

PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE

Exercise 13. Let's talk: interview. (Charts 2-4 and 4-3)

Answer the questions with information about yourself.

Trả lời các câu hỏi sau về bản thân.



1. Have you ever cut your own hair?
2. Have you ever caught a big fish?
3. Have you ever taken care of an injured animal?
4. Have you ever lost something very important?
5. Have you ever sat on a bee?
6. Have you ever flown in a private plane?
7. Have you ever broken your arm or your leg?
8. Have you ever found something very valuable?
9. Have you ever swum near a shark?
10. Have you ever thrown a ball and broken a window?

Exercise 14. Let's talk and write: interview. (Charts 2-3, 2-4, 4-2, and 4-3)

Part I. Interview your friend and write the answers with **since**, **for**, or **never** and the present perfect.

Phỏng vấn bạn của mình và viết câu trả lời với **since**, **for**, hoặc **never** và hiện tại hoàn thành.

Example: A: How long have you had a pet?

B: I've had (a cat, a dog, a bird, etc.) for two years. OR

I've had (a cat, a dog, a bird, etc.) since my 18th birthday. OR

I've never had a pet.



1. How long have you lived in Danang City?
2. How long have you studied English?
3. How long have you been in this class?
4. How long have you have long hair?

5. How long have you had a beard?

6. How long have you worn glasses?

7. How long have you have a pet?

8. How long have you be interested in English?

9. How long have you been married?

Part II. Use the information in **Part I** to write a paragraph about your friend. You can add some information to make it more interesting. Use the following paragraph as an example. *Sử dụng thông tin ở Phần I để viết một đoạn văn về bạn của mình. Bạn có thể thêm một số thông tin để đoạn văn thú vị hơn. Lấy đoạn văn sau làm ví dụ.*

Example:

Ellie

I'd like to tell you a little about Ellie. She has lived in Vancouver, Canada, for six months. She has studied English for five years. She has been at this school since September. She likes it here.

She has short hair. She has worn short hair for a few years. Of course, she doesn't have a mustache! She has never worn glasses, except sunglasses.

Ellie doesn't have a roommate, but she has a pet bird. She has had her bird for one month. Its name is Howie, and he likes to sing.

She is interested in biology. She has been interested in biology since she was a child. She has never been married. She wants to be a doctor. She wants to become a doctor before she has a family.



Exercise 15. Warm up. (Chart 4-4)

Choose the correct completion (a. or b.) for each sentence. *Chọn đáp án đúng cho từng câu.*

1. Tyler has rented a house _____ .

a. last week. b. already.

2. I have seen it

a. recently. b. two days ago.

3. His parents haven't seen it _____.

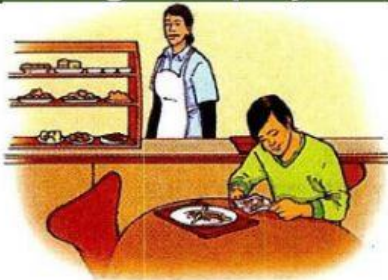
a. yesterday. b. yet.

4. I have been there _____.

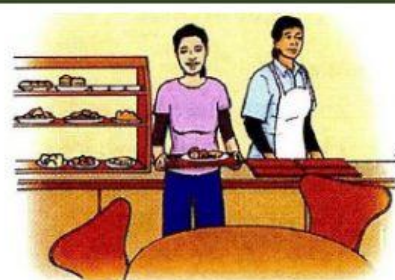
a. two times. b. yesterday



4-4 Present Perfect with Unspecified Time (Hiện tại hoàn thành với thời gian không xác định)



Toshi has already eaten lunch.



Eva hasn't eaten lunch yet.



(a) Toshi has **just** eaten lunch.

(b) Jim has **recently** changed jobs.



The PRESENT PERFECT expresses an activity or situation that occurred (or did not occur) *before now, at some unspecified or unknown time in the past.*

Common time words that express this idea are *just, recently, already, yet, ever, never.*

In (a): Toshi's lunch occurred before the present time. The exact time is not mentioned; it is unimportant or unknown.

HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH diễn tả một hoạt động hoặc tình huống đã xảy ra (hoặc không xảy ra) trước đây, tại một số thời điểm không xác định hoặc không được biết trong quá khứ.

Các từ chỉ thời gian phổ biến gồm *just, recently, already, yet, ever, never.*

Trong (a): Bữa trưa của Toshi diễn ra trước thời gian hiện tại. Thời gian chính xác không được đề cập đến bởi vì thời gian đó không quan trọng hoặc không cần biết.

	(c) Pete has eaten at that restaurant many times. (d) I have eaten there twice.	An activity may be repeated two, several, or more times before now, at unspecified times in the past, as in (c) and (d). Một hoạt động có thể được lặp lại hai, vài hoặc nhiều lần trước đây, tại những thời điểm không xác định trong quá khứ, như trong (c) và (d).
	(e) Pete has already ten OR Pete has left already. (f) Min hasn't left yet (g) Have you already left? Have you left already? Have you left yet?	In (e): Already is used in affirmative statements. It can come after the helping verb or at the end of the sentence. Idea of already: Something happened before now, before this time. In (f): Yet is used in negative statements and comes at the end of the sentence. Idea of yet: Something did not happen before now (up to this time), but it may happen in the future. In (g): Both yet and already can be used in questions. Trong ví dụ (e): Already được sử dụng trong câu khẳng định. Nó có thể đứng sau trợ động từ hoặc ở cuối câu. Already được sử dụng để diễn tả điều gì đó đã xảy ra trước đây, trước thời điểm này. Trong ví dụ (f): Yet được dùng trong câu phủ định và đứng cuối câu. Yet diễn tả điều gì đó đã không xảy ra trước đây (cho đến thời điểm này), nhưng nó có thể xảy ra trong tương lai. Trong ví dụ (g): Cả yet và already đều có thể được sử dụng trong câu nghi vấn.

Exercise 16. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-4)

Choose all the possible answers for each question. **Chọn tất cả những câu trả lời có thể đúng cho từng câu hỏi.**

SITUATION 1:

Sara is at home. At 12:00 P.M., the phone rang. It was Sara's friend from high school. They had a long conversation, and Sara hung up the phone at 12:59. It is now 1 :00.
Which sentences describe the situation?

- a. Sara has just hung up the phone.
- b. She has hung up the phone already.

- c. The phone has just rung.
- d. Sara hasn't finished her conversation yet.
- e. Sara has been on the phone since 12:00 P.M.



SITUATION 2:

Mr. Peters is in bed. He became sick with the flu eight days ago. Mr. Peters isn't sick very often. The last time he had the flu was one year ago. Which sentences describe the situation?

- a. Mr. Peters has been sick for a year.
- b. He hasn't gotten well yet.
- c. He has just gotten sick.
- d. He has already had the flu.
- e. He hasn't had the flu before.



SITUATION 3:

Rob is at work. His boss, Rosa, needs a report. She sees Rob working on it at his desk. She's in a hurry, and she's asking Rob questions. What questions is she going to ask him?

- a. Have you finished?
- b. Have you finished yet?
- c. Have you finished already?



Exercise 17. Listening. (Charts 2-4 and 4-4)

Richard and Lori are new parents. Their baby was born a week ago. Listen to each sentence and complete the question with the past participle of the verb you hear.

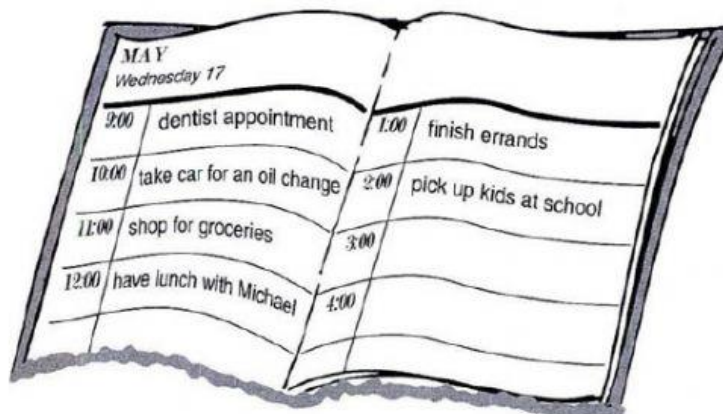
Richard và Lori vừa trở thành bố mẹ lần đầu. Con của họ ra đời cách đây một tuần. Nghe từng câu sau và trả lời câu hỏi với dạng động từ quá khứ phân từ mà bạn nghe được.

1. Has Richard held the baby a lot yet?
2. Has Lori _____ the baby a bath yet?
3. Has Richard _____ a diaper yet?
4. Has Lori _____ some pictures of the baby yet?
5. Has Richard _____ up when the baby cries yet?
6. Has Lori _____ some of the household chores yet?
7. Has Richard _____ tired during the day yet?



Exercise 18. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-4)

Look at Andy's day planner. Write answers to the questions. Make complete sentences with **yet** and **already**. Xem kế hoạch hằng ngày của Andy. Trả lời các câu hỏi, sử dụng **yet** và **already**



It is 11:55 A.M. right now.

1. Has Andy had his dentist appointment yet? Yes, he has had his dentist appointment already.

2. Has Andy picked up his kids at school yet?

_____, he _____ picked up his kids at school yet.

3. Has Andy taken his car for an oil change already?

_____, he _____ already taken his car for an oil change.

4. Has Andy finished his errands yet?

_____, he _____ finished his errands yet.

5. Has Andy shopped for groceries already?

_____, he _____ already shopped for groceries.

6. Has Andy had lunch with Michael yet?

_____, he _____ had lunch with Michael yet.



"We usually lose today, because there has been a yesterday, and tomorrow is coming." (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe)

Chúng ta thường đánh mất ngày hôm nay, bởi vì hôm qua đã tồn tại và ngày mai đang tới.