

PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT

Exercise 25. Let's talk: pairwork. (Chart 4-5)

Answer the questions. Use the present perfect and the simple past.

Trả lời các câu hỏi sau. Sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành và quá khứ đơn.

Example:

A: *What countries have you been to?*

B: *I've been to Norway and Finland.*

A: *When were you in Norway?*

B: *I was in Norway three years ago.*



1. What countries have you been to?

When were you in there?

2. Where are some interesting places you have lived?

When did you live in there?

3. What are some interesting / unusual / scary things you have done in your lifetime?

When did you do that?

4. What are some helpful things (for a friend / your family / your community) you have done in your lifetime?

When did you do that?



Exercise 26. Listening. (Charts 2-4 and 4-5)

For each item, you will hear two complete sentences and then the beginning of a third sentence. Complete the third sentence with the past participle of the verb you heard in the two sentences.

Trong mỗi mục, bạn sẽ được nghe hai câu hoàn chỉnh và phần đầu của câu thứ ba. Hoàn thành câu thứ ba với động từ ở dạng quá khứ phân từ mà bạn nghe được trong hai câu đó.

Example: You will hear: I eat vegetables every day. I ate vegetables for dinner last night.

I have ...
You will write: I have eaten vegetables every day for a long time.



1. Since Friday, I have _____ a lot of money.
2. All week, I have _____ big breakfasts.
3. Today, I have already _____ several emails.
4. I just finished dinner, and I have _____ a nice tip.
5. Since I was a teenager, I have _____ in late on weekends.
6. All my life, I have _____ very carefully.
7. Since I was little, I have _____ in the shower.

Exercise 27. Game. (Charts 2-4 and 4-5)

Write down two statements about yourself, one in the simple past tense and one in the present perfect tense. Make one statement true and one statement false.

Viết hai câu về bản thân bạn, một câu ở thì quá khứ đơn và một câu ở hiện tại hoàn thành. Trong hai câu đó, viết một câu đúng và một câu sai về bản thân bạn.

Example:

I've never cooked dinner.

I saw a famous person last year.



Exercise 28. Warm-up. (Chart 4-6)

Complete the sentences with time information. Hoàn thành các câu sau với thông tin về thời gian đúng với bạn.

1. I am sitting at my desk right now. I have been sitting at my desk since _____

2. I am looking at my book. I have been looking at my book for _____

4-6 Present Perfect Progressive (Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)



Al and Ann are in their car right now. They are driving home. It is now four o'clock.

(a) They **have been driving** since two o'clock.

(b) They **have been driving** for two hours. They will be home soon.



The PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE talks about *how long* an activity has been in progress before now.

NOTE: Time expressions with **since**, as in (a), and **for**, as in (b), are frequently used with this tense.

STATEMENT:

have/has + been + -ing

HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN diễn tả một hoạt động đã diễn ra trong bao lâu trước đây.

LƯU Ý: Các biểu thức thời gian với **since**, như trong (a) và **for**, như trong (b), thường được sử dụng với thì này.

KHẲNG ĐỊNH:

have / has + been + -ing

(c) How long **have they been driving**?

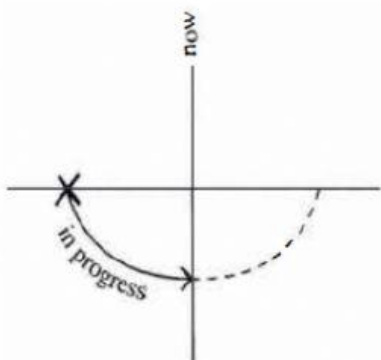
QUESTION: (NGHI VẤN)

have/has + subject + been + -ing

Present Progressive vs. Present Perfect Progressive

(Hiện tại tiếp diễn và Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

Present Progressive



(d) Po **is sitting** in class right now.

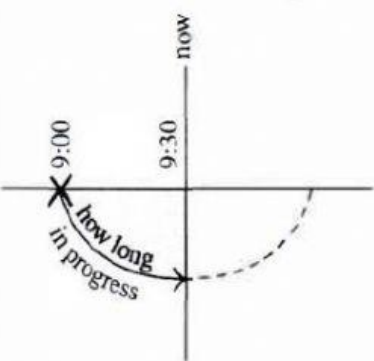



The PRESENT PROGRESSIVE describes an activity that is in progress right now, as in (d). It does not discuss duration (length of time).

INCORRECT: *Po has been sitting in class right now*

HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN mô tả một hoạt động đang diễn ra ngay bây giờ, như trong (d), nhưng không nói về thời lượng (độ dài của thời gian).

SAI: *Po has been sitting in class right now*

<p>Present Perfect Progressive</p> 	<p>Po is sitting at his desk in class. He sat down at nine o'clock. It is now nine-thirty.</p> <p>(e) Po has been sitting in class since nine o'clock.</p> <p>(f) Po has been sitting in class for thirty minutes.</p>	<p>The PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE expresses the duration (length of time) of an activity that began in the past and is in progress right now.</p> <p><i>INCORRECT: Po is sitting in class since nine o'clock.</i></p> <p>HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN diễn tả khoảng thời gian của một hoạt động đã bắt đầu trong quá khứ và đang diễn ra ngay bây giờ.</p> <p><i>SAI: Po is sitting in class since nine o'clock.</i></p>
<p>(g) CORRECT: <i>I know Yoko.</i></p> <p>(h) INCORRECT: <i>I am knowing Yoko.</i></p> <p>(i) CORRECT: <i>I have known Yoko for two years.</i></p> <p>(j) INCORRECT: <i>I have been knowing Yoko for two years.</i></p> 	<p>NOTE: Non-action verbs (e.g., know, like, own, belong) are generally not used in the progressive tenses.*</p> <p>In (i): With non-action verbs, the present perfect is used with since or for to express the duration of a situation that began in the past and continues to the present.</p> <p>LƯU Ý: Các động từ trạng thái (ví dụ: know, like, own, belong) thường không được sử dụng trong các thì tiếp diễn.</p> <p>Ở (i): Với động từ trạng thái, thì hiện tại hoàn thành được sử dụng với since hoặc for để thể hiện khoảng thời gian của một tình huống đã bắt đầu trong quá khứ và tiếp tục hiện tại.</p>	

Exercise 29. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-6)

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

Hoàn thành các câu sau. Dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn cho các động từ trong ngoặc.

1. I (sit) *am sitting* in the cafeteria right now. I (sit) *have been sitting* here since twelve o'clock.

2. Kate is standing at the corner. She (wait) _____ for the bus. She (wait) _____ for the bus for twenty minutes.

3. Scott and Rebecca (talk) _____ on the phone right now. They (talk) _____ on the phone for over an hour.

4. Right now we're in class. We (do) _____ an exercise. We (do) _____ this exercise for a couple of minutes.

5. A: You look busy right now. What (you, do) _____?

B: I (work) _____ on my physics experiment. It's a difficult experiment.

A: How long (you, work) _____ on it?

B: I started planning it last January. I (work) _____ on it since then.

Exercise 30. Let's talk. (Chart 4-6)

Answer the questions. *Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.*

Example:

TEACHER: Where are you living?

STUDENT A: I'm living in an apartment on Fourth Avenue.

TEACHER: How long have you been living there?

STUDENT A: I've been living there since last September.



1. Right now you are sitting in class. How long have you been sitting here?

I've been sitting here _____.

2. When did you first begin to study English? How long have you been studying English?

I began to study English _____. I've been studying English _____.

3. I began to teach English in 2020. How long have I been teaching English?

You have been teaching English _____.

4. I began to work at this school in January. How long have I been working here?

You have been working here _____.

5. What are we doing right now? How long have we been doing it?

I am _____ right now. I've been doing it _____.

6. When did you first ride a bicycle? How long have you been riding?

I rode a bicycle _____. I've been riding _____.

7. How old were you when you started to drink coffee? How long have you been drinking coffee?

I started to drink coffee when I _____. I've been drinking coffee _____.

Exercise 31. Listening. (Charts 4-2 -> 4-6)

Part I. When speakers use the present perfect in everyday speech, they often contract **have** and **has** with nouns. Listen to the sentences and notice the contractions.

Khi người nói sử dụng hiện tại hoàn thành trong lời nói hằng ngày, họ thường rút gọn **have** và **has** với danh từ. Nghe các câu sau, chú ý đến các chỗ rút gọn.

1. Jane has been out of town for two days.
2. My parents have been active in politics for 40 years.
3. My friends have moved into a new apartment.
4. I'm sorry. Your credit card has expired.
5. Bob has been traveling in Montreal since last Tuesday.
6. You're the first one here. No one else* has come yet.



Part II. Listen to the sentences. Complete them with the words you hear: **noun + have/has**. Nghe các câu sau đây. Hoàn thành câu với những từ bạn nghe được dạng **noun + have/has**.

1. The weather has been warm since the beginning of April.
2. This _____ been unusually warm.
3. My _____ been living in the same house for 25 years.
4. My _____ lived in the same town all their lives.
5. You slept late. Your _____ already gotten up and made breakfast.
6. My _____ planned a going-away party for me. I'm moving back to my hometown.
7. I'm afraid your _____ been getting a little sloppy.
8. My _____ traveled a lot. She's visited many different countries.



Sloppy (adj) cẩu thả, lười thôi

Every struggle in your life has shaped you into the person you are today. Be thankful for the hard times, they can only make you stronger.

Mỗi cuộc đấu tranh trong cuộc sống đã hình thành nên bạn của ngày hôm nay. Hãy cảm ơn những lúc khó khăn, vì chúng khiến bạn trở nên mạnh mẽ hơn.