

TẮT TẦN TẬT VỀ 13 THÌ TRONG TIẾNG ANH

Chào mừng em tham gia group “Quyết tâm 9+ Tiếng Anh cùng cô Hương Fiona”

Link group: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/371473540232091/>

Group là nơi giao lưu, chia sẻ toàn bộ kinh nghiệm học tập môn Anh, tài liệu ôn thi, bài giảng hay của cô Hương Fiona. Mục tiêu Group là giúp các em 2K2 học tốt môn Anh, mất gốc, học yếu, kém đều có thể vươn lên chinh phục điểm 9,10 trong kỳ thi THPTQG 2020.

Quyền lợi của thành viên khi tham gia group:

- Được luyện thi TIẾNG ANH MIỄN PHÍ trong 10 ngày
- Được hỗ trợ trực tiếp từ cô Hương Fiona
- Chia sẻ tài liệu ôn thi Tiếng Anh Miễn phí
- Tư vấn luyện thi, hướng dẫn kế hoạch ôn thi ĐH tới hết năm học

Toàn thể các em 2K2 đã tham gia vào NHÓM cùng nhau chăm chỉ học tập - thực hiện đúng phương châm: Học hết sức - chơi hết mình - nói chuyện văn minh!

Để được tư vấn, hỗ trợ trong quá trình ôn, em hãy follow các page sau:

- **Fanpage cô Hương Fiona:** <https://www.facebook.com/huongfiona.tienganh/>
- **Facebook cô Hương Fiona:** <https://www.facebook.com/huong.fiona>

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TẤT TẦN TẬT VỀ 13 THÌ TRONG TIẾNG ANH

LÝ THUYẾT

1. Thì hiện tại đơn – Simple present tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết và bài tập áp dụng

I. Công thức

| | Động từ "to be" | Động từ thường | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|---------|-------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (+) Khẳng định | S + am/is/are + O Trong đó: • <i>I -> am</i> Ex: I am a student. • <i>You/We/They -> are</i> Ex: They are students. • <i>He/She/It -> is</i> Ex: He is a student. | S + V(s/es) + O Trong đó: • <i>I/You/We/They -> V (nguyên thể)</i> Ex: I listen to music • <i>He/She/It -> V(s/es)</i> Ex: She listens to music. | | | | | | | | | |
| (-) Phủ định | S + am/is/are + not + O Ex: She is not my mother. | S + do not /does not + V_inf Ex: I don't listen to music. | | | | | | | | | |
| (?) Nghi vấn | Am/is/are + S + O Ex: Are you a teacher? -> Yes, I am / No, I am not. | Do/Does + S + V_inf? Ex: Do you listen to music? -> Yes, I do / No, I don't. | | | | | | | | | |
| Lưu ý | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Chủ ngữ</th> <th>Trợ động từ</th> <th>Ví dụ</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I/You/ We/ They</td> <td>Do not = don't</td> <td>I don't listen to music.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He/She/It</td> <td>Does not = doesn't</td> <td>He doesn't listen to music</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Một số quy tắc thêm s/es:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thêm "es" vào sau những động từ tận cùng bằng chữ: o, s, ch, sh, x, z go → goes, watch → watches, mix → mixes, miss → misses, brush → brushes, buzz → buzzes • Nếu trước "y" là một phụ âm thì đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "es" Study → studies, Cry → cries, Fly → flies | | Chủ ngữ | Trợ động từ | Ví dụ | I/You/ We/ They | Do not = don't | I don't listen to music. | He/She/It | Does not = doesn't | He doesn't listen to music |
| Chủ ngữ | Trợ động từ | Ví dụ | | | | | | | | | |
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|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ngoại lệ: Nếu trước "y" là một nguyên âm thì chỉ thêm "s" Say → says, Stay → stays, Play → plays• Đối với have khi đi với chủ ngữ ngôi thứ 3 số ít thì have -> has Ex: Mary has many dolls. (Mary có rất nhiều búp bê) |
|--|---|

II. Cách dùng thì hiện tại đơn

• Diễn tả hành động thực tế ở hiện tại có thể tồn tại trong một thời gian dài (permanent action); hoặc diễn tả một đặc tính, một **thói quen** hay hành động có tính **lặp đi lặp lại** trong hiện tại.

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: thường có trạng từ chỉ tần suất (adverb of frequency): *always, usually, often, rarely, never, ...*

Eg: - My mother usually gets up at 5.00. I sometimes get up at 5.30.

- He lives in a small house. He works in an office. He has 2 children.

• Diễn tả một **sự thật hiển nhiên** hay một **chân lí**.

Eg: The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.

• Diễn tả sự việc xảy ra theo kế hoạch bằng **thời gian biểu** ví dụ như: Kế hoạch giờ tàu, chuyến bay, xem phim, lịch thi đấu,...

Eg: - The train leaves Hanoi at 10.00 and arrives in Danang at 3.30.

- What time does the film start?

• Diễn tả hành động tương lai trong **mệnh đề thời gian** và trong **mệnh đề If** câu điều kiện loại I.

* **If + S + V (present simple), S + will + V_inf**

* **When/ As soon as...+ S + V (present simple), S + will + V_inf**

Thì hiện tại đơn dùng trong các mệnh đề thời gian (time clauses) nghĩa là những mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng when, while as soon as, before, after....

Eg: - If it rains, we won't play tennis.

- When she leaves school, she will work for this company.

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trong câu xuất hiện các từ:

• Trạng từ chỉ tần suất:

Always, constantly: Luôn luôn

Usually, frequently: Thường thường

Sometimes, occasionally: thỉnh thoảng

Often: Thường

Hardly / Rarely/ Seldom: Hiếm khi

Never: Không bao giờ

Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất là:

- **Trước động từ thường**

He usually goes to the bookstore.

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- Sau động từ "to be"

I am usually hungry in the afternoon.

- Every day/ week/ month...: mỗi ngày/ tuần/ tháng
- In the morning/ afternoon/ evening
- All the time, now and then, once in a while

2. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn – Present continuous tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết và bài tập áp dụng

I. Công thức

| | Công thức | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------------|----|-------|---|----|-----------------------|-------------|-----|---------------------------|-----------|----|------------------------|
| (+) Khẳng định | S + am/is/are + V_ing <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Chủ ngữ</th><th>Be</th><th>Ví dụ</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>I</td><td>am</td><td>I am studying English</td></tr><tr><td>You/We/They</td><td>are</td><td>They are studying English</td></tr><tr><td>He/She/It</td><td>is</td><td>He is studying English</td></tr></tbody></table> | Chủ ngữ | Be | Ví dụ | I | am | I am studying English | You/We/They | are | They are studying English | He/She/It | is | He is studying English |
| Chủ ngữ | Be | Ví dụ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | am | I am studying English | | | | | | | | | | | |
| You/We/They | are | They are studying English | | | | | | | | | | | |
| He/She/It | is | He is studying English | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (-) Phủ định | S + am/is/are + not + V_ing Am not = am not, is not = isn't, are not= aren't Ex: She is not studying English. (Cô ta không đang học tiếng Anh) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (?) Nghi vấn | Am/is/are + S + V_ing? Ex: Are you studying English? (Có phải bạn đang học tiếng Anh không?) → Yes, I am / No, I am not | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Lưu ý một số quy tắc thêm "ing"

- Khi động từ kết thúc bằng "e" thì bỏ "e" rồi thêm "ing"

Explore → exploring, Use → using, Give → giving

- Khi động từ kết thúc bằng "ee" thì giữ nguyên "ee" rồi thêm "ing"

Agree → agreeing, See → seeing

- Động từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng 1 phụ âm và trước nó là 1 nguyên âm thì gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm "ing"

Run → running, Put → putting, Stop → stopping

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- Động từ 2 âm tiết mà trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2, âm tiết thứ 2 kết thúc bằng 1 phụ âm và trước nó là 1 nguyên âm.

Begin → beginning

II. Cách dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn tả một **hành động đang diễn ra** và kéo dài một thời gian ở hiện tại.

Eg: The children are playing football now.

- Thì này cũng thường tiếp theo sau câu **đề nghị, mệnh lệnh**.

Eg: Look! The child is crying.

Be quiet! The baby is sleeping in the next room.

- Thì này còn diễn tả 1 hành động xảy ra lặp đi lặp lại mang tính chất **phần nản** dùng với phó từ **ALWAYS**.

Eg: He is always borrowing our books and then he doesn't remember.

- Thì này còn được dùng để diễn tả một hành động **sắp xảy ra**, một kế hoạch đã định sẵn.

Eg: He is coming tomorrow.

- Diễn tả một hành động mang **tính chất tạm thời**, trái với hành động thường xuyên.

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả **sự thay đổi** của một sự vật. Thường dùng với từ **Get**.

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- Now, right now, at present, at the moment: bây giờ

- Currently, presently: hiện tại

- Look!, Listen!, Be quiet!, Watch out!

- For the time being: trong lúc này

IV. Các động từ không dùng hiện tại tiếp diễn

Không dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với các động từ chỉ nhận thức tri giác (state verb)

- **Thuộc về nhận thức:**

Know (biết), believe (tin tưởng), imagine (tin tưởng), want (muốn), realize (nhận thức), feel (cảm thấy), doubt (ngghi ngờ), need (cần), understand (hiểu), suppose (nghĩ), remember (nhớ), recognize (nhận ra), think (nghĩ), forget (quên), mean (nghĩa), trust (tin), assume (ra vẻ), expect (mong đợi),...

- **Thuộc về trạng thái cảm giác:**

Love/like= prefer: thích

Hate= dislike: ghét

Fear (sợ), feel (cảm thấy), appreciate (đánh giá), please (hài lòng), envy (ganh tị), mind (phiền), care (quan tâm), surprise (ngạc nhiên), observe (quan sát), taste (nếm),...

- **Thuộc về sở hữu:**

Possess (sở hữu), belong (thuộc về), have (có), own (sở hữu), owe (nợ),...

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Các trạng thái khác:

Seem = (trông có vẻ), sound (nghe có vẻ), look like (trông giống),...

3. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành – Present perfect tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết và bài tập áp dụng

I. Công thức

| | Công thức |
|-----------------------|--|
| (+) Khẳng định | S + have/ has + V3/ed <i>I/You/We/They -> have</i> Ex: I have studied Japanese for 3 years. <i>He/She/It -> has</i> Ex: She has studied Japanese for 3 years. |
| (-) Phủ định | S + have/ has + not + V3/ed Ex: She has not finished her exercises. Have not = haven't, Has not = hasn't |
| (?) Nghi vấn | Has/ Have + S + V3/ed? Ex: Have you done your homework? (Bạn làm bài về nhà chưa) → Yes, I have / No, I haven't |

II. Cách dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành

- Diễn tả một hành động **xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ** nhưng không rõ thời gian cụ thể và kết quả của hành động vẫn còn ở hiện tại.

Ex: I have lost my passport. (Tôi làm mất hộ chiếu rồi)

- Diễn tả hành động **vừa mới xảy ra**.

Ex: Would you like something to eat? - No, thanks. I have just eaten.

(Bạn muốn ăn gì? – Không, cảm ơn. Tôi vừa mới ăn)

- Diễn tả hành động trong quá khứ và còn kéo dài đến hiện tại và tương lai.

Ex: I have learned English for 5 years. (Tôi học tiếng anh được 5 năm rồi)

- Nói về **kinh nghiệm** cá nhân, sự từng trải. Thường đi với ever, never, các từ chỉ số lần, số thứ tự, so sánh nhất.

Ex: Kathy loves travelling. She has visited many countries. (Kathy yêu du lịch. Cô ấy đến thăm khá nhiều quốc gia rồi)

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She is the most intelligent person I've have met. (Cô ấy là người thông minh nhất mà tôi từng gặp)

- Nói về một sự việc đã xảy ra trong khoảng thời gian mà khoảng thời gian ấy chưa kết thúc.

Ex: I haven't seen John today. (Hôm nay tôi chưa gặp John)

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Just: vừa mới

Recently, lately: gần đây

Already: rồi

Yet: chưa

How long: bao lâu

For + khoảng thời gian

Since + mốc thời gian

Ex: I have waited since 12 o'clock

For the past (two years)/ in the last (two years)/ for the last (two years)

Ever: đã từng

Never: chưa từng

This/ that is (It's) the first/ second/ third... time: đây là lần đầu/ thứ 2/...

Today, this week, this month, this year

So far: từ trước đến nay

Until now, up till now: cho đến bây giờ

Many times: nhiều lần

Before: trước đây

4. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn – Present Perfect Continuous Tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết và bài tập áp dụng

I. Công thức

| | Công thức |
|-----------------------|---|
| (+) Khẳng định | S + have/has been + V_ing <i>I/You/We/They -> have</i> Ex: They have been waiting for 5 hours. <i>He/She/It -> has</i> Ex: He has been waiting for 5 hours |
| (-) Phủ định | S + have/has + not + been + V_ing <i>Have not = haven't, Has not = hasn't</i> |

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|---------------------|---|
| | Ex: She hasn't been doing her homework. (Cô ấy không làm bài tập) |
| (?) Nghi vấn | Have/has + S + been + V_ing? Ex: Have you been working in this factory for 5 years? (Có phải bạn đã làm cho nhà máy này được 5 năm rồi không?) → Yes, I have / No, I haven't |

II. Cách dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn

- Nhấn mạnh **tính liên tục** của một sự việc bắt đầu từ quá khứ đến hiện tại.

Ex: It has been raining for half an hour. (Trời đã mưa liên tục trong nửa giờ rồi)

How long have you been waiting? (Bạn đã đợi bao lâu rồi)

*Đối với những sự việc bắt đầu từ quá khứ kéo dài đến hiện tại có thể dùng ở 2 thì Present perfect và Present perfect continuous nhưng người ta vẫn dùng thì continuous nhiều hơn.

- Diễn tả một hành động vừa mới kết thúc, ngụ ý nêu tác dụng của hành động ấy hoặc biện bạch, giải thích.

Ex: I am exhausted. I have been working all day. (Tôi đang rất mệt. Tôi đã làm việc nguyên cả ngày hôm nay)

Lưu ý: Những trường hợp **KHÔNG** dùng thì Present Perfect Continuous:

- Cũng như thì hiện tại tiếp diễn và thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, các động từ chỉ trạng thái không được chia ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn (know, hear, listen,...)

Ex: I've had this house for 10 years

KHÔNG VIẾT: I've been having this house for 10 years.

- Các động từ không có **tính chất kéo dài** như: stop, begin, start, find, lose, break,...cũng không được chia ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn.

- Khi nói về **số lượng, số lần** ta không dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn mà chỉ dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

Ex: I've walked ten kilometers.

KHÔNG VIẾT: I've been walking ten kilometers.

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

How long: bao lâu

Since + mốc thời gian.

Ex: since 2000

For + khoảng thời gian

Ex: for 3 years

All one's life: cả đời

All day/ all morning: cả ngày/ cả buổi sáng

5. Thì quá khứ đơn – Simple past tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết và bài tập áp dụng

I. Công thức

| | Đối với động từ "To be" | Đối với động từ thường |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| (+) Khẳng định | <p>S + was/were + O</p> <p>Trong đó: <i>S = I/He/She/It -> was</i> Ex: I was a student. <i>S = You/We/They -> were</i> Ex: They were students.</p> | <p>S + V2/ed + O</p> <p>Ex: She listened to music last night. (Tôi hôm qua cô ấy đã nghe nhạc)</p> |
| (-) Phủ định | <p>S + was/were + not + O</p> <p>Ex: She was not well yesterday. (Hôm qua cô ấy không khỏe)</p> | <p>S + did not + V_inf</p> <p>Ex: She didn't listen to music last night. (Tôi hôm qua cô ấy đã không nghe nhạc)</p> |
| (+) Nghi vấn | <p>Was/Were + S + O?</p> <p>Ex: Were you a doctor? (Có phải bạn đã từng là bác sĩ không?) -> Yes, I was / No, I wasn't</p> | <p>Did + S + V_inf?</p> <p>Ex: Did you listen to music last night? (Tôi hôm qua bạn có nghe nhạc không?) -> Yes, I did / No, I didn't</p> |

***Lưu ý một số quy tắc về động từ trong thì quá khứ đơn:**

- Trong câu khẳng định thì quá khứ đơn, động từ có thể là hợp quy tắc hoặc bất quy tắc. Nếu hợp quy tắc, ta sẽ thêm "ed" sau động từ đó (Ved). Nếu bất quy tắc thì ta cần tra bảng động từ bất quy tắc ở cột 2 (V2). Vậy nên để chia được thì quá khứ đơn, các bạn cần học thuộc lòng bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

- Đối với các động từ khiếm khuyết

Will → would, can → could, may → might

- Đối với các động từ kết thúc bằng "e" thì ta chỉ cần thêm "d"

Explore → explored, Promise → promised, Live → lived

- Đối với động từ có 1 âm tiết, tận cùng là 1 phụ âm, trước phụ âm là 1 nguyên âm thì gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm "ed": Put → putting, Stop → stopped

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*Lưu ý cách thêm "ed" và cách phát âm chữ "ed"

| /id/ | /t/ | /d/ |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Động từ tận cùng là: /t/, /d/ | Động từ tận cùng là: /ch/, /s/, /x/, /sh/, /k/, /f/, /p/ | Động từ tận cùng là các âm còn lại |
| Ex: Needed, wanted, visited, started | Ex: Asked, helped, washed, missed, promised, placed | Ex: Lived, played, happened, moved |

II. Cách dùng thì quá khứ đơn

- Diễn tả một hành động **đã xảy ra và chấm dứt** tại một thời điểm nhất định trong quá khứ.

Ex: Her father died twelve years ago. (Bố cô ta mất cách đây 12 năm)

- Diễn tả một hành động diễn ra trong **suốt thời gian trong quá khứ**.

Ex: He lived in Oxford for three years, and then in 1991 he moved to London. (Anh ấy sống ở Oxford được 3 năm thì chuyển đến London vào năm 1991)

- Diễn tả một hành động theo **thói quen** trong một quãng thời gian quá khứ.

Ex: When I was young, I often went fishing in this lake. (Khi tôi còn nhỏ, tôi thường đi câu cá ở cái hồ này)

- Diễn tả những hành động **xảy ra kế tiếp nhau trong quá khứ**.

Ex: He parked a car, got out of it, closed all the windows, locked the doors and then walked into the house. (Anh ấy đậu xe, ra xe, đóng tất cả các cửa sổ, khóa cửa rồi sau đó đi bộ vào nhà)

- Mượn "**did + V(inf)**" vào câu khẳng định để nhấn mạnh.

- Dùng trong **câu điều kiện loại 2**, diễn tả một giả thuyết trái với sự thật ở hiện tại

- Diễn đạt một hành động xen vào một hành động khác đang diễn ra trong quá khứ, khi đó, hành động đang diễn ra sẽ chia thì **quá khứ tiếp diễn**, còn hành động xen vào sẽ chia thì quá khứ đơn.

Ex: While I was having dinner, Tom called me. (Trong khi tôi đang ăn tối thì Tom gọi)

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Yesterday: ngày hôm qua

Last (/ week/ month/ year/ night/ summer/ Monday ...): tuần trước/ tháng trước/ năm trước/ tối hôm trước/ mùa hè năm trước/ thứ 2 tuần trước.

Ago (2 days ago, a year ago): cách đây

In + thời gian trong quá khứ (in 1985): vào năm 1985

Before

Once upon a time: ngày xưa ngày xưa

In the past: trong quá khứ

Today, this morning, this afternoon: hôm nay, sáng nay, chiều nay

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6. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn – Past continuous tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết và bài tập áp dụng

I. Công thức

| | Công thức |
|----------------|---|
| (+) Khẳng định | S + was/were + V_ing Trong đó: <i>S = I/He/She/It -> was</i> Ex: I was playing football. <i>S = You/We/They -> were</i> Ex: They were playing football. |
| (-) Phủ định | S + was/were + not + V_ing <i>Was not = wasn't, were not = weren't</i> Ex: She wasn't doing exercise at 6 o'clock yesterday. (6h sáng hôm qua, cô ta đang tập thể dục) |
| (?) Nghi vấn | Was/were + S + V_ing? Ex: Were you studying English at this time yesterday? (Có phải bạn đang học tiếng Anh vào thời điểm này ngày hôm qua không?) → Yes, I was / No, I wasn't |

II. Cách dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

- Một hành động đang xảy ra tại một **thời điểm xác định** hay khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ.

Ex: Last night at 6 PM, We were having dinner. (Tối hôm qua lúc 6 giờ, chúng tôi đang ăn tối)

- Quá khứ tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác xen vào (hành động xen vào thường được chia ở quá khứ đơn).

Ex: When they came, she was writing a letter. (Trong khi cô ấy đang viết thư thì họ đến -> hành động viết thư diễn ra dài hơn chia thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động "họ đến" diễn ra đột ngột chia thì quá khứ đơn)

- Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn còn được dùng để diễn tả 2 hành động trong cùng một câu, đang xảy ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ hay gọi là **những hành động xảy ra song song với nhau**.

Ex: While Ellen was reading book, Tom was watching television. (Trong khi Ellen đang đọc sách thì Tom đang xem TV)

- Các động từ KHÔNG đi với thì quá khứ tiếp diễn:

+ Thuộc về nhận thức:

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Know (biết), believe (tin tưởng), imagine (tin tưởng), want (muốn), realize (nhận thức), feel (cảm thấy), doubt (nghi ngờ), need (cần), understand (hiểu), suppose (nghĩ), remember (nhớ), recognize (nhận ra), think (nghĩ), forget (quên), mean (nghĩa), trust (tin), assume (ra vẻ), expect (mong đợi),...

+ Thuộc về trạng thái cảm giác:

Love/like= prefer: thích

Hate= dislike: ghét

Fear (sợ), feel (cảm thấy), appreciate (đánh giá), please (hài lòng), envy (ganh tị), mind (phiền), care (quan tâm), surprise (ngạc nhiên), observe (quan sát), taste (nếm),...

+ Thuộc về sở hữu:

Possess (sở hữu), belong (thuộc về), have (có), own (sở hữu), owe (nợ),...

Các trạng thái khác:

Seem = (trông có vẻ), sound (nghe có vẻ), look like (trông giống),...

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning: lúc 9h sáng hôm qua

Last Thursday/ last week/ last

Yesterday

From 3 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon

At this time yesterday

While: trong khi

When: khi

In + năm

In the past: trong quá khứ

7. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành – Past perfect tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết và bài tập áp dụng

I. Công thức

| | Công thức |
|-----------------------|--|
| (+) Khẳng định | S + had + V3/ed Ex: By 4pm yesterday, he had left his house. (Anh ta đã rời nhà trước 4 giờ chiều ngày hôm qua.) |
| (-) Phủ định | S + had + not + V3/ed |

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| | |
|---------------------|--|
| | Ex: By 4pm yesterday, he had not left his house. (Anh ta vẫn chưa rời nhà trước 4 giờ chiều ngày hôm qua.) |
| (?) Nghi vấn | Had + S + V3/ed? Ex: Had he left his house by 4pm yesterday? (Có phải anh ta đã rời nhà trước 4 giờ chiều hôm qua?) -> Yes, he had / No, he hadn't. |

II. Cách dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành

- Diễn tả hành động **đã hoàn thành trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ.**

Ex: All the shops had closed by 5 pm. (Tất cả các cửa hàng đóng cửa trước 5 giờ chiều)

- Diễn đạt một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ. Hành động xảy ra trước dùng quá khứ hoàn thành - xảy ra sau dùng quá khứ đơn.

Cách dùng này thường xuất hiện trong câu phức có mệnh đề thời gian: When, before, after, no sooner,... hoặc các trạng từ như already, never....before.

+ **Before/ By the time + S + V2/Ved, S + had + V3/ed**

Ex: Before I watched TV, I had done my homework. (Trước khi tôi xem ti vi, tôi đã hoàn thành xong bài tập.)

+ **After + S + had + V3/ed, S + V2/Ved**

Ex: After I had done my homework, I watched TV. (Sau khi tôi làm xong bài tập thì tôi xem ti vi.)

+ **S + had + no sooner + V3/ed + than + S + V2/Ved**

Ex: He had no sooner gone out than it began to rain. (Không bao lâu sau khi anh ta ra ngoài thì trời đổ mưa)

+ Đảo ngữ:

No sooner + had + S + V3/ed + than + S + V2/Ved

Ex: No sooner had he gone out than it began to rain. (Không bao lâu sau khi anh ta ra ngoài thì trời đổ mưa)

+ **Hardly/ Scarcely + had + S + V3/ed + when + S + V2/Ved**

Ex: Hardly had I arrived home when the telephone rang. (Ngay sau khi tôi vừa về đến nhà thì điện thoại reo)

- **Dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 3.**

Ex: He lost his way because he didn't have a map.

-> If he had had a map, he wouldn't have lost his way. (Nếu anh ta có bản đồ, anh ta sẽ không bị lạc đường)

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

By the time, prior to that time

Before, after

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As soon as, when

Until: cho đến khi

Hardly/ Scarely/ when.....: ngay sau khi thì

No soonerthan.....: không bao lâu sau khi.....thì.....

8. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn – Past perfect continuous tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết

I. Công thức

| | Công thức |
|-----------------------|---|
| (+) Khẳng định | S + had + been + V_ing Ex: I had been working hard all day. (Tôi đã làm việc vất vả cả ngày) |
| (-) Phủ định | S + had + not + been + V_ing Ex: I hadn't been sleeping all day. (Tôi đã không ngủ cả ngày) |
| (?) Nghi vấn | Had + S + been + V_ing? Ex: Had you been working hard all day? (Có phải bạn đã làm việc cả ngày?) → Yes, I had/ No, I hadn't |

II. Cách dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn

- Nhấn mạnh khoảng thời gian của 1 hành động đã đang xảy ra trong quá khứ và kết thúc trước 1 hành động khác xảy ra và cũng kết thúc trong quá khứ.

Ex: I found my calculator yesterday. I had been looking for it for some time. (Tôi đã tìm ra cái máy tính ngày hôm qua. Tôi đã tìm nó suốt một thời gian)

- Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn là **quá khứ** của thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn (khi tường thuật sự việc hoặc đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang gián tiếp).

Ex: "I've been waiting for you for 20 minutes", Alice said to Bill.

→ Alice told Bill she had been waiting for him for 20 minutes.

- Cũng như thì hiện tại tiếp diễn và thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, các động từ chỉ trạng thái không được chia ở thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn (know, hear, listen,...)

Ex: I had had this house for 10 years.

KHÔNG VIẾT: I had been having this house for 10 years.

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III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Đối với thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn, trong câu thường có các từ như sau:

How long: bao lâu

For + khoảng thời gian

Since + mốc thời gian

By the time, prior to that time: trước khi

Before: trước

After: sau

Until now, up till now: cho đến bây giờ.

9. Thì tương lai đơn – Simple future tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết và bài tập áp dụng

I. Công thức

| | Công thức |
|-----------------------|--|
| (+) Khẳng định | S + will/ shall + V_inf Ex: I will become a doctor in the future. (Tôi sẽ trở thành một bác sĩ trong tương lai.) |
| (-) Phủ định | S + will/ shall + not + V_inf Ex: Peter will not come to the office tomorrow. (Ngày mai Peter sẽ không đến văn phòng) |
| (?) Nghi vấn | Will/ shall + S + V_inf? Ex: Will you come to my house tonight? (Tối bạn sẽ qua nhà tôi chứ?) → Yes, I will / No I won't. Lưu ý: - Shall chỉ được dùng cho chủ ngữ là I và We . - Trong câu nghi vấn, nếu chủ ngữ là I và We thì bắt buộc dùng Shall . |

II. Cách dùng thì tương lai đơn

- Diễn tả sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai, có các từ chỉ thời gian.

Ex: He will be back in twenty minutes' time. (Anh ta sẽ quay lại trong vòng 20 phút nữa)

Mary will be 6 in July. (Tháng 7 này Mary sẽ được 6 tuổi)

- Dùng để diễn tả **dự đoán** về tương lai **không có căn cứ hay sự mong đợi**. Thường được dùng với: I hope/ expect/ think + S + will + V_inf

Ex: Scientists will find a cure for cancer. (Các nhà khoa học sẽ tìm ra cách chữa bệnh ung thư)

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I hope she will accept your invitation. (Tôi hi vọng cô ấy sẽ chấp nhận lời mời)

- Diễn tả **quyết định** đột xuất xảy ra **ngay lúc nói**.

Ex: "What would you like to drink – tea and coffee?" "I'll have tea, please"

(Bạn muốn uống gì – trà hay cà phê? – Tôi muốn trà.)

- Diễn tả lời ngỏ ý (an offer), sẵn sàng làm điều gì (willingness), một lời hứa (a promise),...

"The phone is ringing" - "OK, I'll answer it"

(Điện thoại đang reo kìa – Được rồi, để đó tôi sẽ nghe nó -> sẵn sàng làm điều gì)

- Dùng trong mệnh đề chính của câu điều kiện loại 1.

If + S+ V(s/es) , S + will +V_inf

- Không dùng thì tương lai đơn sau các từ chỉ thời gian: When, while, before, after, as soon as, until,

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

In the future: trong tương lai

From now on,.....: kể từ bây giờ

Tomorrow: Ngày mai

Tonight: tối nay

Next (week/ year/ month,...): tuần tới/ năm tới/.....

In + (khoảng thời gian sắp tới/năm tới)

Someday = one day: một ngày nào đó

Soon: sớm

10. Thì tương lai gần – Near future tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết và bài tập áp dụng

I. Công thức

| | Công thức |
|-----------------------|--|
| (+) Khẳng định | S + am/is/are + going to + V_inf <i>S = I -> am</i> Ex: I am going to join the club. <i>S = You/We/They -> are</i> Ex: We are going to join the club. <i>S = He/She/It -> is</i> Ex: He is going to join the club. |
| (-) Phủ định | S + am/is/are + not + going to + V_inf |

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| | |
|--------------|--|
| | <p>Trong đó: <i>Am not = am not, is not = isn't, are not= aren't</i> Ex: She is not going to go swimming this weekend. (Cuối tuần này cô ấy sẽ không đi bơi)</p> |
| (?) Nghi vấn | <p>Am/is/are + S + going to + V_inf?</p> <p>Ex: Are you going to go to the party tonight? (Bạn sẽ tham gia bữa tiệc tối nay chứ?) → Yes, I am / No, I am not</p> |

II. Cách dùng thì tương lai gần

- Diễn tả **kế hoạch hay dự định** về một việc sẽ thực hiện trong tương lai. Thường có các từ chỉ thời gian tương lai đi kèm.

Ex: I am going to visit my uncle tomorrow.

What are you going to do tonight?

- Diễn tả một dự đoán chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai do có căn cứ trên tình huống hiện tại.

Ex: Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.

My nose is tickling. I think I'm going to sneeze.

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

In the future

Next year/ week/time

Soon

Tomorrow

In + thời gian

11. Thì tương lai tiếp diễn – Future continuous tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết và bài tập áp dụng

I. Công thức

| | Công thức |
|-----------------------|---|
| (+) Khẳng định | <p>S + will be + V_ing</p> <p>Ex: I will be staying at the hotel in Nha Trang at 1 p.m tomorrow. (Vào lúc 1h chiều mai, tôi sẽ đang ở khách sạn ở Nha Trang)</p> |
| (-) Phủ định | <p>S + will be + not + V_ing</p> <p>Ex: We won't be studying at 8 a.m tomorrow. (Chúng tôi sẽ đang không học lúc 8h sáng ngày mai.)</p> |
| (?) Nghi vấn | <p>Will + S + be + V_ing?</p> |

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| | |
|--|---|
| | Ex: Will you be waiting for the train at 9 a.m next Monday? (Bạn sẽ đang đợi tàu vào lúc 9h sáng thứ Hai tuần tới phải không?) → Yes, I will / No, I won't |
|--|---|

II. Cách dùng

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động hay sự việc đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai.

Ex: At 12 o'clock tomorrow, my friends and I will be having lunch at school. (Vào lúc 12h ngày mai, các bạn tôi và tôi sẽ đang ăn trưa tại trường.)

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động, một sự việc đang xảy ra thì một hành động, sự việc khác xen vào trong tương lai.

- Hành động, sự việc đang xảy ra chia thì tương lai tiếp diễn, hành động, sự việc xen vào chia thì hiện tại đơn.

Ex: When you come tomorrow, they will be playing tennis. (Ngày mai, họ sẽ đang chơi khi tôi đến.)

- Diễn tả kế hoạch, thời gian biểu hay một sự sắp xếp.

Ex: They will be showing their new film at 8 o'clock tomorrow. (Lúc 8h ngày mai, họ sẽ đang chiếu bộ phim mới của họ)

- Diễn tả sự suy đoán về một hoạt động đang diễn ra ở hiện tại, diễn tả dự đoán về xu hướng, sự phát triển hay trào lưu sẽ diễn ra trong một thời điểm trong tương lai.

Ex: It's six o'clock. Dad will be listening to the news. (Bây giờ là 6 giờ. Bố tôi chắc sẽ đang nghe thời sự)

In 2050, people will be eating healthier food. (Vào năm 2050, người ta sẽ đang ăn thức ăn dinh dưỡng): diễn tả dự đoán về xu hướng trong tương lai.

Lưu ý:

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn và thì tương lai gần có tính kế hoạch và dự định mạnh hơn nên được dùng phổ biến hơn thì tương lai tiếp diễn.

Tuy nhiên, muốn biết về kế hoạch và dự định của người khác để xin phép được làm gì hoặc yêu cầu người khác làm gì thì ta thường dùng thì tương lai tiếp diễn.

Ex: A: Will you be going shopping tomorrow?

B: Yes. Why?

A: Will you buy me some tea?

B: Of course

- Thì tương lai tiếp diễn không được sử dụng trong những mệnh đề thời gian như: when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as,... Thay vào đó, ta sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

Ex: When I am watching TV, my sister is going to listen to music.

KHÔNG VIẾT: When I will be watching TV, my sister is going to listen to music.

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- Cũng như các thì tiếp diễn khác, thì tương lai tiếp diễn không đi với các từ tri giác.

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì tương lai tiếp diễn

Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai kèm theo thời điểm xác định:

- At this time/ at this moment + thời gian trong tương lai: Vào thời điểm này

Ex: At this time next Sunday, I will be having a test. (Vào thời điểm này chủ nhật tới, tôi sẽ đang làm bài kiểm tra)

- At + giờ cụ thể + thời gian trong tương lai: vào lúc

Ex: At 8 am tomorrow, we will be playing football on our school yard. (Lúc 8 giờ sáng mai, chúng tôi sẽ đang chơi bóng đá trên sân trường)

- In the future: trong tương lai

- Next year/week/time: Năm tới/ tuần tới/ thời gian tới.

12. Thì tương lai hoàn thành – Future perfect tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết và bài tập áp dụng

I. Công thức

| | Công thức |
|-----------------------|---|
| (+) Khẳng định | S + will + have + V3/ed Ex: I will have finished my homework by 9 o'clock. (Tôi sẽ hoàn thành bài tập về nhà trước 9 giờ) |
| (-) Phủ định | S + will + not + have + V3/ed Ex: They will have not built their house by the end of this month. (Trước cuối tháng này, họ vẫn sẽ chưa xây xong ngôi nhà) |
| (?) Nghi vấn | Will + S + have + V3/ed? Ex: Will you have finished your homework by 9 o'clock? (Bạn sẽ làm xong bài trước 9 giờ chứ?) → Yes, I will / No, I won't |

II. Cách dùng thì tương lai hoàn thành

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động hay sự việc hoàn thành trước một thời điểm trong tương lai.

Ex: I will have done my housework before 12 o'clock this afternoon. (Cho đến trước 12 giờ trưa nay, tôi sẽ hoàn thành xong việc nhà)

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- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động hay sự việc hoàn thành trước một hành động hay sự việc khác trong tương lai.

- Hành động, sự việc hoàn thành trước sẽ chia thì tương lai hoàn thành. Hành động, sự việc xảy ra sau sẽ chia thì hiện tại đơn.

Ex: The film will already have started by the time we get to the cinema. (Trước lúc chúng tôi đến rạp phim sẽ bắt đầu rồi)

- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra và kéo dài đến một thời điểm trong tương lai.

Ex: I will have been here for a week next Thursday. (Tôi sẽ ở đây được một tuần tính đến thứ năm tới)

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

By + thời gian trong tương lai

By the end of + thời gian trong tương lai By the time ...: trước lúc

Before + thời gian trong tương lai: trước lúc

13. Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn – Future perfect continuous tense | Công thức, cách dùng, dấu hiệu nhận biết

I. Công thức

| | Công thức |
|-----------------------|--|
| (+) Khẳng định | S + will + have + been + V_ing Ex: We will have been living in this town for 5 years by next month. (Trước tháng tới, chúng tôi sẽ sống trong thị trấn này được 5 năm) |
| (-) Phủ định | S + will + not + have + been + V_ing Ex: We won't have been living in this town for 5 years by next month. (Kể từ tháng sau, chúng tôi sẽ không đang sống trong thị trấn này được 5 năm) |
| (?) Nghi vấn | Will + S + have + been + V_ing? Ex: Will you have been living in this town for 5 months by next month? (Có phải bạn sẽ đang sống trong thị trấn này được 5 tháng kể từ tháng sau?) → Yes, I will/ No, I won't |

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Lưu ý:

- Cũng như các thì tiếp diễn khác, các động từ chỉ trạng thái không được chia ở thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn (know, hear, listen,...).
- Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn không đi với mệnh đề chỉ thời gian như when, while, before, after, as soon as,...

II. Cách dùng thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ tiếp diễn liên tục đến một thời điểm cho trước trong tương lai.

Ex: I will have been working for this company for 8 years by the end of next week. (Kể từ cuối tuần sau, tôi sẽ đang làm việc cho công ty này được 8 năm.)

- Dùng để nhấn mạnh tính liên tục của hành động so với một hành động khác trong tương lai.

Ex: I will have been studying here for 7 years when I get a degree. (Đến khi lấy bằng tốt nghiệp thì tôi sẽ học ở trường này được 7 năm.)

III. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Đối với thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn, trong câu thường có các từ như sau:

- By then: tính đến lúc đó
- By next year: tính đến năm tới
- By the end of this week/month: tính đến cuối tuần này/tháng này
- For + khoảng thời gian + by + mốc thời gian trong tương lai

Ex: for 3 years by the end of this month.

BÀI TẬP

Thì hiện tại đơn – Simple present tense

Bài 1: Dùng "do not" hoặc "does not" để hoàn thành những câu sau

1. I prefer coffee.
2. She ride a bike to her office.
3. Their friends live in a small house.
4. They do the homework on weekends.
5. Mike play soccer in the afternoons.
6. The bus arrive at 8.30 a.m.
7. We go to bed at midnight.
8. My brother finish work at 8 p.m

Bài 2: Dùng "do", "does", "do not" hoặc "does not" để hoàn thành những câu sau:

1. Jack like eating hamburgers? => Yes,
2. you get up early on Sundays? => No,
3. the students always work hard for the exam? => No,
4. the train leave at noon every day? => Yes,
5. he often play the guitar? => No,
6. they take a taxi to school every morning? => Yes,
7. Anna and Daisy visit their old teachers on winter holidays? => No,
8. water boil at 100 degrees Celsius? => Yes,

Bài 3: Chia động từ trong ngoặc

1. Robin (play).....football every Sunday.
2. We (have).....a holiday in December every year.
3. He often (go).....to work late.
4. The moon (circle).....around the earth.
5. The flight (start).....at 6 a.m every Thursday.
6. Peter (not/ study).....very hard. He never gets high scores.
7. My mother often (teach).....me English on Saturday evenings.
8. I like Math and she (like).....Literature.
9. My sister (wash).....dishes every day.
10. They (not/ have).....breakfast every morning.

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Bài 4: Chia động từ trong ngoặc và thêm trạng từ chỉ tần suất:

1. My brothers (sleep) on the floor. (often)
=>
2. He (stay) up late? (sometimes)
=>
3. I (do) the housework with my brother. (always)
=>
4. Peter and Mary (come) to class on time. (never)
=>
5. Why Johnson (get) good marks? (always)
=>
6. You (go) shopping? (usually)
=>
7. She (cry). (seldom)
=>
8. My father (have) popcorn. (never)
=>

Bài 5: Điền động từ thích hợp vào ô trống với hình thức đúng của nó:

Mary is a teacher. She teaches English. The children love her and they (1).....a lot from her. Mary (2).....home at 3.00 and (3).....lunch. Then she sleeps for an hour. In the afternoon she (4).....swimming or she cleans her house. Sometimes, she (5).....her aunt and (6).....tea with her. Every Sunday she does the shopping with her friends.

Bài 6: Gạch chân câu trả lời đúng

- 1) I don't stay/ doesn't stay at home.
- 2) We don't wash/ doesn't wash the family car.
- 3) Doris don't do/ doesn't do her homework.
- 4) They don't go/ doesn't go to bed at 8.30 pm.
- 5) Kevin don't open/ doesn't open his workbook.
- 6) Our hamster don't eat/doesn't eat apples.
- 7) You don't chat/ doesn't chat with your friends.
- 8) She don't use/ doesn't use a ruler.
- 9) Max, Frank and Steve don't skate/ doesn't skate in the yard.
- 10) The boy don't throw/doesn't throw stones

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Bài 7: Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng

1. ILouisiana state University.
A. Am attending B. Attend C. Was attending D. Attended
2. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as hedinner.
A. Finish B. Finishes C. Will finish D. Shall have finished
3. The dancing club.....north of the city.
A. Lays B. Lies C. Located D. Lain
4. I don't understand this sentence. What.....?
A. Does mean this word B. Have this word mean C. Means this word D. Does this word mean
5. John.....tennis once or twice a week.
A. Usually play B. Is usually playing C. Usually plays D. Have usually played
6. I usuallyaway at weekends.
A. Have gone B. Goes C. Am going D. Go
7. The earth..... round the sun.
A. Go B. Has gone C. Went D. Goes
8. I come from Canada. Whereyoufrom?
A. Do/come B. Did/come C. Are coming D. Have/come
9. Ann.....tea very often.
A. Doesn't drink B. Don't drink C. Didn't drink D. Dasn't drunken
10. The sun.....in the East.
A. Is rising B. Rose C. Has risen D. Rises
11. It is a nice day. Iwe go out for a walk.
A. Suggested B. Suggest C. Is suggesting D. Are suggesting
12. Bad driving often.....many accidents.
A. Caused B. Had caused C. Causes D. Has cause
13. The Olympic Games.....every four years.
A. Take place B. Takes place C. Took place D. Is taking place
14. What time.....the banks close in Britain?
A. Do B. Did C. Does D. Can
15. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
A. Boiling B. Boils C. Is boiling D. Boil
16. Bettina usually _____ television in the evening.
A. Watches B. Watching C. Watch D. Has watched
17. I usually _____ to school by bus.
A. Went B. Am C. Go D. Have gone
18. Every twelve months, the Earth.....the Sun.
A. Circles B. Circlled C. Has circled D. Is circling

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19. I'll come to see you before I for the United States.

A. Leave B. Will leave C. Have left D. Am leaving

20. I neverstudying

A. Give up B. Gives up C. Are giving up D. Gave up

Bài 8: Chia động từ trong ngoặc

1. The swimming pool (open) at 9:00 and (close).....at 18:30 everyday.

2. George (not go)to the cinema very often.

3. I have a car, but I (not use).....it very often.

4. How many languages (you/ speak)?

5. Where (she/come)from?

6. (You/ live)near here?

7. Don't try to use that telephone. It (not/work)

8. "Have a cigarette"

"No, thanks. I (not/ smoke)"

9. How often (you/ watch)television?

10. When he (finish)his work, he will help you.

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn – Present continuous tense

Bài 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1, It (get) dark. Shall I turn on the light?

2, They don't have anywhere to live at the moment. They (stay) with friends until they find somewhere.

3, Why are all these people here? What (happen).

4, Where is your mother? She (have) dinner in the kitchen

5, The student (not, be) in class at present

6, Some people (not drink) coffee now.

7, At present, he (compose) a piece of music

8, We (have) dinner in a restaurant right now

Bài 2: Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. Look! The car (go) so fast.

2. Listen! Someone (cry) in the next room.

3. Your brother (sit) next to the beautiful girl over there at present?

4. Now they (try) to pass the examination.

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5. It's 12 o'clock, and my parents (cook) lunch in the kitchen.
6. Keep silent! You (talk)..... so loudly.
7. I (not stay) at home at the moment.
8. Now she (lie) to her mother about her bad marks.
9. At present they (travel) to New York.
10. He (not work) in his office now.

Bài 3: Thêm từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn

1. My/ father/ water/ some plants/ the/ garden.

.....

2. My/ mother/ clean/ floor/.

.....

3. Mary/ have/ lunch/ her/ friends/ a/ restaurant.

.....

4. They/ ask/ a/ man/ about/ the/ way/ the/ railway/ station.

.....

5. My/ student/ draw/ a/ beautiful/ picture.

.....

Bài 4: Khoanh tròn câu trả lời đúng:

1. " You hard today." -Yes, I have a lot to do
a. is working b. are working c. am working d. work
2. IChristine. Do you know where she is?
a. is looking b. are looking c. am looking d. look
3. It darker and darker. Shall I turn on the light?
a. is getting b. are getting c. is getting d. gets
4. They don't have anywhere to live at the moment. Theywith friends until they find somewhere.
a. is staying b. are staying c. am staying d. stay
5. Things aren't so good at work. The company money.
a. lose b. loses c. are losing d. is losing
6. Today she (ride a bike) although her father drives her everyday.
a. is riding a bike b. rides a bike c. ride a bike d. are riding a bike
7. You a lot of noise. Can you be quieter? I..... to concentrate.
a. is making/trying b. are making/ am trying c. are making/ trying d. is making/ am trying
8. Why are all these people here? What?
a. happens b. happening c. is happening d. is happening

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9. Please don't make so much noise. I to work.
a. is trying b. are trying c. trying d. am trying
10. Let's go out now. It any more.
a. am not raining b. is not raining c. are not raining d. raining
11. You can turn off the radio. I to it.
a. are not listening b. isn't listening c. am not listening d. don't listening
12. Kate phoned me last night. She is on holiday in France. Shea great time and doesn't want to come back.
a. has b. are having c. am having d. is having
13. I want to lose weight, so this week I lunch.
a. am eating b. isn't eating c. aren't eating d. am not eating
14. Andrew has just started evening classes. He German.
a. are learning b. is learning c. am learning d. learning
15. Paul and Sally have an argument. They to each other.
a. are speaking b. is speaking c. am speaking d. speaking
16. I tired. I need a rest.
a. is geting b. are getting c. is getting d. am getting
18. Tim this week. He is on holiday.
a. is working b. are working c. am working d. works
19. Listen ! Sam the piano.
a. are playing b. am playing c. plays d. is playing
20. They a new hotel in the city center.
a. are building b. am building c. is building d. build
21. Look! Somebody in the river.
a. is swiming b. are swimming c. am swiming d. is swimming
22. The phone
a. aren't ringing b. isn't ringing c. am not ringing d. doesn't ring
23. (The weather get) colder and colder
a. The weather is getting b. The weather gets c. The weather are getting d. The weather get
24. Sue to become a doctor?
a. are playing b. am playing c. plays d. is playing
25. (you take)your daughter with you?
a. are you taking b. is you taking c. am you taking d. are you taking
- 26.(the dog play)..... with the kids?
a. are the dog playing b. am the dog playing c. does the dog playing d. is the dog playing
- 27.(they come)tonight?
-

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- a. are they coming b. is they coming c. are they coming d. is they coming
28. Be quiet! The baby
- a. is sleeping b. sleep c. sleeps d. are sleeping
29. Look! A man after the train.
- a. running b. runs c. run d. is running
30. Ian exercise on the present tenses at this moment.
- a. is doing b. are doing c. am doing d. do
31. My father in the garden and itnow
- a. is working/ is raining b. works/ rains c. working/ raining d. are working/ are raining
32. Mai some food at present. She always..... in the morning
- a. is cooking/ cooks b. cooks/ is cooking c. cooks/ cooks d. is cooking/ is cooking
33. The studentsthe test right now?
- a. Are.....do b. are..... doing c. is doing d. do..... do
34. Now Shefor her husband in the rain
- a. are waiting b. is waiting c. waits d. wait
35. His brother a novel at the moment?
- a. are..... writing b. are writing c.is writing d. is.....writing
36. The childrenin the kitchen at present
- a. isn't playing b. am not playing c. aren't playing d. play
37. Lan to the English teacher now
- a. isn't speaking b. aren't speaking c. doesn't speak d. don't speak
38. Theythe Christmas dinner at present
- a. are preparing b. is preparing c. prepare d. prepares
39. John that car now
- a. am driving b. is driving c. are driving d. drives
40. The workersa new house right now
- a. are building b. am building c. is building d. build
41. Tom two poems at the moment?
- a. are..... writing b. are writing c. is writing d. is.....writing
42. The chief engineer all the workers of the plant now
- a. is instructing b. are instructing c. instructs d. instruct
43. He his pictures at the moment
- a. isn't paint b. isn't painting c. aren't painting d. don't painting
44. Wethe herbs in the garden at present
- a. don't plant b. doesn't plant c. isn't planting d. aren't planting
45. They the artificial flowers of silk now?
- a. are..... making b. does..... making c. is..... making d. Do making
-

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46. Your fatheryour motorbike at the moment
a. is repairing b. are repairing c. don't repair d. doesn't repair
47. Look! The man the children to the cinema
a. is taking b. are taking c. does taking d. takes
48. Listen! The teachera new lesson to us
a.is explaining b. are explaining c. explain d. explains
49. Be careful! You ten glass bottles?
a. is bring b. are bringing c.do bring d. does bring
50. BaMath very hard now
a. are studying b.am studying c. studys d.is studying
51. Wedinner in a restaurant right now
a. is having b. are having c. am having d. is having
51. ITV with my parents in the living room now
a. am watching b. are watching c. is watching d. watch
52. Some people..... coffee now
a. are not drinking b. is not drinking c. do not drink d. does not drink
53. At present, he a piece of music
a. is composing b. are composing c. composes d. compose
54. My father (listen)..... to the radio now.
a. are listening b. is listening c. am listening d. listens
55. Where is your mother?
She (have) dinner in the kitchen.
a. is having b. are having c. am having d. is having
56. Mr. Nam (not work) at the moment.
a. is not working b. are not working c.am not working d. not work
57. The students (not, be)in class at present.
a. am b. is c. are d. be
58. The children (play)..... in the park at the moment.
a. are playing b. am playing c. plays d. is playing
59. Look! The bus (come)
a. are coming b. is coming c. are coming d. is coming
60. John (not read)a book now.
a. isn't reading b. aren't reading c. am not reading d. doesn't reading
61. What you (do)tonight?
a. are....do b. are..... doing c. is doing d. do..... do
62. Jack and Peter (work).....late today.
a. is working b. are working c. am working d. work

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63. Silvia (not listen) to music at the moment.
a. aren't listening b. isn't listening c. am not listening d. doesn't listens
64. Maria (sit)..... next to Paul right now.
a. sit b. is sitting c. are sitting d. sits
65. How many other students you (study) with today?
a. arestudying b.am..... studying c.do.....study d. isstudying
66. He always (make) noisy at night.
a. make b. are making c. is making d. makes
67. Where your husband (be)?
a. am b. is c. are d. be
68. She (wear)earrings today.
a. is wearing b. are wearing c. am wearing d. wears
69. The weather (get)cold this season.
a. gets b. are getting c. is getting d. are gets
70. My children (be)..... upstairs now. They (play)games.
a. am/ am playing b. is/is playing c. are/are playing d. be/ being
71. Look! The bus (come).....
a. are coming b. is coming c. are coming d. is coming
72. He always (borrow)me money and never (give)..... back.
a. is borrowing/ giving b. are borrowing/ giving c. borrows/ giving d. borrow/ giving
73. While I (do)..... my housework, my husband (read) books.
a. am doing/ is reading b. are doing/ is reading c. is doing/ are reading d. am doing/ are reading
74. Whyat me like that? What's the matter?
a. do you look b. have you looked c. did you look d. are you looking
75. I.....in the room now.
a. am being b. was being c. have been being d. am
76. It.....dark. Shall I turn on the light?
a. is getting b. get c. got d. has got
- 77-"Are you ready, Ann?" "Yes, I....."
a. am coming b. come c. came d. have came
- 78-Look! That man.....to open the door of your car.
a. try b. tried c. is trying d. has tried

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành – Present perfect tense

Bài 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. He (live) _____ here since he was a child.
2. He (write) _____ his report yet?
3. We (travel) _____ to New York lately.
4. They (not give) _____ his decision yet.
5. I (know) _____ her since 1990.
6. I (be) _____ to London three times.
7. It (rain) _____ since I stopped my work.
8. This is the second time I (meet) _____ him.
9. I (not, meet) _____ Peter for 2 hours.
10. You (get) _____ married yet?
11. She (come) _____ yet; we're still waiting for her.
12. My favorite country is America. I (be) _____ there four times.
13. How long you (live) _____ at the new apartment?
14. You ever (be) _____ to Canada?
15. We (work) _____ here for three years.

Bài 2: Chọn từ thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống:

So far, ever, never, yet, already, just, since, for

1. Anne has _____ been to Paris, so she knows nothing about it.
2. She has been in London _____ last May.
3. Have you _____ broken your leg?
4. We have lived here _____ six years.
5. "Have you seen John anywhere?" – "Yes, I've _____ seen him"
6. "Why don't you read the newspaper?" – "I've _____ read it"
7. This is the most beautiful painting I've _____ seen
8. Have you heard from Bill _____?
9. They say it's a good film but I haven't seen it _____
10. She worked hard last term but she hasn't worked hard _____ this term.

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn - Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Bài 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc

1. Where is he? I (wait)_____ for him since 5 o'clock!
2. She (go) _____ out since 5 a.m.
3. They (not eat) _____ anything all the morning.
4. Will the rain ever stop? It (rain)_____ all day.
5. Jan is out of breath. She (run) _____ 2 hours ago.
6. I (read) _____ this book since last night.
7. She (chat) _____ with her friend all the day.
8. Hey, you (sit)_____ at the computer all day. You should really take a break now.
9. She (ride) _____ for 4 hours and she is very tired now.
10. We (not write) _____ to each other for 6 months.

Bài 2: Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng:

1. He motorbikes for 2 years
A. has been riding B. has ridden C. has been ridden D. have been riding
2. My sister _____ for you since yesterday.
A. has been looked B. has been looking C. have been looking D. looked
3. Why are your hands so dirty? - I.....my bike
A. repaired B. have been repaired C. has been repaired D. have been repairing
4. We.....around Scotland for 8 years
A. travelled B. have travelled C. have been travelling D. has been travelling
5. Sandy.....dinner 4 times this week
A. has cooked B. has been cooking C. have been cooking D. cooked
6. I to learn English for years but I have not succeeded yet.
A. have been trying B. have tried C. tried D. A & B
7. I to New York three times this year.
A. have been being B. have been C. was D. has been
8. My brother several plays. He has just finished his second tragedy.
A. have written B. have been writing C. has written D. has been writing
9. I love this film. I.....it four or five times already.
A. have been seeing B. have seen C. has seen D. had seen
10. How long youEnglish? For 5 years
A. have you studied B. have been studying C. studied D. do you study

Thì quá khứ đơn – Simple past tense

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences

1. It/ be/ cloudy/ yesterday.

→

2. In 1990/ we/ move/ to/ another/ city.

→

3. When/ you/ get/ the/ first/ gift?

→

4. She / not/ go/ to/ the/ church/ five/ days/ ago.

→

5. How/ be/ he/ yesterday?

→

6. Mr. and Mrs. James/ come back home/ and/ have/ lunch/ late/ last night?

→

7. They/ happy/ last/ holiday?

→

8. How/ you/ get/ there?

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences, using the past simple of the suitable verbs in the box.

| |
|---|
| Teach, cook, want, spend, ring, be, sleep, study, go, write |
|---|

1. She _____ out with her boyfriend last night.

2. Laura _____ a meal yesterday afternoon

3. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.

4. I _____ tired when I came home.

5. The bed was very comfortable so they _____ very well.

6. Jamie passed the exam because he _____ very hard.

7. My father _____ the teenagers to drive when he was alive.

8. Dave _____ to make a fire but there was no wood.

9. The little boy _____ hours in his room making his toys.

10. The telephone _____ several times and then stopped before I could answer it.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences, using the past simple of the suitable verbs in the box above

1/ A light _____ at the end of the road. (lit)

2/ The sheep _____ peacefully in the fields. (graze)

3/ He _____ a fire in the living room. (make)

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- 4/ They _____ an Autumn fashion Show three months ago. (hold)
5/ I _____ my keys on the way home this afternoon.(lose)
6/ The Americans _____ Mr. Bush as President. (choose)
7/ We _____ home and _____ her asleep on the sofa. (go/find)
8/ She _____ over and _____ her leg. (fall/ break)

Exercise 4: Choose the best answer.

1. Ia lot of fish yesterday.
a. eated b. ate c. eats d. eat
2. Her aunt her to see Cham Temple last year.
a. taked b. took c. take d. takes
3. Tuan a new bike yesterday.
a. haved b. has c. had d. have
4. She..... a new ruler yesterday?
a. didn't.. buy b. doesn't.. bought c. did.. not buy d. does not bought
5. He ... with his parents about his vacation in Da Lat last year.
a. didn't talk b. doesn't talked c. didn't talked
6. They..... school yesterday?
a. didn't - comed b. didn't -come c. doesn't - comed d. doesn't -come
7. The windows yesterday?
a. did - close b. did - closed c. does - closed d. does - close
8. Weat home at 7 pm last Monday.
a. didn't return b. didn't returned c. doesn't return d. doesn't returned
9. She ...fish and crab yesterday.
a. doesn't eat b. doesn't eated c. didn't eat d. didn't ate
10. Lan Ho Chi Minh city two years ago.
a. didn't go b. doesn't went c. didn't went d. doesn't go
11. My parentsto Vung Tau last week.
a. don't taked b. don't took c. didn't take d. didn't takes
12. Wea lot of friends in Ha Noi.
a. don't haved b. don't has c. didn't had d. didn't have
13. Lan and Hoa your school two years ago?
a. are b. is c. was d. were
14. What.... theylast week?
a. do - play b. did - play c. do - played d. did - played
15. WhatHoa..... on yesterday?
a. did - try b. do - try c. did - tryed d. do - tryed

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16. Whoto about the film on TV last Monday?
a. talk b. talks c. talked d. talking
17. Where..... theyon their way back last Sunday?
a. did - stop b. do - stop c. did - stopped d. do - stopped
18. What..... the student at school two years ago?
a. did - wears b. did -wear c. do -wears d. does - wear
19. Where..... you the cake yesterday?
a. was - put b. were - put c. did - put d. do - put
20. What time you.....home for school yesterday?
a. was... leave b. were.. leave c. did ... leave d. do... leave

Exercise 5: Put the correct form of the verbs in the blanks

1. My sister (get) _____ married last month.
2. Daisy (come) _____ to her grandparents' house 3 days ago.
3. My computer (be) _____ broken yesterday.
4. He (buy) _____ me a big teddy bear on my birthday last week.
5. My friend (give) _____ me a bar of chocolate when I (be) _____ at school yesterday.
6. My children (not do) _____ their homework last night.
7. You (live) _____ here five years ago?
8. They (watch) _____ TV late at night yesterday.
9. Your friend (be) _____ at your house last weekend?
10. They (not be) _____ excited about the film last night.

Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn – Past continuous tense

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences, using the past continuous of the suitable verbs in the box above

1. At this time last year, they (build) _____ this house.
2. I (drive) _____ my car very fast when you called me.
3. I (chat) _____ with my friends while my teacher (teach) _____ the lesson yesterday.
4. My father (watch) _____ TV when I got home.
5. At this time yesterday, I (prepare) _____ for my son's birthday party.
6. What you (do) _____ at 8 pm yesterday?
7. Where you (go) _____ when I saw you last weekend?
8. They (not go) _____ to school when I met them yesterday.

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9. My mother (not do) _____ the housework when my father came home.
10. My sister (read) _____ books while my brother (play) _____ football yesterday afternoon.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with past continuous or past simple tense.

1. Yesterday/ when/ he/ carry/ a suitcase/ he/ drop/ it/ on his foot.
.....
2. He/ break/ his leg/ when/ he/ ski/ last month.
.....
3. He/ sit down/ on/ chair/ when/ I/ paint/it.
.....
4. Lan/ sit/ in the garden/ when/ a wasp/ sting/ her/ on the nose
.....
5. As/ we/ drive / down the hill, a strange object/ appear/ in the sky.
.....

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences, using the past continuous of the suitable verbs in the box above

1. Yesterday at six I (prepare) _____ dinner,
2. The kids (play) _____ in the garden when it suddenly to rain.
3. I (practise) _____ the guitar when he came home.
4. We (not/cycle) _____ all day.
5. What (you/do) _____ yesterday?
6. Most of the time we (sit) _____ in the park.
7. At this time yesterday we (play) _____ tennis in the schoolyard.
8. At 7:00 p.m yesterday I (watch) _____ TV.
9. Yesterday while my father (watch) _____ TV, my mother (read) _____ the newspaper, my sister (do) _____ her homework and I (play) _____ chess with my friend.
10. She (do) _____ her homework at the time yesterday.
11. Marry (water) _____ the flowers at 3:00 p.m yesterday.
12. They (visit) _____ the zoo at ten o'clock yesterday.
13. At this time last year we (learn) _____ English in London.
14. Peter and I (do) _____ the exercise at this time last night.
15. When I phoned my friends, they (play) _____ cards.

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành – Past perfect tense

Bài 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. They (go)home after they (finish) their work.
2. She said that she (already, see) Dr. Rice.
3. After taking a bath, he (go)to bed.
4. He told me he (not/eat) such kind of food before.
5. When he came to the stadium, the match (already/ begin)
6. Before she (watch)TV, she (do).....homework.
7. She (go).....to the supermarket before she (go).....home
8. After they (go), I (sit)down and (rest)
9. Yesterday, John (go)to the store before he (go) home.
10. She (win) the gold medal in 1986.
11. Our teacher (tell) us yesterday that he (visit)England in 1970.
12. Alan (have).....hardly (prepare).....for dinner when her husband (go)home
13. No soonerI (watch)..... TV than the phone (ring).....
14. When I got to the office, I (realize).....that I (forget).....to lock the front door.
15. After I (wash).....my clothes, I (sleep)
16. She didn't notice that she (never/ see).....that film before
17. I suddenly (remember).....that I (forget).....my key.
18. I couldn't attend the evening classes because I worked at night.
→ If I (not work)at night, I would have attended the evening classes.
19. I didn't have a laptop so I wish I (have) a laptop.
20. You didn't stay home. I would rather you (stay)home.

Bài 2: Viết lại câu đồng nghĩa với những từ cho sẵn:

1. I had a bath. Then I went to bed
- After
2. We arrived. The party finished.
- By the time
3. We hung the picture on the wall. Then it fell down.
- No sooner.....
4. She wrote the letter. Then she went to the post office.
- Before
5. I didn't go to bed. I did my homework. (Until)
-

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn – Past perfect continuous tense

Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. When I arrived, they (wait) _____ for me. They were very angry with me.
2. We (run) _____ along the street for about 40 minutes when a car suddenly stopped right in front of us.
3. Yesterday, my brother said he (stop) _____ smoking for 2 months.
4. Someone (paint) _____ the room because the smell of the paint was very strong when I got into the room.
5. They (talk) _____ on the phone when the rain poured down.
6. The man (pay) _____ for his new car in cash.
7. I (have) _____ lunch by the time the others came into the restaurant.
8. It (rain) _____ for two days before the storm came yesterday.
9. Lucy went into the living room. It was empty but the television was still warm. Someone (watch) _____ it
10. I (play) _____ tennis, so I had a shower. I was annoyed because I (not win) _____ a single game.

Thì tương lai đơn – Simple future tense

Bài 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. We (go) _____ out when the rain stops
2. I (stay) _____ here until he answers me.
3. She (not come) _____ until you are ready
4. Miss Hien (help) _____ you as soon as she finishes that letter tomorrow.
5. I promise I (study) _____ harder in the next semester.
6. When I see Mr. Pike tomorrow, I (remind) _____ him of that.
7. The teacher hopes that we (pass) _____ our exams.
8. This exercise is difficult. I (help) _____ you to do it.
9. The baby is thirsty! I (get) _____ him a glass of water!
10. I never (speak) _____ to you again.

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Bài 2: Thêm từ để hoàn thành câu sau:

1. I/ hope/ that/ weather/ be/ fine/ tomorrow.
.....

2. He/ come back/ 3 days.
.....

3. If/ you/ not/ study/ hard/,/ you/ not/ pass/ final/ exam.
.....

4. Your bag/ look/ heavy, I/ help/ you/ carry.
.....

5. you/ please/ give/ me/ lift/airport?
.....

Thì tương lai gần – Near future tense

Put the correct form of the verbs:

1. "I am not going to do aerobics tomorrow morning."

"What _____ you _____ (do)?"

2. My team (go) _____ on a picnic this weekend.

3. I (have) _____ my hair cut tomorrow because it's too long.

4. My elder sister (buy) _____ a new shirt tonight because she has just got salary.

5. I feel terrible. I think I (be) _____ ill.

6. I (see) _____ the movie "The Moon" this evening with my cousin at 9 o'clock tonight.

7. What _____ you _____ (do) after graduation?

8. They (sell) _____ their old house because they have just bought a new one.

9. Tomorrow, I (visit) _____ my mother-in-law in the hospital.

10. - Why have they demolished that building?

- They (build) _____ a new cultural center.

Thì tương lai tiếp diễn – Future continuous tense

Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. This time tomorrow, I (attend) _____ the conference on global warming.
2. When they (come) _____ tomorrow, we (swim) _____ in the sea.
3. You (go) _____ to school on your skateboard this time tomorrow?
4. At this time tomorrow our football team (play) _____ against Manchester United.
5. At 8 o'clock this evening my friends and I (watch) _____ a famous film at the cinema.
6. They (install) _____ the solar panels when you arrive tomorrow.
7. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, we (fly) _____ over Paris.
8. They (make) _____ their presentation at this time tomorrow morning.
9. What she (do) _____ at 8.30 tomorrow morning?
10. (You/ use) _____ your car tomorrow morning? Can I borrow it?

Thì tương lai hoàn thành – Future perfect tense

Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.

1. By this time next week, we (spend) _____ all my money.
2. The performance (end) _____ by the time we (get) _____ there.
3. By the time he intends to get to the airport, the plane (take) _____ off.
4. By the year 2018, we (not leave) _____ school.
5. We (live) _____ here for 6 months by the time they find us a new flat.
6. Another million people (become) _____ unemployed by the time next year.
7. By 2020, the number of schools in our country (double) _____.
8. By the end of this year, he (visit) _____ more than 5 countries.
9. By Christmas, I (work) _____ in this office for 5 years.
10. By this time tomorrow, I (finish) _____ this book.
11. By the end of this week we (work) _____ on the project for a month.
12. The car (be) _____ ready for him by the time he (come) _____ tomorrow.
13. By the time he gets out of jail, he (forget) _____ how to function in the real world.
14. By the end of the year, she (graduate) _____ with a degree in business.
15. Phone me after 8 o'clock. We (finish) _____ dinner by then.

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Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn – Future perfect continuous tense

Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. By this time next week, we (go) _____ to school for 12 years.
2. By Christmas, I (work) _____ in this office for 5 years.
3. They (build) _____ a mini mart by December next year.
4. By the end of next year, Mary (work) _____ as an English teacher for 7 years.
5. She (not, do) _____ gymnastics when she gets married to John.
6. How long you (study) _____ when you graduate?
7. She (work) _____ for this company for 5 years by the end of this year.
8. My mother (cook) _____ dinner for 2 hours by the time I come home.

TỔNG HỢP VỀ CÁC THÌ TRONG TIẾNG ANH

EXERCISE 1: Use the correct form of verbs in brackets.

1. In all the world, there (be) _____ only 14 mountains that (reach) _____ above 8,000 meters.
2. He sometimes (come) _____ to see his parents.
3. When I (come) _____, she (leave) _____ for Dalat ten minutes ago.
4. My grandfather never (fly) _____ in an airplane, and he has no intention of ever doing so.
5. We just (decide) _____ that we (undertake) _____ the job.
6. He told me that he (take) _____ a trip to California the following week.
7. I knew that this road (be) _____ too narrow.
8. Right now I (attend) _____ class. Yesterday at this time I (attend) _____ class.
9. Tomorrow I'm going to leave for home. When I (arrive) _____ at the airport, Mary (wait) _____ for me.
10. Margaret was born in 1950. By last year, she (live) _____ on this earth for 55 years .
11. The traffic was very heavy. By the time I (get) _____ to Mary's party, everyone already (arrive) _____
12. I will graduate in June. I (see) _____ you in July. By the time I (see) _____ you , I (graduate) _____.
13. I (visit) _____ my uncle's home regularly when I (be) _____ a child.
14. That book (be) _____ on the table for weeks. You (not read) _____ it yet ?
15. David (wash) _____ his hands. He just (repair) _____ the TV set.
16. You (be) _____ here before? Yes, I (spend) _____ my holidays here last year.

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17. We never (meet) _____ him. We don't know what he (look) _____ like.
18. The car (be) _____ ready for him by the time he (come) _____ tomorrow.
19. On arriving at home I (find) _____ that she just (leave) _____ a few minutes before.
20. When we (arrive) _____ in London tonight, it probably (rain) _____.
21. It (rain) _____ hard. We can't do anything until it (stop) _____.
22. Last night we (watch) _____ TV when the power (fail) _____.
23. That evening we (stay) _____ up to talk about the town where he (live) _____ for some years.
24. I (sit) _____ down for a rest while the shoes (repair) _____.
25. Half way to the office Paul (turn) _____ round and (go) _____ back home because he (forget) _____ to turn the gas off.
26. London (change) _____ a lot since we first (come) _____ to live here.
27. While we (talk) _____ on the phone the children (start) _____ fighting and (break) _____ a window
28. He used to talk to us for hours about all the interesting things he (do) _____ in his life.
29. You know she (stand) _____ looking at that picture for the last twenty minutes.
30. I (spend) _____ a lot of time travelling since I (get) _____ this new job.
31. When we (be) _____ at school we all (study) _____ Latin.
32. When I (meet) _____ him , he (work) _____ as a waiter for a year.
33. After he (finish) _____ breakfast he (sit) _____ down to write some letters.
34. She (have) _____ a hard life, but she's always smiling.
35. I think Jim (be) _____ out of town.

EXERCISE 2: Choose the best answer among A, B, C, or D.

1. When I last saw him, he _____ in London.
A. has lived B. is living C. was living D. has been living
2. We _____ Dorothy since last Saturday.
A. don't see B. haven't seen C. didn't see D. hadn't seen
3. The train _____ half an hour ago.
A. has been leaving B. left C. has left D. had left
4. Jack _____ the door.
A. has just painted B. paint C. will have painted D. painting
5. My sister _____ for you since yesterday.
A. is looking B. was looking C. has been looking D. looked
6. I _____ Texas State University now.
A. am attending B. attend
C. was attending D. attended

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7. He has been selling motorbikes _____.
- A. ten years ago B. since ten years C. for ten years ago D. for ten years
8. Christopher Columbus _____ American more than 500 years ago.
- A. discovered B. has discovered C. had discovered D. had been discovering
9. He fell down when he _____ towards the church.
- A. run B. runs C. was running D. had run
10. We _____ there when our father died.
- A. still lived B. lived still C. was still lived D. was still living
11. They _____ table tennis when their father comes back home.
- A. will play B. will be playing C. play D. would play
12. By Christmas, I _____ for Mr. Smith for six years.
- A. will have been working B. will work C. have been working D. will be working
13. I _____ in the room right now.
- A. am being B. was being C. have been being D. am
14. I _____ to New York three times this year.
- A. have been B. was C. were D. had been
15. I'll come and see you before I _____ for the States.
- A. leave B. will leave C. have left D. shall leave
16. The little girl asked what _____ to her friend.
- A. has happened B. happened
C. had happened D. would have been happened
17. John _____ a book when I saw him.
- A. is reading B. read C. was reading D. reading
18. He said he _____ return later.
- A. will B. would C. can D. would be
19. Jack _____ the door.
- A. has just opened B. open
C. have opened D. opening
20. I have been waiting for you _____.
- A. since early morning B. since 9 a.m
C. for two hours D. All are correct
21. Almost everyone _____ for home by the time we arrived.
- A. leave B. left C. leaves D. had left
22. By the age of 25, he _____ two famous novels.
- A. wrote B. writes C. has written D. had written
23. When her husband was in the army, Mary _____ to him twice a week.
- A. was reading B. wrote C. was written D. had written

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14. Roger felt the outside of his pocket to make sure his wallet is still there.

A B C D

15. When I'm shopping in the supermarket, I ran into an old friend who I

A B

hadn't met for five years.

C D

16. The police arrested the man while he is having dinner in a restaurant.

A B C D

17. Peter and Wendy first met in 2006, and they are married for three years now.

A B C D

18. Some people are believing there is life on other planets.

A B C D

19. Recently, the island of Hawaii had been the subject of

A B

intensive research on the occurrence of earthquakes.

C D

20. Every morning, the sun shines in my bedroom window and waking

B C A

me up.

D

21. The man died as a result of falling asleep while he drives.

A B C D

22. I haven't finished the report yet, but by the time you return I

A B C

will certainly complete it.

D

23. Caroline has worn her new yellow dress only once since she buys it.

A B C D

24. We'll be cycled to Hoa's village at this time next Sunday.

A B C D

25. What will you do when your friends won't come ?

A B C D

26. Someone was knocking at the door when I was doing the washing up.

A B C D

27. My friend didn't drink any beer since we came to live here.

A B C D

28. We have written to each other when we were in primary school.

A B C D

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7. Having finished their work, the workers expected to be paid.
A. The workers expected to be paid because they had finished their work.
B. Having their work finishing, the workers expected to be paid.
C. Having expected to be paid, the workers finished their work.
D. Having been finished their work, the workers expected to be paid.
8. Mr. Brown bought this car five years ago.
A. Mr. Brown started to buy this car for five years.
B. It has been five years when Mr. Brown has bought this car.
C. Mr. Brown has had this car for five years.
D. It is five years ago since Mr. Brown has bought this car.
9. John used to write home once a week when he was abroad.
A. John doesn't write home once a week any longer.
B. John enjoyed being written home every week when he was abroad.
C. John never forgot to write a weekly letter home when he was abroad.
D. When he was abroad he remembered to write home every week.
10. I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years.
A. It's years since I enjoyed myself so much.
B. It's years since I have enjoyed myself so much.
C. It was years since I had enjoyed myself so much.
D. It has been years since I have enjoyed myself so much.

BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN (KHÔNG CÓ ĐÁP ÁN)

I. Use "do not" or "does not" to complete the sentences.

- I prefer coffee.
- She ride a bike to her office.
- Their friends live in a small house.
- They do the homework on weekends.
- Mike play soccer in the afternoons.
- The bus arrive at 8.30 a.m.
- We go to bed at midnight.
- My brother finish work at 8 p.m.

II. Put the verbs in the brackets using the present simple

- Robin (play).....football every Sunday.
- We (have).....a holiday in December every year.
- He often (go).....to work late.

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4. The moon (circle).....around the earth.
5. The flight (start).....at 6 a.m every Thursday.
6. Peter (not/ study).....very hard. He never gets high scores.
7. My mother often (teach).....me English on Saturday evenings.
8. I like Math and she (like).....Literature.
9. My sister (wash).....dishes every day.
10. They (not/ have).....breakfast every morning.

III. Complete the sentences with the given words

1. My brothers (sleep) on the floor. (often)
=>
2. He (stay) up late? (sometimes)
=>
3. I (do) the housework with my brother. (always)
=>
4. Peter and Mary (come) to class on time. (never)
=>
5. Why Johnson (get) good marks? (always)
=>
6. You (go) shopping? (usually)
=>
7. She (cry). (seldom)
=>
8. My father (have) popcorn. (never)
=>

IV. Put the verbs in the brackets using the present continuous

1. I _____ (watch) a reality show on TV.
2. My favourite team _____ (win)!
3. Someone _____ (swim) in the sea.
4. Two people _____ (cook) dinner on the beach.
5. We _____ (not watch) a soap opera.
6. I _____ (not do) my homework.
7. Mum _____ (read) a magazine.
8. My brother _____ (not listen) to the radio.
9. Dad _____ (not cook) dinner.
10. Tara _____ (talk) by phone.
11. Joe _____ (play) on the computer.

TẤT TẦN TẬT VỀ 13 THÌ TRONG TIẾNG ANH

12. Who _____ (watch) TV?
13. Tina _____ (do) grammar exercises.
14. I _____ (eat) a pizza.
15. We _____ (sit) in the classroom.
16. I _____ (not write) an email.
17. Amy _____ (not go) to school today.
18. We _____ (not have) fun today.
19. My team _____ (not win) the match.
20. My parents _____ (drive) to work now.
21. _____ they _____ (read) magazines? Yes, they are.
22. _____ you _____ (learn) English? Yes I am.
23. _____ Helen _____ (write) a letter? No, she isn't.
24. _____ Sarah _____ (play) the guitar? Yes, she is.
25. We _____ (not play) basketball.

V. Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct forms.

1. What _____ Mr Brown (do) _____ in the garden?
2. I (not sleep) _____ very well lately because of the noisy traffic.
3. I (try) _____ to get a loan from the bank for eighteen months now.
4. The architect (finish) _____ the plans for the new high school.
5. The yard (be) _____ full of dead leaves.
6. I (wait) _____ for Tom since ten o'clock.
7. The council (build) _____ twenty new houses every month.
8. There (not be) _____ any open fireplaces in this house.
9. The government (make) _____ many laws about housing.
10. The residents' association generally (meet) _____ once a month.
11. Last week I (drive) _____ to the office everyday.
12. In hot weather, fresh milk quickly (turn) _____ sour.
13. How many lessons _____ you (have) _____ before you passed your test?
14. How _____ you (manage) _____ to stop in time when that car shot out in front of you?
15. He ran over the cat as it (run) _____ across the road.
16. The front type busrt just as he (run) _____ the corner.
17. The car was stolen because he (forget) _____ to lock it.
18. I (think) _____ of going out when you (call) _____.
19. The thief (take) _____ the money when the staff (have) _____ lunch.
20. _____ you (see) _____ Jack at the party last week?
21. What _____ you (do) _____ at 6 p.m yesterday?
22. He (win) _____ the gold medal in 2004.

TẮT TẦN TẬT VỀ 13 THÌ TRONG TIẾNG ANH

23. He (leave)_____ home two weeks ago and we (not hear)_____ from him since.
24. While you (play)_____ the guitar, I (write)_____ a letter.
25. We (not see)_____ your father for ages.
26. _____you (read)_____ that novel yet?
27. I think she (hear)_____ all about it by the time I (see)_____ her.
28. Don't phone them now. They (not get)_____ home yet. They (probably get back)_____ at About half past eight.
29. Ann is very tired. She (work)_____ hard.
30. I think he (leave)_____ as soon as he (know)_____ the news.
31. All of them (sing)_____ when I came.
32. Up to then, I _____ never (see)_____ such a fat man.
33. Bill (work)_____ at the university for 40 years before he (retire)_____
34. They _____ (just lose)_____ way.
35. Please do not make so much noisy. I (study)_____.
36. Where _____ you (live)_____? I (live)_____ in Xuan Hoa town
37. What _____ he (do) _____ now? He (water)_____ flowers in his garden.
38. What _____ she (do)_____?
- She (be)_____ a teacher.
39. _____ you (be) in 4A?
- No, I (not be)_____.
40. Where _____ you (be) from?
41. At the moment, my sister (play) _____ volleyball and my brother (play) _____ soccer.
42. It is 9.00, my family (watch) _____ TV.
43. In the summer, I usually (go) _____ to park with my friends and in the spring , we (have) _____ Tet Holiday, I (be) _____ happy because I always (visit) _____ my grandparents.
44. _____ your father (go) _____ to work by bus ?
45. How _____ your sister (go) _____ to school?
46. What time _____ they (get up) _____?
47. What _____ they (do) _____ in the winter?
48. Today, we (have) _____ English.
49. Her favourite subject (be) _____ English .
50. Now, my brother (eat) _____ a banana.
51. Look! Aman (call) _____ you.
52. Keep silent! I (listen) _____ to radio .
53. _____ you (play) _____ badminton now?
54. Everyday, my father (get up) _____ at 5.00 a.m but today ,he (get up) _____ at 6.00a.m.
-

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55. Every morning, I (watch)_____TV at 10.00 but today , I (listen) _____ to music at 10.00.
56. Everyday, I (go) _____to school by bike but today I am going to school by motorbike.
57. Every morning, my father (have) _____a cup of coffe but today he (drink)_____ milk.
58. At the moment, I (read)_____ a book and my brother (watch)_____TV.
59. Hoa (live)_____in Hanoi , Ha (live)_____in HCM City.
60. Hung and his friend (play)_____badminton.
61. They usually (get up)_____at 6.00 in the morning.
62. Ha never(go)_____fishing in the winter but she always (do)_____it in the summer.
63. My teacher (tell)_____Hoa about Math.
64. There(be)_____animals in the circus.
65. _____he (watch)_____tv at 7.00 every morning?
66. What _____she (do) _____at 7.00 A.m?
67. How old _____she (be)?
68. How _____she (be)?
69. My children (go)_____to school by bike.
70. We (go)_____to supermarket to (buy)_____some food .
71. Mr.Hung (go)_____to Hanoi every month.
72. Ha (like)_____coffee, but I (not like)_____it.
73. She (like) _____Tea,but she (not like)_____coffee.
74. I (love)_____catbut I (not love)_____dog.
75. Everyday,I (go)_____to school on foot , but today I (go)_____to school by bike.
76. Who you _____(wait) for,Vien (wait)_____for Mr.Hung.
77. My sister (get)_____dressed and (brush)_____her teeth at 6.30 everyday.
78. Mrs.Huong (not live)_____in town .She (live)_____in a house in the country.
79. How _____your children (go)_____to school everyday?
80. It's 9 o'clock in the morning .Lien (be)_____in her room. She (listen) _____to music.
81. We _____(play) soccer in the yard now.
82. My father (go)_____to work by bike.Sometimes he(walk)_____.
83. _____you (live)_____near a market? _____it (be)_____noisy?
84. Now I (eat)_____an apple and Hoa (listen)_____to music.
85. At the moment ,Nam and his friends (go)_____shopping.
86. In the autumn, I rarely (go)_____sailing and (go)_____to school.
87. I (write)_____a letter to my friend now.
88. At 12 a.m every day, I (have)_____lunch and (go)_____to bed.
89. On Monday, I (have)_____math and Art.
-

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90. On Friday, I (have)_____English.
91. At the moment, I (eat)_____an orange and My sisters (play)_____tennis.
92. _____her bag (be)? No,they(not be)_____.
93. What time _____your children (go)_____to school?
94. He (live)_____in HCM City.
95. What time _____your brother (get)_____up?
96. My house (be)_____in the city and it (be)_____small.
97. Every morning , we (have)_____breakfast at 7.00 a.m.
98. This (be)_____a book and there (be)_____pens.
99. Mr.Quang (live)_____in the country .His house (have)_____a garden.
100. Viet (not have)_____Literature on Friday.
101. What time _____you (start)_____your class?
102. _____you (be) in class 4A?
103. Mrs.Ha (learn)_____in Hanoi but she (not live)_____in Ha Noi.
104. My brother (not live) _____in London , he (live) _____in Manchester.
105. Now ,Mr.Long (draw) _____his house.
106. He (like)_____apples but he (not like)_____banana.
107. _____she (like)_____apples?
108. Usually, I (have)_____lunch at 12.00.
_____you (have) _____lunch at 11.00?
109. He can (swim)_____but I can' t

VI. Choose the right answers

1. It always _____in this region in November.
A. rains B. rained C. is raining Has rained
2. Nowadays, most children _____cartoon films and games.
A.likes B. like C. is liking D.have liked
3. Where is Mary? – She _____for the dinner in the kitchen at the present.
A.prepares B. prepared C. is preparingD. has prepared
4. I _____my motor's rear mirror recently.
A. break B. broke C.am breakingD. have broken
5. She _____int he computer at 4:00 p.m yesterday.
A.is working B. was working C.worked D. had worked
6. Water _____of hydrogen and oxygen.
A.consists B. consist C. is consisting D.has consisted
7. Do not give chocolate to Helen. She _____it very much.
A.hated B.hatesC.is hating D. has hated

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8. The Sun _____ us heat and light.
A.gives B.gave C. have given D.will give
9. We _____ students, so we _____ go to school on weekdays.
A. are/often goes B. were/often go C. are/often go D.has been/often went
10. Cats _____ milk, but birds _____.
A.like/don't like B.liked/ hasn't liked C. likes/ doesn't like D. will like/don't like
11. Every day, Sarah _____ her children to school and then _____ home to prepare lunch.
A.takes/will return B. has taken/returns C. takes/returns D. take/has returns
12. The Sun _____ the ball of fire in the sky that the Earth _____ round.
A.is/goes B.is/is going C. was/was going D.was/went
13. Many people _____ living in the Seattle because it _____ continually.
A.hate/often rained B.hate/often rains C.hated/ rains often D. hated/often rained
14. Listen! Mr. John _____ the piano. You _____ so much noisy.
A.plays/ should not make B. is playing/ should not make
C.was playing/ do not make D.has played/ don't make
15. Right now, Long _____ with his friends. They _____ the differences between British English and American English.
A.has been sitting/has been discussing B. was sitting/were discussing
C.has sat/have discussed D. Is sitting/are discussing
16. Listen! Someone _____ at the door. I _____ it.
A.is knocking/will open B. are knocking/will open C.knocks/open D.have knocked/open
17. Every day, John _____ rice and vegetables for lunch, but today he _____ chicken soup and roasted beef. Today is his brother's wedding.
A.have/is having B.will have/will have C.has/is having D.had/had
18. It _____, so we can't go to the beach at the moment.
A.rains B.is raining C.will rain D.rained
19. My father _____ complete silence when he _____.
A.wants/is working B.wanted/worked C.wanted/works D.will want/worked
20. Since 2003 they _____ their son every year.
A.were visiting B.visit C.visited D.have visited
21. I'm sorry I can't hear what you _____ because everybody _____ so loudly now.
A.have been saying/talks B. are saying/is talking C.will say/ has been talk D.said/were talking
22. I _____ the same car for more than ten years. I _____ about buying a new one.
A.have had/am thinking B.had had/was thinking C.have/will have D.had/would think thought

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23. My best friends and I _____ each other for over fifteen years. We still _____ together once a week.
A.knew/got B.will know/will get C.have known/get D.knows/are getting
24. The secretary _____ on the report for more than three hours. She hopes she may finish it by the lunch time.
A.works B.has worked C.worked D.will work
25. Please turn off the stove. The water _____ for more than fifteen minutes.
A.boils B.is boiling C.has been boiling D. will boil
26. The meeting _____ at 7:30 a.m tomorrow.
A.was begining B.began C.will be begining D.has begun
27. They _____ tomorrow at 12:00 p.m.
A.leave B.left C.has left D.are leaving
28. The river _____ strongly after last night's rain.
A.flowed B.flows C.is now flowing D.will flow
29. He _____ for Chelsea this season.
A.would play B.is playing C.played D.has played
30. The builders have _____ that everything will be ready on time.
A.promised B.promise C.promises D.promising
31. Yesterday, Lan _____ him to put some shelves up.
A.asked B.is asking C.ask D.was asked
32. Tom has _____ this story wasn't completely true.
A.admitting that B.was admitted that C.admitted that D.admit that

ĐÁP ÁN

Thì hiện tại đơn – Simple present tense

Bài 1.

1. I don't prefer coffee.
2. She doesn't ride a bike to her office.
3. Their friends don't live in a small house.
4. They don't do the homework on weekends.
5. Mike doesn't play soccer in the afternoons.
6. The bus doesn't arrive at 8.30 a.m.
7. We don't go to bed at midnight.
8. My brother doesn't finish work at 8 p.m.

Bài 2:

1. Does Jack like eating hamburgers? => Yes, he does.
2. Do you get up early on Sundays? => No, I don't/ I do not.
3. Do the students always work hard for the exam? => No, they don't/ they do not.
4. Does the train leave at noon every day? => Yes, it does.
5. Does he often play the guitar? => No, he doesn't/ he does not.
6. Do they take a taxi to school every morning? => Yes, they do.
7. Do Anna and Daisy visit their old teachers on winter holidays? => No, they don't/ they do not.
8. Does water boil at 100 degrees Celsius? => Yes, it does.

Bài 3:

1. Robin (play) plays football every Sunday.
2. We (have) have a holiday in December every year.
3. He often (go) goes to work late.
4. The moon (circle) circles around the earth.
5. The flight (start) starts at 6 a.m every Thursday.
6. Peter (not/ study) doesn't study very hard. He never gets high scores.
7. My mother often (teach) teaches me English on Saturday evenings.
8. I like Math and she (like) likes Literature.
9. My sister (wash) washes dishes every day.
10. They (not/ have) don't have/ do not have breakfast every morning

Bài 4:

1. My brothers often sleep on the floor.
2. Does he sometimes stay up late?/ Does he stay up late sometimes?
3. I always do the housework with my brother.

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4. Peter and Mary never come to class on time.
5. Why does Johnson always get good marks?
6. Do you usually go shopping?
7. She seldom cries.
8. My father never has popcorn.

Bài 5:

Mary is a teacher. She teaches English. The children love her and they (1) learn a lot from her. Mary (2) comes home at 3.00 and (3) has lunch. Then she sleeps for an hour. In the afternoon she (4) goes swimming or she cleans her house. Sometimes she (5) meets her aunt and (6) drinks tea with her. Every Sunday she does the shopping with her friends.

Bài 6:

- 1) I don't stay at home.
- 2) We don't wash the family car.
- 3) Doris doesn't do her homework.
- 4) They don't go to bed at 8.30 pm.
- 5) Kevin doesn't open his workbook.
- 6) Our hamster doesn't eat apples.
- 7) You don't chat with your friends.
- 8) She doesn't use a ruler.
- 9) Max, Frank and Steve don't skate in the yard.
- 10) The boy doesn't throw stones.

Bài 7:

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. C
13. A

TẤT TẦN TẬT VỀ 13 THÌ TRONG TIẾNG ANH

- 14. A
- 15. B
- 16. A
- 17. C
- 18. A
- 19. A
- 20. A

Bài 8:

1. The swimming pool opens at 9:00 and closes at 18:30 everyday.
2. George doesn't go to the cinema very often.
3. I have a car, but I don't use it very often.
4. How many languages do you speak?
5. Where does she come from?
6. Do you live near here?
7. Don't try to use that telephone. It doesn't work
8. "Have a cigarette"
"No, thanks. I don't smoke"
9. How often do you watch television?
10. When he finishes his work, he will help you.

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn – Present continuous tense

Bài 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

- 1, It (get) is getting dark. Shall I turn on the light?
- 2, They don't have anywhere to live at the moment. They (stay) are staying with friends until they find somewhere.
- 3, Why are all these people here? What (happen) are happening?
- 4, Where is your mother? She is having (have) dinner in the kitchen
- 5, The student (not, be) isn't in class at present
- 6, Some people (not drink) are not drinking coffee now.
- 7, At present, he (compose) is composing a piece of music
- 8, We (have) are having dinner in a restaurant right now

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Bài 2: Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. Look! The car (go) so fast.
- is going
2. Listen! Someone (cry) in the next room.
- is crying
3. Your brother (sit) next to the beautiful girl over there at present?
- Is your brother sitting
4. Now they (try) to pass the examination.
- are trying
5. It's 12 o'clock, and my parents (cook) lunch in the kitchen.
- are cooking
6. Keep silent! You (talk) so loudly.
- are talking
7. I (not stay) at home at the moment.
- am not staying
8. Now she (lie) to her mother about her bad marks.
- is lying
9. At present they (travel) to New York.
- are travelling
10. He (not work) in his office now.
- isn't working

Bài 3: Thêm từ thành câu hoàn chỉnh với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn

1. My/ father/ water/ some plants/ the/ garden.
- My father is watering some plants in the garden.
2. My/ mother/ clean/ floor/.
- My mother is cleaning the floor.
3. Mary/ have/ lunch/ her/ friends/ a/ restaurant.
- Mary is having lunch with her friends in a restaurant.
4. They/ ask/ a/ man/ about/ the/ way/ the/ railway/ station.
- They are asking a man about the way to the railway station.
5. My/ student/ draw/ a/ beautiful/ picture .
- My student is drawing a beautiful picture.

Bài 4: Khoanh tròn câu trả lời đúng:

1. b. are working
2. c. am looking
3. c. is getting

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4. b. are staying
5. d. is losing
6. a. is riding a bike
7. b. are making/ am trying
8. d. is happening
9. d. am trying
10. b. is not raining
11. c. am not listening
12. d. is having
13. d. am not eating
14. b. is learning
15. a. are speaking
16. d. am getting
18. a. is working
19. d. is playing
20. a. are building
21. d. is swimming
22. b. isn't ringing
23. a. The weather is getting
24. d. is playing
25. d. are you taking
26. d. is the dog playing
27. c. are they coming
28. a. is sleeping
29. d. is running
30. c. am doing
31. a. is working/ is raining
32. a. is cooking/ cooks
33. b. are..... doing
34. b. is waiting
35. d. is.....writing
36. c. aren't playing
37. a. isn't speaking
38. a. are preparing
39. b. is driving
40. a. are building
41. a. are..... writing
42. a. is instructing

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- 43. b. isn't painting
- 44. d. aren't planting
- 45. a. are..... making
- 46. a. is repairing
- 47. a. is taking
- 48. a. is explaining
- 49. b. are bringing
- 50. d. is studying
- 51. b. are having
- 51. a. am watching
- 52. a. are not drinking
- 53. a. is composing
- 54. b. is listening
- 55. a. is having
- 56. b. are not working
- 57. c. are
- 58. a. are playing
- 59. b. is coming
- 60. a. isn't reading
- 61. b. are..... doing
- 62. b. are working
- 63. b. isn't listening
- 64. b. is sitting
- 65. a. arestudying
- 66. c. is making
- 67. b. is
- 68. a. is wearing
- 69. c. is getting
- 70. c. are/are playing
- 71. b. is coming
- 72. a. is borrowing/ giving
- 73. a. am doing/ is reading
- 74. d. are you looking
- 75. d. am
- 76. a. is getting
- 77. a. am coming
- 78. c. is trying

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành – Present perfect tense

Bài 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. He has lived here since he was a child.
2. Has he written his report yet?
3. We have traveled to New York lately.
4. They have not given his decision yet.
5. I have known her since 1990.
6. I have been to London three times.
7. It has rained since I stopped my work.
8. This is the second time I have met him.
9. I have not met Peter for 2 hours.
10. Have you got married yet?
11. She has come yet; we're still waiting for her.
12. My favorite country is America. I have been there four times.
13. How long have you lived at the new apartment?
14. Have you ever been to Canada?
15. We have worked here for three years.

Bài 2: Chọn từ thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống:

1. never
2. since
3. ever
4. for
5. just
6. already
7. ever
8. yet
9. so far
10. since

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn - Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Bài 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc

1. Where is he? I have been waiting for him since 5 o'clock!
2. She has been going out since 5 a.m.
3. They have not been eating anything all the morning.
4. Will the rain ever stop? It has been raining all day.
5. Jan is out of breath. She has been running 2 hours ago.
6. I have been reading this book since last night.
7. She has been chatting with her friend all the day.
8. Hey, you have been sitting at the computer all day. You should really take a break now.
9. She has been riding for 4 hours and she is very tired now.
10. We have not been writing to each other for 6 months.

Bài 2: Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng:

1. A. has been riding
2. B. has been looking
3. D. have been repairing
4. C. have been travelling
5. A. has cooked
6. A. have been trying
7. B. have been
8. C. has written
9. B. have seen
10. B. have you been studying

Thì quá khứ đơn – Simple past tense

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences

1. It was cloudy yesterday.
2. In 1990, we moved to another city. In 1990 we moved to another city.
3. When did you get the first gift?
4. She didn't go to the church five days ago. She didn't go to the church five days ago.
5. How was he yesterday?
6. Did Mr. and Mrs. James come back home and have lunch late last night?

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7. Were they happy last holiday?
8. How did you get there?

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences, using the past simple of the suitable verbs in the box.

1. went
2. cooked
3. wrote
4. tired
5. slept
6. studied
7. talked
8. wanted
9. spent
10. rang

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences, using the past simple of the suitable verbs in the box above

1. lit
2. grazed
3. made
4. held
5. lost
6. chose
7. went/found
8. fell/broke

Exercise 4: Choose the best answer.

1. b. ate
2. b. took
3. c. had
4. a. didn't.. buy
5. a. didn't talk
6. b. didn't.. come
7. a. did..close
8. a. didn't return
9. c. didn't eat
10. a. didn't go
11. c. didn't take

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12. d. didn't have
13. d. were
14. b. did ... play
15. a. did... try
16. c. talked
17. a. did.. stop
18. b. did ... wear
19. c. did ... put
20. c. did ... leave

Exercise 5: Put the correct form of the verbs in the blanks

1. got
2. came
3. was
4. bought
5. gave – was
6. didn't do
7. Did you live
8. watched
9. Was
10. weren't

Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn – Past continuous tense

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences, using the past continuous of the suitable verbs in the box above

1. were building
2. was driving
3. was chatting
4. was watching
5. was preparing
6. were you doing
7. were you going
8. weren't going
9. wasn't doing
10. was reading/ was playing

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Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with past continuous or past simple tense.

- 1- Yesterday when he carried a suitcase he was dropping it on his foot
- 2- He was breaking his leg when he skied last month
- 3- He was sitting down on chair when I painted it
- 4- Lan was sitting in the garden when a wasp stung her on the nose
- 5- As we were driving down the hill, a strange object appeared in the sky

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences, using the past continuous of the suitable verbs in the box above

1. was preparing
2. were playing
3. was practicing
4. were not cycling
5. were you doing
6. were sitting
7. were playing
8. was watching
9. was watching/ was reading/ was doing/ was playing
10. was doing
11. was watering
12. were visiting
13. were learning
14. were doing
15. were playing

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành – Past perfect tense

Bài 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. They went home after they had finished their work.
2. She said that she had already seen Dr. Rice.
3. After taking a bath, he went to bed.
4. He told me he hadn't eaten such kind of food before.
5. When he came to the stadium, the match had already begun.
6. Before she watched TV, she had done homework.
7. She had gone to the supermarket before she went home.
8. After they had gone, I sat down and rested.

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9. Yesterday, John had gone to the store before he went home.
10. She won the gold medal in 1986.
11. Our teacher told us yesterday that he had visited England in 1970.
12. Alan had hardly prepared for dinner when her husband went home.
13. No sooner had I watched TV than the phone rang
14. When I got to the office, I realized that I had forgotten to lock the front door.
15. After I had washed my clothes, I slept.
16. She didn't notice that she had never seen that film before
17. I suddenly remembered that I had forgotten my key.
18. I couldn't attend the evening classes because I worked at night.
→ If I hadn't worked at night, I would have attended the evening classes.
19. I didn't have a laptop so I wish I had had a laptop.
20. You didn't stay home. I would rather you had stayed home.

Bài 2: Viết lại câu đồng nghĩa với những từ cho sẵn:

1. I had a bath. Then I went to bed
- After I had had a bath, I went to bed
2. We arrived. The party finished.
- By the time we arrived, the party had finished.
3. We hung the picture on the wall. Then it fell down.
- No sooner had we hung the picture on the wall than it fell down.
4. She wrote the letter. Then she went to the post office.
- Before she went to the post office, she had written the letter.
5. I didn't go to bed. I did my homework. (until)
- I didn't go to bed until I had done my homework.

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn – Past perfect continuous tense

Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. When I arrived, they had been waiting for me. They were very angry with me.
2. We had been running along the street for about 40 minutes when a car suddenly stopped right in front of us.
3. Yesterday, my brother said he had stopped smoking for 2 months.
4. Someone had been painting the room because the smell of the paint was very strong when I got into the room.
5. They had been talking on the phone when the rain poured down.

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6. When we came, the boy had been singing loudly for 2 hours.
7. I had been having lunch for 20 minutes by the time the others came into the restaurant.
8. It had been raining for two days before the storm came yesterday.
9. Lucy went into the living room. It was empty but the television was still warm. Someone had been watching it
10. I had been playing tennis, so I had a shower. I was annoyed because I hadn't won a single game.

Thì tương lai đơn – Simple future tense

Bài 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. We will go out when the rain stops
2. I will stay here until he answers me.
3. She will not come until you are ready
4. Miss Hien will help you as soon as she finishes that letter tomorrow.
5. I promise I will study harder in the next semester.
6. When I see Mr. Pike tomorrow, I will remind him of that.
7. The teacher hopes that we will pass our exams.
8. This exercise is difficult. I will help you to do it.
9. The baby is thirsty! I will get him a glass of water!
10. I will never speak to you again.

Bài 2: Thêm từ để hoàn thành câu sau:

1. I hope that the weather will be fine tomorrow.
2. He will come back in 3 days.
3. If you don't try your best, you will lose.
4. Your bag looks heavy, I will help you to carry it.
5. Will you please give me a lift to the airport?

Thì tương lai gần – Near future tense

Put the correct form of the verbs:

1. "I am not going to do aerobics tomorrow morning."
"What are you going to do?"

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2. My team is going to go on a picnic this weekend.
3. I am going to have my hair cut tomorrow because it's too long.
4. My elder sister is going to buy a new shirt tonight because she has just got salary.
5. I feel terrible. I think I am going to be ill.
6. I am going to see the movie "The Moon" with my cousin at 9 o'clock tonight.
7. What are you going to do after graduation?
8. They are going to sell their old house because they have just bought a new one.
9. Tomorrow, I am going to visit my mother-in-law in the hospital.
10. - Why have they demolished that building?
- They are going to build a new cultural center.

Thì tương lai tiếp diễn – Future continuous tense

Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. This time tomorrow, I will be attending the conference on global warming.
2. When they come tomorrow, we will be swimming in the sea.
3. Will you be going to school on your skateboard this time tomorrow?
4. At this time tomorrow our football team will be playing against Manchester United.
5. At 8 o'clock this evening my friends and I will be watching a famous film at the cinema.
6. They will be installing the solar panels when you arrive tomorrow.
7. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, we will be flying over Paris.
8. They will be making their presentation at this time tomorrow morning.
9. What will she be doing at 8.30 tomorrow morning?
10. Will you be using your car tomorrow morning? Can I borrow it?

Thì tương lai hoàn thành – Future perfect tense

Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.

1. By this time next week, we will have spent all my money.
(Trước thời điểm này tuần tới, chúng tôi sẽ tiêu hết tiền.)
2. The performance will have ended by the time we get there.
(Buổi trình diễn sẽ kết thúc trước khi chúng ta tới.)
3. By the time he intends to get to the airport, the plane will have taken off.
(Trước thời điểm anh ta định tới sân bay ngày mai thì máy bay đã cất cánh rồi.)

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4. By the year 2018, we won't have left school.
(Trước năm 2018, chúng tôi sẽ vẫn chưa rời trường.)
5. We will have lived here for 6 months by the time they find us a new flat.
(Chúng tôi sẽ sống ở đây được 6 tháng trước khi họ tìm giúp chúng tôi một căn hộ mới.)
6. Another million people will have become unemployed by the time next year.
(Trước năm tới sẽ có hàng triệu người thất nghiệp.)
7. By 2020, the number of schools in our country will have doubled.
(Trước năm 2020, số lượng trường ở nước ta tăng gấp đôi.)
8. By the end of this year, he will have visited more than 5 countries.
(Trước cuối năm nay, anh ấy đã đặt chân đến trên 5 quốc gia.)
9. By Christmas, I will have worked in this office for 5 years.
(Trước thời điểm giáng sinh, tôi đã làm cho cơ quan này được 5 năm.)
10. By this time tomorrow, I will have finished this book.
(Trước thời điểm này ngày mai, tôi sẽ đọc xong quyển sách này.)
11. By the end of this week we will have worked on the project for a month.
(Trước cuối tháng tuần này, chúng tôi sẽ làm việc trên dự án này được 1 tháng rồi)
12. The car will have been ready for him by the time he comes tomorrow.
(Trước khi anh ta đến vào ngày mai thì chiếc ô tô đã sẵn sàng cho anh ta rồi)
13. By the time he gets out of jail, he will have forgotten how to function in the real world.
(Trước khi anh ta ra tù, anh đã quên cách để sống, đối xử trong cuộc sống thực)
14. By the end of the year, she will have graduated with a degree in business.
(Trước cuối tháng này, cô ấy sẽ tốt nghiệp bằng quản trị kinh doanh)
15. Phone me after 8 o'clock. We will have finished dinner by then.
(Gọi cho tôi sau 8 giờ. Chúng tôi sẽ ăn tối xong sau giờ đó)

Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn – Future perfect continuous tense

Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. By this time next week, we will have been going to school for 12 years.
2. By Christmas, I will have been working in this office for 5 years.
3. They will have been building a mini mart by December next year.
4. By the end of next year, Mary will have been working as an English teacher for 7 years.
5. She won't have been doing gymnastics when she gets married to John.
6. How long will you have been studying when you graduate?
7. She will have been working for this company for 5 years by the end of this year.
8. My mother will have been cooking dinner for 2 hours by the time I come home.

TỔNG HỢP VỀ CÁC THÌ TRONG TIẾNG ANH

Exercise 1:

1. are - reach
2. comes
3. came - had left
4. has never flown
5. have just decided - would undertake
6. would take
7. was
8. am attending - was attending
9. arrive - will be waiting
10. had lived
11. got - had already arrived
12. will see - see - will have graduated
13. visited - was
14. has been - haven't you read
15. is washing - has just repaired
16. Have you been - spent
17. have never met - looks
18. will have been - comes
19. found - had just left
20. arrive - will probably be raining
21. is raining - stops
22. were watching - failed
23. stayed - had lived
24. sat - were being repaired
25. turned - went - had forgotten
26. has changed - came
27. were talking - started - broke
28. had done
29. has been standing
30. have spent - got
31. were - studied
32. met - had been working
33. had finished - sat
34. has

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35. has been

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. D
14. A 15. A 16. C 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. D 21. D 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. C 26. B
27. B 28. A 29. B 30. B 31. B 32. D 33. B 34. C 35. B 36. C 37. C 38. B 39. B
40. A

Exercise 3:

1. D. was cooking -> cooked
2. C. catching -> caught
3. D. buys -> bought
4. C. is looking -> was looking
5. B. was sat -> sat
6. D. delete -> deleted
7. C. so do -> so are
8. A. has told -> told
9. C. stop -> stopped
10. D. since -> for
11. A. have seen -> saw
12. C. listen -> listened
13. B. change -> changed
14. D. is still -> was still
15. A. I'm shopping -> was shopping
16. C. is having -> was having
17. C. are -> have been
18. B. are believing -> believe
19. B. had been -> has been
20. C. waking -> wakes
21. D. drives -> was driving
22. D. will certainly complete -> will have certainly completed
23. D. buys -> bought
24. A. We'll be cycled -> We'll be cycling
25. D. won't come -> don't come
26. A. was knocking -> knocked
27. A. didn't drink -> hasn't drunk
28. C. when -> since
29. B. gone -> going

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30. A. Did -> Will

Exercise 4:

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. A

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