**ENGLISH 11. UNIT 7 REVIEW WEEK 3**

**Present Perfect** (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

a) Cách thành lập:

**S + Have (Has) + Past Participle**

b) Dùng để diễn tả:

+ Một hành động xảy ra ở quá khứ, không rõ thời gian

Ví dụ:

I **have seen** that film. (*Tôi đã xem phim đó rồi.)*

Where **have** you **been**? *(Anh đã ở đâu?)*

+ Một hành động xảy ra ở quá khứ còn tiếp tục đến hiện tại và có thể kéo dài đến tương lai.

Ví dụ:

I **have lived** in Hue since 1976. (Now I still live in Hue)

*(Tôi đã sống ở Huế từ 1976.) (Bây giờ tôi vẫn còn sống ở Huế.)*

+ Một hành động thường lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần.

Ví dụ:

She **has seen that film** several times. *(Cô ấy đã xem phim đó vài lần rồi.)*

Floods **have taken** place in this area. *(Lũ lụt đã xảy ra nhiều lần ở vùng này.)*

+ Một hành động vừa mới xảy ra, thường có JUST, RECENTLY, hoặc LATELY đi kèm.

Ví dụ:

I **have just finished** this exercise. *(Tôi vùa mới làm xong bài tập.)*

+ Một hành động đã kết thúc trong quá khứ nhưng ảnh hưởng hoặc kết quả của nó còn liên quan đến hiện tại.

Ví dụ: I'**ve twisted** my ankle. That's why I'm limping.

*(Tôi bị trật mắt cá chân. Đó là lý do tại sao tôi đi khập khiển.)*

I'm very tired. I've been working all day.

*(Tôi rất mệt. Tôi đã làm việc suốt ngày.)*

+ Ta dùng hiện tại hoàn thành với *already* để nhấn mạnh hành động đã hoàn thành sớm hơn thời gian dự định, *already* thường đứng ngay sau trợ động từ *have*, hoặc có thể đứng cuối câu để nhấn mạnh.

Ví dụ:

"Could you do the washing up?" - " I'**ve** **already done** it."

*(Bạn rửa chén bát nhé? — Tôi đã làm việc đó rồi.)*

She'**s left already**. *(Cô ấy đã đi rồi.)*

+ Ta dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành với *yet* để diễn đạt người nói đang mong chờ điều gì đó xảy ra. *Yet* thường đứng cuối câu và được dùng trong câu hỏi và câu phủ định.

Ví dụ:

It's nearly 10 o'clock. **Has** Andrew **woken** up **yet**?

*(Gần 10 giờ rối. Andrew đã tỉnh giấc chưa?)*

They **haven't finished** dinner **yet**.

*(Họ ăn tối chưa xong.)*

+ Ta dùng hiện tại hoàn thành với *today, this morning, this afternoon* ... khi khoảng thời gian đó chưa qua hết vào thời điểm nói.

Ví dụ:

**I've written** six letters this morning.(It is still 'this morning'.)

*(Tôi đã viết xong 6 bức thư sáng nay.) (Sáng nay chưa qua hết, vẫn còn là buổi sáng.)*

**Chú ý**: have not = haven't

has not = hasn't

since = từ (một điểm / mốc thời gian trong quá khứ)

for = trong (khoảng thời gian)

Các từ hoặc cụm từ như **since** *(từ một điểm thời gian trong quá khứ),* **for** *(trong khoảng*), **so far** *(từ trước đến nay)*, **untill now** *(cho đến bây giờ),* **up to now** *(cho tới bây giờ),* **up to the present** *(đến nay)* thường được dùng với thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

Ví dụ:

They **have lived** here **since** 2005.

He **has written** about 20 short stories **until now**.

*(Cho đến bây giờ, anh ấy đã viết được khoảng 20 truyện ngắn.)*

**Present perfect continuous** (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

a) Cách thành lập:

**S + have/ has + been + verb-ing**

b) Cách dùng:

\* Để nhấn mạnh 1 hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và vẫn còn tiếp tục ở tương lai.

Ví dụ:

She **has been waiting** to see you since 2 o'clock.

Nam **has been studying** English for two years.

*(Nam's still studying English. He started studying it two years ago.)*

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn thường được dùng với các cụm từ chỉ thời gian như: *all day /all week /all year / for hours / for months/ for years*. Thì này thường không dùng với *ever* và *never*.

■ **Sự khác nhau cơ bản giữa hai thì:**

**Present perfect** nhấn mạnh kết quả của hành động *(the result of the action / event).*

**Present perfect continuous** nhấn mạnh vào sự hoàn thành hoặc chưa hoàn thành của hành động *(the action/ event which may or may not be finished).*

Ví dụ:

I **have learned** a lot about it from different websites.(the action is completed.)

*(Tôi đã học được nhiều điều từ nhiều trang web.) (hành động đã hoàn thành.)*

I **have read** this book, (the action is completed.)

*(Tôi đã đọc quyển sách này.) (hành động đã hoàn thành.)*

I **have been reading** this book. (the action is not completed.)

*(Tôi đã đọc quyển sách này.) (hành động chưa hoàn thành.)*

**Present perfect continuous** còn diễn tả một hành động không bị gián đoạn. Nếu ta muốn đề cập đến số lần lặp lại hành động, ta dùng **Present perfect**.

Ví dụ:

I **have been** **writing** emails all afternoon.

*(Tôi đã viết thư điện tử suốt cả buổi chiều.)*

I **have written** ten emails this afternoon.

*(Chiều nay tôi đã viết được 10 bức thư điện tử.)*

**PRACTICE**

**A. LANGUAGE**

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

**Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. e**x**amination B. e**x**ercise. C. bo**x**ing D. e**x**cuse

2. A. s**ch**olarship B. **ch**emistry C. ma**ch**ines D. te**ch**nician

3. A. voc**a**tional B. ac**a**demic C. consider**a**te D. fortun**a**te

4. A. disc**i**pline B. appl**i**cation C. curr**i**culum D. ach**i**evement

**Exercise 2: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.**

5. A. certificate B. academic C. diploma D. enrolment

6. A. bachelor B. doctorate C. consultant D. scholarship

7. A. potential B. mandatory C. eligible D. critical

8. A. respectively B. analytical C. university D. baccalaureate

**II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best answer which best fits each space in each sentence.**

9. Fees must be paid in full at the time of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tutoring B. scholarship C. enrolment D. internship

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_courses help students develop analytical skills, critical thinking and knowledge for higher education at a university or college.

A. Vocational B. Tutorial C. Academic D. Special

11. It is mandatory for blood banks to test all donated blood for the virus.

A. optional B. compulsory C. available D. analytical

12. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a student who is studying for their first degree at a university or college.

A. undergraduate B. postgraduate C. graduate D. researcher

13. The University is also open to overseas students, primarily from American universities, who may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in study abroad programs during the summer months for more than a century.

A. write B. name C. enroll D. require

14. I would like to invite you to participate in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ceremony.

A. graduate B. graduated C. graduation D. graduating

15. He has been selling motorbikes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ten years ago B. since ten years C. for ten years ago D. for ten years

16. "Liz is away on holiday." - " Is she? Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?"

A. has she gone B. has she been going C. did she go D. is she going

17. How much of that book\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. have you read B. did you read

C. are you reading D. have you been reading

18. "Sorry I'm late. " - "That's all right. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_long."

A. haven't waited B. haven't been waiting

C. don't wait D. wasn't waiting

**III. ERROR CORRECTION**

**Identify the underlined part of each sentence that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.**

19. The Department of Fine Arts and Architecture has been criticized for not having much required courses scheduled for this semester.

A. has B. not having C. much D. for

20. Oyster farming has been practice in most parts of the world for many years.

A. farming B. practice C. most D. for

21. After the team of geologists had drawn diagrams in their notebooks and wrote explanations of the formation which they had observed, they returned to their campsite to compare notes.

A. their B. wrote C. which D. to compare

22. It is imperative that a graduate student maintains a grade point average of "B" in his major field.

A. It is B. maintains C. of D. his

23. When they have been frightened, as, for example, by an electrical storm, dairy cows may refuse giving milk.

A. have been B. frightened C. by D. giving

**B. READING**

**Exercise 1: Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

**STUDYING ABROAD**

Student exchange programmes are a fantastic way to give students the occasion to live somewhere (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for a school year, which helps them learn (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the customs and the way of life of other people. For this reason, increasingly large numbers of young people are (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the advantage of living in (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_country and are deciding to study abroad. They will eat new food, experience new traditions and learn the way people (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_own age live from day to day. (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.they live abroad, they stay with carefully chosen host families, attend a (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_school and (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student on the exchange programme has (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_who directly supports them the whole time they are abroad. Students (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be aged between 15 and 18 years and be good at a foreign language to qualify as an exchange student.

24. A. else B. well C. too D. also

25. A. for B. about C. of D. by

26. A. recommending B. recognizing C. regarding D. reviewing

27. A. separate B. another C. different D. new

28. A. its B. her C. their D. our

29. A. Whether B. Although C. However D. While

30. A. home B. local C. near D. close

31. A. many B. every C. all D. both

32. A. anybody B. everyone C. anyone D. somebody

33. A. must B. ought C. have D. need

**Exercise 2: Read the text again. Match the headings (1-7) with the paragraphs (A-F). There is one heading that you do not need.**

A. What is the programme?

B. How did the programme get its name?

C. How popular is the programme?

D. Who is the programme for?

E. What are the advantages?

F. How much does it cost?

G. Who thought of the programme?

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Erasmus Programme is an exchange programme which gives students the chance to work or study in a different country while they are still at university. It was set up by the European Union. You can stay for anything between three months and an academic year.

35.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The scheme takes its name from the Dutch philosopher, Erasmus, whose full name was Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam. Erasmus was very open- minded. He lived and worked in many countries around the world in order to learn more about different cultures.

36.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Since it started in 1987, Erasmus has grown dramatically. The first year, 3,244 students took part. Nowadays, around 200,000 students from 31 different countries participate each year.

37.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Are you studying for a diploma or a degree at a recognised university? Have you already completed the first year of your course? Then you're eligible for a place on Erasmus.

38.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Erasmus is a time for learning. You will gain an understanding of your host country and be part of an international community of students. Having Erasmus on your cv can offer you many opportunities, as employers see it as a positive educational experience.

39.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Erasmus is no more expensive than studying in your own country because you do not have to pay extra tuition fees to the university that you visit. For the additional expense of living abroad, you can apply for an Erasmus grant or scholarship.

**IV. WORD FORM**

**Use the word given in Capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A university education is expensive. You can borrow money from a bank, but if you do so, you will have to pay it back when you start working. In some countries you are not (0) **obliged** to start making repayments until your salary is above a certain level, but you can't put it off forever! This means that a (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_large proportion of your (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_will have to go towards paying back your loan in the years after you graduate. (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you can try to work and study at the same time; you will get the education you want, and earn the money to pay for it. Does this sound ideal? Before you embark on such a course, there are some things you should bear in mind.  By combining work and studies, you will have an advantage over full-time students. Yes, their timetable will be less full than yours, but you will have one thing they don't experience. If you are studying a subject (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to your work, your real-life experiences in the workplace will help you understand the subject (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But even if your work is (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to your studies, you will still learn a lot about balancing tasks, (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with others, and so on.  Of course, working and studying at the same time can be (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and time management is very important. Make a plan for each day and each week - and stick to it! Set yourself goals, like completing your (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by tonight, or finishing a task at work by lunchtime, and then give yourself a small reward for achieving it. Buy yourself a chocolate bar, go cycling, or take an evening off to be with friends - whatever makes you happy.  And speaking of friends, make sure you keep in touch with them through email, text messages, social networking sites, and by meeting up face-to-face. The opportunity to share ideas and experiences, get and give advice, and have fun together will keep you (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and less lonely. In short, human relationships are essential for your (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_health, especially when you are stressed.  Of course, there will be times when you must be on your own so you can focus on your studies. In the busy life of a working student, it is easy to lose sight of the ultimate goal, which is to get an education. If you find it (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to balance the demands of working and studying at the same time, you might be better off getting a bank loan after all. | **OBLIGE**  **FAIR**  **EARN**  **ALTER**  **RELATE**  **WELL**  **RELATE**  **CO-OPERATE**  **STRESS**  **ASSIGN**  **MOTIVATE**  **PSYCHOLOGY**  **POSSIBLE** |

**C. WRITING**

**Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.**

1. The company has decided to replace this model.

**INTENTION**

It's the company's\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this model.

2. In the next few years we'll probably hear a lot more about environmental pollution

**LIKELY**

We're\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more about environmental pollution in the next few years.

3. The teachers agreed to introduce the new methods.

**AGREEMENT**

There was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to introduce new methods.

4. He failed his exam because he missed classes so often.

**CONSEQUENCE**

As a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_so often, he failed his exam.

5. Steve definitely didn't write that essay

**HAVE**

That essay\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by Steve.

**Complete the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.**

6. Gill hasn't contacted me for weeks.

I last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Our hotel booking hasn't been confirmed.

We haven't received \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. This is the best essay I have ever written.

Never\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. House prices have risen dramatically this year.

There has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. She's never had a job in management before now.

It is the first\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***THE END!***