MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____ **Date:** …/.../20…

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GOLD EXPERIENCE A2+: UNIT 8 - GETTING AWAY

GRAMMAR

A. Grammar

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

1. Cấu trúc:

(+)	**S + have/ has + PII**	S = I/ We/ You/ They + have S = He/ She/ It + has
(-)	**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 *(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*
- since + mốc/điểm thời gian (since 1992, since June ...): *kể từ khi*

II. The Present Perfect tense with *for* and *since*:

1. Cách dùng *For (trong khoảng thời gian)*:

- For + quãng thời gian: for six years, for a week, for a month, for hours, for a long time, etc.

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

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2. Cách dùng *Since (kể từ khi)*:

- Since + mốc/điểm thời gian: since this morning, since last week, since yesterday, since I was a child, since Wednesday, since 2 o'clock, etc.

Ví dụ: Alice has been married **since** March 2nd. *(Alice đã kết hôn từ ngày 2 tháng 3).*

They have been at the hotel **since** last Tuesday. *(Họ đã ở khách sạn từ thứ Ba tuần trước).*

B. HOMEWORK:

I. Complete the sentences using *since* or *for*:

0. It has rained without interruption ***for*** *three days.*

1. **A:** How long have you lived in the USA?
   B: I have lived in the USA _____ one year.
2. **A:** How long has Marie been a nurse?
   B: She has been a nurse _____ April.
3. Guy has known Joanna _____ they were at primary school.
4. **A:** How long has Kang played badminton?
   B: He has played badminton _____ a long time.
5. The cat hasn't eaten anything _____ yesterday.

II. 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'd better take a bath. I _____ **(not / take)** one since Sunday.
2. I don't keep in touch with Alan and we _____ **(not / call)** each other for 6 months.
3. _____ **(you / ride)** into town on your new bike yet?
4. They _____ **(be)** at the hotel for a week
5. Lisa _____ **(teach)** at this school since 1965.

III. 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. Dir has lived in London for 1995.	_____	→	_____

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3. She hasn't received any good news since a long time. _____ → _____

4. He has been at his computer since seven hours. _____ → _____

5. I am worried that I hasn't still finished my homework yet. _____ → _____

IV. Complete the answers for below questions. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use these verbs.

~~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.

V. 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 _____.

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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 _____.

VI. Complete the blog post about action cameras using *since* and *for*.

I have wanted an action camera *(0)* ***for*** ages. In fact, I have wanted an action camera (1) _____ I first saw one on TV in 2014. (2) _____ then, sales of action cameras have grown enormously, and now it seems that everyone has one! Action cameras film activities, but they move with the activities, too. That's why, (3) _____ they first appeared, they've become so popular in sports photography. Film-makers have also used action cameras (4) _____ years now – did you know they used action cameras to make the film Martian? Mum and Dad have known (5) _____ a long time how much I want one. I hope I get one next Christmas!

VII. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

0. My parents got married 17 years ago. ***(be, for)***

→ ***My parents have been married for 17 years***.

1. Jerry bought 2 new houses in 2008 and 2010. **(buy, for)**

   → _____.

2. We moved to our house in 1996. **(live, for)**

   → _____.

3. I got my cat, Blacky, as a birthday present last year. **(have, since)**

   → _____.

4. Maggie and I met for the first time last winter. **(know, for)**

   → _____.

5. Carol fell out with her boyfriend last night. **(not, speak, since)**

   → _____.

6. The Greens bought their car in the summer in 2002. **(have, for)**

   → _____.

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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

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KET Collins 2020 – Test 8 – Part 3

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.

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