

Name: Date:

PRESENT PERFECT

(Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

1. Structure (Cấu trúc)

Khẳng định: S + have/has + V3/ed + (O)

Phủ định: S + have/has + not + V3/ed + (O)

Nghi vấn: Have/Has + S + V3/ed + (O)?

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: already, yet, just, never, ever, recently, so far, up to now, since, for.

2. Cách dùng

STT	Cách dùng (Uses)	Ví dụ (Examples)
1	Trải nghiệm trong cuộc sống: Diễn tả điều đã từng hoặc chưa từng làm, không nói rõ thời điểm. Thường dùng ever, never, before.	Have you ever visited Japan? (Bạn đã từng đến Nhật Bản chưa?)
2	Hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ và kéo dài đến hiện tại. Thường dùng since, for.	She has studied English for five years. (Cô ấy đã học tiếng Anh được 5 năm.)
3	Hành động vừa mới xảy ra. Thường dùng just, recently.	My father has just arrived home. (Bố tôi vừa mới về nhà.)
4	Hành động đã hoàn thành hoặc chưa hoàn thành tính đến hiện tại. Thường dùng already, yet.	I have already finished my homework. (Tôi đã làm xong bài tập về nhà rồi.)
5	Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng có kết quả ở hiện tại.	He has lost his keys, so he cannot open the door. (Anh ấy làm mất chìa khóa nên không thể mở cửa.)
6	Hành động lặp lại nhiều lần cho đến hiện tại. Thường dùng several times, many times, twice.	We have visited Da Nang three times. (Chúng tôi đã đến Đà Nẵng ba lần.)
7	Hành động xảy ra trong khoảng thời gian chưa kết thúc. Thường dùng today, this week, this year, so far.	I have read two books this week. (Tôi đã đọc hai cuốn sách trong tuần này.)
8	Diễn tả sự thay đổi hoặc phát triển theo thời gian. Thường dùng recently, over the years.	My English has improved a lot recently. (Tiếng Anh của tôi gần đây đã tiến bộ rất nhiều.)
9	Diễn tả lần đầu tiên làm một việc gì đó. Thường dùng This is the first time...	This is the first time I have eaten sushi. (Đây là lần đầu tiên tôi ăn sushi.)
10	Hỏi một trạng thái hoặc hoạt động đã kéo dài bao lâu. Thường dùng How long, since, for.	How long have you known your best friend? (Bạn đã quen bạn thân của mình bao lâu rồi?)

2. Signal Words – Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Dấu hiệu	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
Ever	Đã từng	Have you ever ridden a horse?
Never	Chưa bao giờ	She has never eaten sushi.
Just	Vừa mới	They have just arrived.
Already	Đã... rồi	He has already finished the test.
Yet	Chưa / đã... chưa	I haven't finished my work yet.
Since	Kể từ một mốc thời gian	We have lived here since 2020.
For	Trong một khoảng thời gian	I have known her for six years.

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Recently	Gần đây	She has recently changed her job.
So far	Cho đến nay	We have learned five units so far.
Before	Trước đây	I have seen this film before.

3. Important Grammar Notes – Những điểm cần lưu ý

Phân biệt	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
Since / For	Since + mốc thời gian; For + khoảng thời gian	since 2020 / for six years
Been / Gone	Been to: đã đến và trở về; Gone to: đã đi và chưa trở về	She has been to Japan. / She has gone to Japan.
Already / Yet	Already thường dùng trong câu khẳng định; Yet thường dùng cuối câu phủ định và nghi vấn	I've already eaten. / Have you eaten yet?
Present Perfect / Past Simple	Present Perfect: không xác định thời điểm quá khứ cụ thể; Past Simple: hành động xảy ra tại thời điểm quá khứ đã kết thúc	I have visited Hue. / I visited Hue last year.

3. Practice Exercises.

Exercise 1: Rewrite sentences using present perfect with “since / for”

Mẹo: Mốc thời gian (in 2020, in September...) đi với since; khoảng thời gian (three years, a month...) đi với for.

- They moved to Hanoi in 2020.
→ They _____ (live) in Hanoi since 2020.
- She began working here three years ago.
→ She _____ (work) here for three years.
- I last saw Minh a month ago.
→ I _____ (not see) Minh for a month.
- He got his driving licence in 2019.
→ He _____ (have) his driving licence since 2019.
- We started learning English at this centre in September.
→ We _____ (learn) English at this centre since September.
- My parents bought this house in 2017.
→ My parents _____ (own) this house since 2017.
- Anna started playing tennis four years ago.
→ Anna _____ (play) tennis for four years.
- We last visited our grandparents three months ago.
→ We _____ (not visit) them for three months.
- Tom joined the chess club in March.
→ Tom _____ (be) a member since March.
- I started using this laptop two weeks ago.
→ I _____ (use) this laptop for two weeks.

Exercise 2: Write the questions for each answer using present perfect.

Mẹo: Câu hỏi Yes/No: Have/Has + S + V3/ed?

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Câu hỏi Wh-: WH + have/has + S + V3/ed?

1. _____

She has finished the report.

2. _____

They have visited Da Nang.

3. _____

He has seen this film before.

4. _____

You have tried Vietnamese coffee.

5. _____

They have lived here for six years. (How long)

6. _____

She has cleaned her bedroom.

7. _____

They have already eaten breakfast.

8. _____

He has lost his schoolbag.

9. _____

We have studied English for five years. (How long)

10. _____

Mai has visited Singapore twice. (How many times)

Exercise 3. Choose the correct answer:

1. She ____ in this city since 2018.

A. lives B. lived C. has lived D. living

2. I ____ my homework yet.

A. don't finish B. haven't finished C. didn't finished D. hasn't finished

3. ____ you ever eaten durian?

A. Did B. Do C. Have D. Has

4. We ____ Sarah last week.

A. saw B. have seen C. see D. has seen

5. He ____ his keys, so he can't get in.

A. lost B. has lost C. loses D. is losing

6. My brother ____ his new bicycle three times this week.

A. rides B. rode C. has ridden D. riding

7. We ____ to the museum yesterday afternoon.

A. went B. have gone C. go D. has gone

8. ____ your sister finished her science project yet?

A. Have B. Has C. Did D. Does

9. They ____ their grandparents since last summer.

A. don't visit B. didn't visit C. hasn't visited D. haven't visited

10. I ____ my pencil case, so I cannot find my pens.

A. lose B. am losing C. have lost D. lost

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Exercise 4: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Mẹo: Xác định chủ ngữ để chọn have hay has, rồi dùng đúng dạng V3/ed.

1. I _____ (just / finish) my lunch.
2. She _____ (never / be) to Japan.
3. They _____ (not / hear) from us since May.
4. _____ you _____ (see) my phone?
5. The prices _____ (rise) a lot recently.
6. My father _____ (already / repair) the broken chair.
7. We _____ (not / finish) our group project yet.
8. _____ she _____ (ever / visit) London?
9. The children _____ (just / arrive) at school.
10. I _____ (read) two interesting books this month.

Exercise 5: Find the mistake and correct.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. She have worked here for two years. | Correction: _____ |
| 2. I has never eaten snails. | Correction: _____ |
| 3. They haven't finish the project yet. | Correction: _____ |
| 4. He has went home early. | Correction: _____ |
| 5. We have met him yesterday. | Correction: _____ |
| 6. He have already washed the dishes. | Correction: _____ |
| 7. We has visited this museum twice. | Correction: _____ |
| 8. She hasn't wrote the email yet. | Correction: _____ |
| 9. They have saw that movie before. | Correction: _____ |
| 10. I have bought this notebook last Monday. | Correction: _____ |

Exercise 6: Rewrite sentences using present perfect

Mẹo: Thêm have/has, đổi động từ sang V3 và đặt trạng từ (already, never, yet...) đúng vị trí.

1. we / already / buy / the tickets

2. she / not / answer / my message / yet

3. my brother / never / ride / a horse

4. they / live / here / since / 2015

5. how long / you / know / Tom?

6. I / just / finish / my homework

7. she / already / send / the invitation

8. they / not / visit / the new library / yet

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9. we / know / each other / for / five years

10. you / ever / try / Korean food ?

Exercise 7: Complete sentences with “since” or “for”

Mẹo: Tự hỏi: sau chỗ trống là một mốc thời gian (since) hay một khoảng thời gian (for)?

1. I have known her _____ ten years.
2. He has worked here _____ January.
3. We haven't talked _____ last week.
4. They have been friends _____ a long time.
5. She has studied French _____ she was a child.
6. My cousin has lived in Canada _____ 2021.
7. We have waited for the bus _____ half an hour.
8. She has not played basketball _____ last Friday.
9. They have studied together _____ three months.
10. I have liked this story _____ I was seven.

Exercise 8: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I have _____ (write) three emails today.
2. She has _____ (drive) to work.
3. We have _____ (choose) a new teacher.
4. The film has _____ (begin).
5. They have _____ (speak) to the manager.
6. The students have _____ (take) the test.
7. My mother has _____ (make) a cake.
8. We have _____ (find) the missing keys.
9. He has _____ (break) his glasses.
10. They have _____ (give) us helpful advice.

Exercise 9: Complete sentences with gone/ been

Mẹo: have been to = đã từng đến và đã quay về; have gone to = đã đi và hiện vẫn đang ở đó (hoặc đang trên đường).

1. “Where’s Lan?” – “She has _____ to the market; she’ll be back soon.”
2. I have _____ to Hue three times.
3. Have you ever _____ to a concert?
4. Mr. Nam isn’t here. He has _____ to a meeting.
5. They have never _____ to Europe.
6. Dad is not at home. He has _____ to the supermarket.
7. I have _____ to Hoi An twice with my family.
8. Has your teacher ever _____ to Australia?
9. The children have _____ to the playground; they are still there.
10. My aunt has never _____ to Thailand.

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Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks with “just / already / yet”

Mẹo: just = vừa mới; already = đã (thường trong câu khẳng định); yet = chưa/đã chưa (thường trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn, đứng cuối câu).

1. I have _____ eaten, so I'm not hungry.
2. Have you finished your homework _____?
3. The bus has _____ left; you missed it by a minute.
4. She hasn't replied _____.
5. "Shall I tell him the news?" – "No need. He has _____ heard it."
6. Have the students handed in their projects _____?
7. I have _____ finished cleaning my desk; it took only a minute.
8. She has _____ read that book, so she knows the ending.
9. We haven't chosen a team name _____.
10. The train has _____ arrived; the passengers are getting off now.

Exercise 11. Rewrite the sentence using given words without changing the meaning.

Mẹo: Các mẫu hay gặp: “started/began ... ago” → since/for; “last ... ago” → haven't ... for; “the first time” → have never ... before.

1. This is the first time I have flown in a plane.
→ I have never _____.
2. She began teaching here in 2016.
→ She _____.
3. I last ate pizza two weeks ago.
→ I _____.
4. It's two years since I last saw him.
→ I _____.
5. He became a manager six months ago.
→ He _____.
6. This is the first time she has visited Hue.
→ She has never _____.
7. They started living in this village in 2020.
→ They _____.
8. I last spoke to Anna a week ago.
→ I _____.
9. It is three months since we last played chess.
→ We _____.
10. He became a football coach two years ago.
→ He _____.

Exercise 12. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: present simple or present perfect

Mẹo: Thói quen, sự thật, trạng thái hiện tại → hiện tại đơn; hành động có liên hệ với hiện tại hoặc kéo dài đến nay → hiện tại hoàn thành.

1. My sister _____ (work) in a bank, and she _____ (be) there since 2019.
2. I _____ (love) this song. I _____ (listen) to it ten times today.

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3. She _____ (not like) coffee, and she _____ (never / try) it.

4. The company _____ (produce) shoes, and it _____
(open) five new stores this year.

5. I _____ (know) the answer, but I _____ (not / tell) anyone yet.

6. My father _____ (teach) maths, and he _____ (work) at this school since 2020.

7. I _____ (enjoy) science, and I _____ (complete) three experiments this week.

8. She _____ (not eat) meat, and she _____ (never / try) seafood.

9. Our teacher _____ (give) us homework every Friday, but she _____ (not / give) any today.

10. They _____ (live) near the park and _____ (know) our family for years.

Exercise 13. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the exercise.

Mẹo: Chú ý các mốc thời gian trong đoạn: *since then, last year, this year* giúp xác định thì.

Linh is a nurse. She (1) _____ (work) at the same hospital since 2019. She (2) _____ (start) there right after university. Since then, she (3) _____ (help) hundreds of patients. Last year, she (4) _____ (receive) an award for her care. She (5) _____ (not / take) a holiday yet this year.

6. Minh is a student. He (1) _____ (study) English since 2021. He (2) _____ (join) a language club last year. Since then, he (3) _____ (make) many friends. Yesterday he (4) _____ (win) a speaking prize. He (5) _____ (not / tell) his grandparents yet.

Exercise 13: Rearrange the words to make complete sentences using present perfect.

Mẹo: Tìm chủ ngữ trước, sau đó đến have/has, trạng từ và V3.

1. just / have / they / arrived

2. never / she / sushi / eaten / has

3. you / the / seen / have / news / yet ?

4. lived / has / here / he / since / 2020

5. visited / many / times / we / have / Hue

6. already / has / my sister / finished / her homework

7. have / they / never / seen / snow

8. you / visited / have / the museum / yet ?

9. for / lived / we / here / have / six years

10. just / has / the lesson / started

Exercise 14: Rearrange the words to make complete sentences using present perfect.

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1. already / the students / have / completed / their science projects / for / the school exhibition / this week

2. never / my younger sister / has / tried / such / a delicious / traditional Japanese dish / before

3. yet / have / you / heard / the exciting news / about / the international English competition / at our school / ?

4. since / has / my uncle / worked / as / a professional English teacher / at this international school / 2018

5. several times / have / my grandparents / visited / the ancient city of Hue / with / our family / during their holidays

6. already / has / my elder sister / finished / all / her difficult mathematics exercises / before / the evening lesson

7. never / have / the children / seen / such / beautiful snow-covered mountains / during / their winter holidays / before

8. yet / have / the students / visited / the new science museum / near / the city centre / with their teachers / ?

9. for / have / my family and I / lived / in this peaceful neighbourhood / more than / six years

10. just / has / our English teacher / started / an interesting lesson / about / environmental protection / in the classroom

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