

## PRESENT TIME

### Exercise 27. Warm-up. (Chart 1-6)

Circle the correct completions. *Chọn câu trả lời đúng.*

CHARLIE: Shhh! I \_\_\_\_\_ something on our roof.

a. hear

b. am hearing

I \_\_\_\_\_ there is a person up there.

a. think

b. am thinking

DAD: I \_\_\_\_\_.

a. don't know

b. am not knowing

It \_\_\_\_\_ more like a small animal, maybe a cat or squirrel.

a. sounds

b. is sounding



### 1-6 Non-Action Verbs (Động từ chỉ trạng thái)

(a) I *know* Ms. Chen.

*INCORRECT: I am knowing Ms. Chen.*

(b) I'm hungry. I *want* a sandwich.

*INCORRECT: I am wanting a sandwich.*

(c) This book *belongs* to Mikhail.

*INCORRECT: This book is belonging to Mikhail.*

Some verbs are generally not used in progressive tenses. These verbs are called "non-action verbs." They express a situation that exists, not an action in progress.

*Một số động từ thường không được sử dụng ở các thì tiếp diễn. Những động từ này được gọi là "động từ chỉ trạng thái", dùng để diễn tả trạng thái, cảm xúc, không phải là một hành động đang diễn ra.*

#### Non-action Verbs

hear	believe	be	own	need	like	forget
see	think	exist	have	want	love	remember
sound	understand		possess	prefer	hate	
	know	seem	belong			agree
	mean	look like				disagree

COMPARE:

(d) I *think* that grammar is easy.

(e) I *am thinking* about grammar right now.

(f) Tom *has* a car.

(g) I'm *having* a good time

**Think** and **have** can be used in the progressive.

In (d): When **think** means "believe," it is non-progressive.

In (e): When **think** expresses thoughts that are going through a person's mind, it can be progressive.

In (f): When **have** means "own" or expresses possession, it is not used in the progressive.

In (g): In expressions where **have** does not mean "own"

(e.g., *have a good time, have a bad time, have trouble, have a problem, have lunch, have a snack, have company, have an operation*),



**have** can be used in the progressive.

**Think** và **have** có thể được sử dụng trong thì tiếp diễn.

- Ở ví dụ (d): Khi **think** có nghĩa là "tin" thì không được dùng ở thì tiếp diễn.

- Ở ví dụ (e): Khi **think** thể hiện những suy nghĩ đang diễn ra trong tâm trí của một người thì có thể được dùng ở thì tiếp diễn.

- Trong ví dụ (f): Khi **have** có nghĩa là "sở hữu" hoặc thể hiện sự chiếm hữu thì không được dùng ở thì tiếp diễn.

- Trong ví dụ (g): Khi **have** được dùng để biểu lộ (cảm xúc) và không mang nghĩa "sở hữu".

(ví dụ: có một khoảng thời gian vui vẻ, có một khoảng thời gian tồi tệ, gặp khó khăn, gặp vấn đề, ăn nhẹ, ăn trưa, có khách, phải giải phẫu), **have** có thể được sử dụng trong thì tiếp diễn.

## Exercise 28. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-6)

Choose the correct responses. **Chọn câu trả lời đúng**

1. A: What do you like better: coffee or tea?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ tea.

a. am preferring

b. prefer



2. A: Can you help me set the table for dinner?

B: In a minute. I \_\_\_\_\_ my report.

a. am finishing

b. finish

3. A: Are you busy?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes.

a. have

b. am having



4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ a good time?

a. Are you having

b. Do you have

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ myself.

a. am enjoying

b. I enjoy

5. A: There's goes Salma on her new racing bike.

B: Yeah, she really \_\_\_\_\_ bikes.

a. is loving

b. loves

A: That's for sure! She \_\_\_\_\_ several.

a. is owning

b. owns





## Exercise 29. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-6)

Complete the sentences with the simple present or present progressive form of **think** and **have**.

Hoàn thành các câu sau bằng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn của **think** và **have**.

1. A: How is your new job going?

B: Pretty good. I (think) think I am doing okay.

2. A: You look upset. What's on your mind?

B: I'm worried about my daughter. I (think) \_\_\_\_\_ she's in trouble.

3. A: You look far away\*. What's on your mind?

B: I (think) \_\_\_\_\_ about my vacation next week. I can't wait!

4. A: Hey, there! How's the party going?

B: Great! We (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of fun.

5. A: Could I borrow some money?

B: Sorry, I only (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a little change\*\* on me.



Look far away: nhìn xa xăm

Change (n) tiền lẻ

## Exercise 30. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-6)

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

Hoàn thành các câu sau. Sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn của các động từ trong ngoặc.

1. Right now I (look) am looking out the window. I (see) see a window washer on a ladder.

2. A: (you, need) \_\_\_\_\_ some help, Mrs. Bernini?

(you, want) \_\_\_\_\_ me to carry that box for you?

B: Yes, thank you. That's very nice of you.

3. A: Who is that man? I (think) \_\_\_\_\_ that I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ him, but I (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ his name.

B: That's Mr. Martinez.

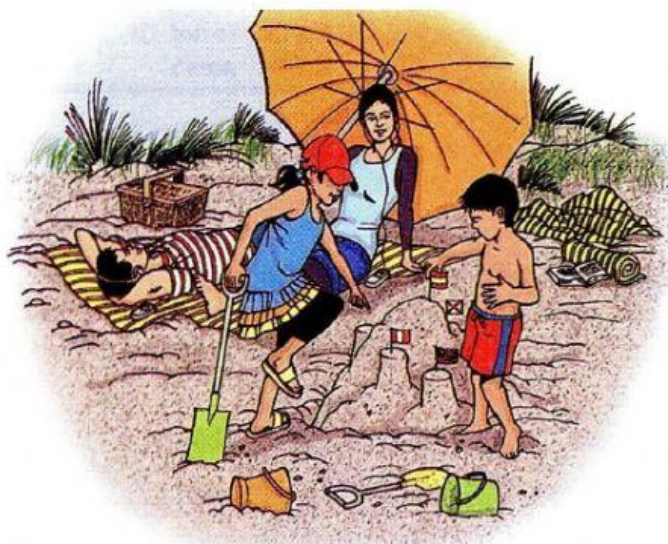
A: That's right! I (remember) \_\_\_\_\_ him now.

4. A: (you, believe) \_\_\_\_\_ in ghosts?

B: No. In my opinion, ghosts (exist) \_\_\_\_\_ only in people's imaginations.



5. Right now the children (be) \_\_\_\_\_ at the beach. They (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a good time. They (have) \_\_\_\_\_ shovels, and they (build) \_\_\_\_\_ a sandcastle. They (like) \_\_\_\_\_ to build big sandcastles. Their parents (lie) \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach and (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to music. They (listen, not) \_\_\_\_\_ to their children's conversations, but they (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ them anyway.



### Exercise 31. Warm up. (Chart 1-7)

Choose the correct response for each question. **Chọn câu trả lời đúng.**

1. Does Janet eat fish?

- a. Yes, she does.                      b. Yes, she is.                      c. Yes, she eats.

2. Do you eat fish?

- a. No, I don't.                      b. No, I am not.                      c. No, I don't eat.

3. Are you vegetarian?

- a. Yes, I do.                      b. Yes, I am.                      c. Yes, I like.



### 1-7 Present Verbs: Short Answers to Yes/ No Questions

(Động từ thì hiện tại: Câu trả lời ngắn cho câu hỏi Yes/ No)

	Question	Short Answer	Long Answer
QUESTIONS WITH DO/DOES	Does Bob like tea?	Yes, he <b>does</b> . No, he <b>doesn't</b> .	Yes, he likes tea. No, he doesn't like tea.
	Do you like tea?	Yes, I <b>do</b> . No, I <b>don't</b> .	Yes, I like tea. No, I don't like tea.



QUESTIONS WITH BE	<i>Are you studying?</i>	Yes, I <b>am</b> . No, I <b>'m not</b> .	Yes, I am (I'm) studying. No, I'm not studying.
	<i>Is Yoko a student?</i>	Yes, she <b>is</b> . No, she <b>'s not</b> . or No, she <b>isn't</b> .	Yes, she is (she's) a student. No, she's not a student. OR No, she isn't a student.
	<i>Are they studying?</i>	Yes, they <b>are</b> . No, they <b>'re not</b> . or No, they <b>aren't</b> .	Yes, they are (they're) studying. No, they're not studying. OR No, they aren't studying.

\* Am, is, and are không rút gọn với đại từ trong câu trả lời ngắn.

CÂU TRẢ LỜI SAI: Yes, I'm. Yes, she's. Yes, they're.

### Exercise 32. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-7)

Complete the conversations. Use the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses. Give short answers to the questions as necessary.

Hoàn thành các đoạn hội thoại sau. Sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn của các động từ trong ngoặc. Trả lời ngắn gọn các câu hỏi nếu cần.

1. A: (Tanya, have) Does Tanya have a bike?

B: Yes, she does. She (have) has a racing bike.

2. A: (it, rain) \_\_\_\_\_ right now?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. At least, I (think, not) \_\_\_\_\_ so.

3. A: (your friends, write) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of emails?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of emails all the time.

4. A: (the weather, affect\*) \_\_\_\_\_ your mood?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ grumpy when it's rainy.

5. A: (Jean, study) \_\_\_\_\_ at the library this evening?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. She (be) \_\_\_\_\_ at the gym. She  
(play) \_\_\_\_\_ table tennis with her friend.

A: (Jean, play) \_\_\_\_\_ table tennis every evening?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. She usually (study) \_\_\_\_\_ at the library.

A: (she, be) \_\_\_\_\_ a good player?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. She (play) \_\_\_\_\_ table tennis a lot.

A: (you, play) \_\_\_\_\_ table tennis?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. But I (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ very good.



***"If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together." —African proverb***

***Nếu bạn muốn đi nhanh, hãy đi một mình. Nếu bạn muốn đi xa, hãy đi cùng nhau.***

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