed the problem with the bill after half an hour.