

PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT

Exercise 32. Warm-up. (Chart 4-7)

Read the situations and answer the questions. **Đọc các tình huống sau và trả lời câu hỏi.**

SITUATION 1:

Roger is having trouble with math. I am helping him with his homework tonight. I **have been helping** him since 6:00.



SITUATION 2:

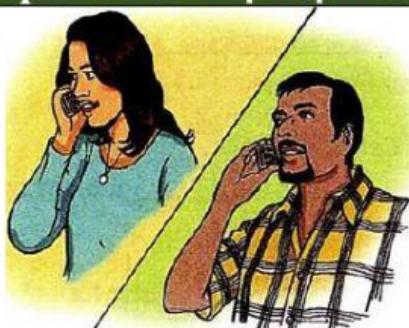
Roger is moving to a new apartment. I **have helped** him move furniture several times this week.

SITUATION 3:

I sure was busy last week. I **helped** Roger with his homework and I **helped** him move to a new apartment.

- In which situation does the speaker emphasize the duration or the time that something continues?
- In which situation(s) is the speaker finished with the activity?
- Do you think the activity in situation 1 or 2 is more recent?

4-7 Present Perfect Progressive vs. Present Perfect (Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn và Hiện tại hoàn thành)



Present Perfect Progressive (Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

(a) Gina and Tarik are talking on the phone.
They **have been talking** on the phone for 20 minutes.

The PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE expresses the **duration of present activities**, using action verbs, as in (a). The activity began in the past and is still in progress.

Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn diễn tả khoảng thời gian xảy ra của các hoạt động hiện tại, sử dụng các động từ hành động, như trong câu (a). Hoạt động đã bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn đang diễn ra.

<p>(b) Gina has talked to Tarik on the phone many times (before now).</p> <p>(c) INCORRECT: Gina <i>has been talking to Tarik on the phone many times.</i></p> <p>(d) Gina has known Tarik for two years.</p> <p>(e) INCORRECT: Gina <i>has been knowing Tarik for two years.</i></p>	<p>The PRESENT PERFECT expresses (1) repeated activities that occur at unspecified times in the past, as in (b), OR (2) the duration of present situations, as in (d), using non-action verbs.</p> <p>Hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả</p> <p>(1) các hoạt động lặp lại xảy ra vào những thời điểm không xác định trong quá khứ, như trong (b), HOẶC</p> <p>(2) khoảng thời gian của các tình huống hiện tại, như trong câu (d), sử dụng các động từ trạng thái.</p>
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Present Perfect Progressive and Present Perfect

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

<p>(f) I have been living here for six months. OR</p> <p>(g) I have lived here for six months.</p> <p>(h) Ed has been wearing glasses since he was ten. OR Ed has worn glasses since he was ten.</p> <p>(i) I've been going to school ever since I was five years old. OR I've gone to school ever since I was five years old.</p>	<p>For some (not all) verbs, duration can be expressed by either the present perfect or the present perfect progressive. Examples (f) and (g) have essentially the same meaning, and both are correct. Often either tense can be used with verbs that express the duration of usual or habitual activities/situations (things that happen daily or regularly), e.g., <i>live, work, teach, smoke, wear glasses, play chess, go to school, read the same newspaper every morning, etc</i></p> <p>Đối với một số động từ (không phải tất cả), khoảng thời gian có thể được diễn tả bằng thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn.</p> <p>Ví dụ (f) và (g) về cơ bản có cùng ý nghĩa và cả hai đều đúng.</p> <p>Thông thường một trong hai thì có thể được sử dụng với các động từ biểu thị khoảng thời gian của các hoạt động / tình huống thông thường hoặc thói quen (những việc xảy ra hàng ngày hoặc thường xuyên), ví dụ: sống, làm việc, dạy học, hút thuốc, đeo kính, chơi cờ, đi học, đọc cùng một tờ báo mỗi sáng, v.v.</p>
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Exercise 33. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-7)

Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect or the present perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses. In some sentences, either form is possible.

Hoàn thành các câu sau. Sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn cho các động từ trong ngoặc. Trong một số câu có thể có một trong hai dạng.

1. A: I'm tired. We (hike) have been hiking for more than an hour.

B: Well, let's stop and rest for a while.



2. A: Is the hike to Glacier Lake difficult?

B: No, not at all. I (hike) have hiked it many times with my kids.

3. A: Do you like it here?

B: I (live) have been living/ have lived here for only a short while. I don't know yet.

4. A: My eyes are getting tired. I (read) _____

for two hours. I think I'll take a break.



B: Good idea.

5. A: I (read) _____ this same page in my chemistry book three times, and I still don't understand it.

B: Maybe I can help.

6. A: Do you like the Edgewater Inn?

B: Very much. I (stay) _____ there at least a dozen times. It's my favorite hotel.

7. A: The baby's crying. Shouldn't we do something?

He (cry) _____ for several minutes.

B: I'll go check.

8. A: Who's your daughter's teacher for next year?

B: I think her name is Mrs. Jackson.

A: She's one of the best teachers at the elementary school. She (teach) _____ kindergarten for twenty years.



9. A: Ed (play) _____ tennis for ten years,

but he still doesn't have a good serve.

B: Neither do I, and I (play) _____ tennis for twenty years.

10. A: Where does Mrs. Alvarez work?

B: At the power company. She (work) _____ there for fifteen years. She likes her job.

A: What about her husband?

B: He's currently unemployed, but he'll find a new job soon.

A: What kind of experience does he have?



B: He (work) _____ for two different accounting firms and at one of the bigger software companies. With his work experience, he won't have any trouble finding another job.

Exercise 34. Listening. (Chart 4-7)

Listen to the weather report. Then listen again and complete the sentences with the words you hear. Before you begin, you may want to check your understanding of these words: *hail, weather system, rough*.

Nghe bản báo cáo về thời tiết. Sau đó nghe lại và hoàn thành các câu sau bằng những từ bạn nghe được. Trước khi bắt đầu, tìm kiếm thông tin về những từ *hail, weather system, rough* có thể hữu ích cho bài tập này.

Today's Weather

The weather _____ certainly _____ today. Boy, what a day! _____ already _____ rain, wind, hail, and sun. So, what's in store for tonight? As you _____ probably _____, dark clouds _____. We have a weather system moving in that is going to bring colder temperatures and high winds. _____ all week that this system is coming, and it looks like tonight is it! _____ even _____ snow down south of us, and we could get some snow here too. So hang onto your hats! We may have a rough night ahead of us.

What's in store: điều gì sẽ xảy ra hoặc sẽ đến trong tương lai.

Exercise 35. Looking at grammar. (Chapters 1, 2, and 4)

Look at each pair of sentences. Check (✓) the sentences that express duration.

Xem các cặp câu. Đánh dấu vào những câu thể hiện khoảng thời gian.

1. a. *Rachel is taking* English classes.
 b. *Nadia has been taking* English classes for two months

2. a. *Ayako has been living* in Jerusalem for two years. She likes it there.
 b. *Beatriz has lived* in Jerusalem. She's also lived in Paris.

 She's lived in New York and Tokyo. She's lived in lots of cities.

3. a. *Jack has visited* his aunt and uncle many times.
 b. *Matt has been visiting* his aunt and uncle for the last three days.

4. a. *Cyril is talking* on the phone.



b. ____ Cyril *talks* on the phone a lot.

c. ____ Cyril *has been talking* to his boss on the phone for half an hour.

d. ____ Cyril *has talked* to his boss on the phone lots of times.

5. a. ____ Mr. Woods *walks* his dog in Forest Park every day.

b. ____ Mr. Woods *has walked* his dog in Forest Park many times.

c. ____ Mr. Woods *walked* his dog in Forest Park five times last week.

d. ____ Mr. Woods *is walking* his dog in Forest Park right now.

e. ____ Mr. Woods *has been walking* his dog in Forest Park since two o'clock

Exercise 36. Listening. (Charts 4-1 -> 4-7)

Listen to each conversation and choose the sentence (a. or b.) that best describes it.

Nghe từng đoạn hội thoại và chọn câu (a hoặc b) mô tả đúng đoạn hội thoại đó.

Example: You will hear: A: This movie is silly.

B: I agree. It's really dumb.

You will choose: (a) The couple *has been watching* a movie.

b. The couple *finished watching* a movie.

- a. The speakers *listened* to the radio *already*.
- b. The speakers *have been listening* to the radio.
- a. The man *lived* in Dubai *a year ago*.
- b. The man *still lives* in Dubai.
- a. The man *has called* the children *several times*.
- b. The man *called* the children *once*.
- a. The speakers *went to* a party and *are still there*.
- b. The speakers *went to* a party and *have already left*.



Exercise 37. Listening and speaking. (Chapters 1 -> 4)

Part I. Listen to the phone conversation between a mother and her daughter, Lara.

Nghe đoạn hội thoại giữa mẹ và con gái, Lara

A common illness

LARA: Hi, Mom. I was just calling to tell you that I can't come to your birthday party this weekend. I'm afraid I'm sick.

MOM: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

LARA: Yeah, I got sick Wednesday night, and it's just been getting worse.

MOM: Are you going to see a doctor?

LARA: I don't know. I don't want to go to a doctor if it's not serious.

MOM: Well, what symptoms have you been having?

LARA: I've had a cough, and now I have a fever.

MOM: Have you been taking any medicine?

LARA: Just over-the-counter stuff.

MOM: If your fever doesn't go away, I think you need to call a doctor.

LARA: Yeah, I probably will.

MOM: Well, call me tomorrow and let me know how you're doing.

LARA: Okay. I'll call you in the morning.

Symptom (n) triệu chứng	Over-the-counter: thuốc không cần bác sĩ kê đơn
Fever (n) sốt	

Part II. Complete the conversation. Hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại sau.

Possible symptoms:

a fever
a runny nose
a cough
nausea

chills
achiness
a headache
a sore throat

a stomachache
sneezing

A: Hi, Mom/Dad. I was just calling to tell you that I can't come to _____. I'm afraid I'm sick.

B: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

A: Yeah, I got sick Wednesday night, and it's just been getting worse.

B: Are you going to see a doctor?

A: I don't know. I don't want to go to a doctor if it's not serious.

B: Well, what symptoms have you been having?

A: I've had _____, and now I have _____.

B: Have you been taking any medicine?

A: Just over-the-counter stuff.

B: If your _____ doesn't go away, I think you need to call a doctor.

A: Yeah, I probably will.

B: Well, call me tomorrow and let me know how you're doing.

A: Okay. I'll call you in the morning.



A runny nose: sổ mũi

Chill: ớn lạnh

Nausea: buồn nôn

A sore throat: đau họng

Achiness: đau nhức

Sneezing: hắt xì

Exercise 38. looking at grammar. (Chapter 1 and Charts 4- 1 ++ 4-7)

Choose the correct verb. In some sentences, more than one answer may be possible.

Chọn động từ đúng. Trong một số câu có thể có nhiều hơn một đáp án.

1. I _____ the windows twice, and they still don't look clean.
a. am washing b. have washed c. have been washing

2. Please tell Mira to get off the phone. She _____ for over an hour.
a. is talking b. has talked c. has been talking

3. Where are you? I _____ at the mall for you to pick me up.
a. wait b. am waiting c. have been waiting

4. We _____ at the Lakes Resort once. We want to go back again.
a. stay b. have stayed c. have been staying

5. Where have you been? The baby _____, and I can't comfort her.
a. cries b. is crying c. has been crying



"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.