

6. I (play) _____ football very often when I (be) _____ younger.
7. Angela (not see) _____ Christ since 1998.
8. He (lose) _____ his job last month and since then he (be) _____ out of work.
9. Mike (not go) _____ to the cinema with us last Saturday.
10. We (not meet) _____ Mark since he (leave) _____ the town five years ago.
11. I (never/ hear) _____ "The Who" playing, but I'd like to.
12. _____ you (finish) _____ that work yet?
13. He (already/ pack) _____ his suitcase.
14. _____ you (meet) _____ Jane recently?
15. I (meet) _____ my aunt two years ago.
16. _____ your father (ever/ fly) _____ a plane before?
17. We (eat) _____ in this restaurant several times.
18. _____ Jane (ride) _____ a horse last holiday?
19. It's the first time she (ride) _____ a horse.
20. She (play) _____ a lot of tennis since she (get) _____ her new tennis racket.

VI. Present perfect progressive (Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

Positive	Subject + have/ has + been + verb-ing
Negative	Subject + have/ has not + been + verb-ing
Question	Have/ Has + subject + been + verb-ing ... ?

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn đạt:

a. Hành động, sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ kéo dài liên tục đến hiện tại hoặc tương lai; nhấn mạnh tính liên tục, kéo dài của sự việc.

Ex: Jane **has been watching** TV all evening.

I **ve been learning** Italian for six years and I still can't speak it properly!

* Thì hiện tại hoàn thành đơn nhấn mạnh tính hoàn tất của sự việc.

Ex: I haven't learned very much Italian yet.

b. Hành động, sự việc vừa mới chấm dứt và có kết quả ở hiện tại.

Ex: I must go and wash. I **ve been gardening**.

↳ **Lưu ý:** Không dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn với các động từ trạng thái (stative verbs). Dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành đơn với các động từ này.

Ex: I **ve known** her for a long time. [NOT ~~I've been knowing...~~]

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blank spaces with the present perfect simple or the present perfect progressive of the verb in brackets. Sometimes both tenses are correct.

1. I (clean) _____ the house all day so I feel tired.
2. She (not buy) _____ any new clothes for years.
3. My hands are dirty because I (garden) _____.
4. We (wait) _____ for hours but she (not arrive) _____ yet.
5. Since Christmas she (write) _____ to me twice.

6. They (live) _____ in Ho Chi Minh City since 1970.
7. You can't talk to John because he (go) _____ out.
8. Mr. Robinson (teach) _____ in this school for fifteen years.
9. My hand is tired because I (write) _____ letters all morning.
10. They (see) _____ that film before so they don't want to see it again.
11. How long _____ you (know) _____ Mike? ~ I (know) _____ him since we were in secondary school.
12. They (build) _____ the house next door for months but it is not finished yet.
13. You (study) _____ for five straight hours. Why don't you take a break?
14. Mark (run) _____ very fast and is out of breath now.
15. He (play) _____ for the school team in 25 matches so far.

VII. Past perfect (Quá khứ hoàn thành)

Positive	Subject + had + verb (past participle)
Negative	Subject + had not (hadn't) + verb (p.p)
Question	Had + subject + verb (p.p)...?

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng để diễn đạt hành động xảy ra, kéo dài và hoàn tất trước một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ, hoặc trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ (dùng thì quá khứ đơn cho sự việc xảy ra sau).

Ex: John **had finished** his work before lunch time.

When we **had finished** eating we **washed** the dishes.

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blank spaces with the past simple or the past perfect of the verb in brackets.

1. Vicky (go) _____ out after she (do) _____ her homework.
2. Yesterday some little boys (ring) _____ the bell and (run) _____ away.
3. After the boys (break) _____ the window, they (run) _____ away.
4. We were good friends. We (know) _____ each other for years.
5. When I (arrive) _____ at the party, Lucy (already/ go) _____ home.
6. When I saw the girl I was sure I (meet) _____ her before.
7. I (not hear) _____ the news until I (read) _____ the newspaper.
8. When we (see) _____ Rachel, she (wave) _____ to US.
9. The light didn't work because someone (take) _____ the bulb.
10. The teacher (already/ give) _____ a quiz by the time I (get) _____ to class.

VIII. Simple Future (Tương lai đơn)

Positive	Subject + will + verb (bare-infinitive)
Negative	Subject + will not (won't) + verb (bare-inf.)
Question	Will + subject + verb (bare-inf.)...?

* Đôi khi trong lối nói trang trọng chúng ta dùng shall với chủ từ I và we. Thể phủ định của *shall* là *shall not (shan't)*.