


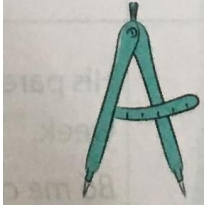

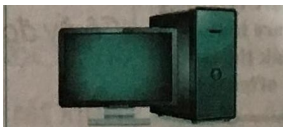

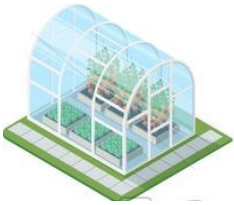



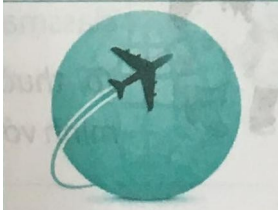


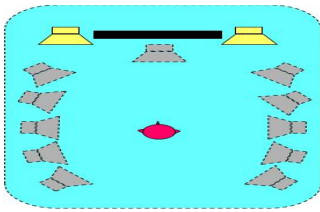


## Unit 1: My New School

### A – VOCABULARY

New word	Meaning	Picture	Example
activity (n) /æk'tɪv.ə.ti/	Hoạt động		Playing football is one of popular activities at break time
Boarding school (n) /'bɔː.dɪŋ sku:l/	Trường nội trú		Students often live and study in a boarding school
Classmate (n) /'klɑːs.meɪt/	Bạn cùng lớp		I often share my school things with my classmates
compass (n) /'kʌm.pəs/	Com-pa		I use a compass to draw circles
Creative (n) /kri'eɪ.tɪv/	Sáng tạo		Creative students really like painting.

<p>Equipment (n) /ɪ'kwɪp.mənt/</p>	<p>Thiết bị</p>		<p>Her school has much modern equipment</p>
<p>Excited (adj) /ɪk'saɪ.tɪd/</p>	<p>Phấn chấn, phấn khích</p>		<p>I'm really excited at studying abroad</p>
<p>Greenhouse (n) /'grɪ:n.haʊs/</p>	<p>Nhà kính</p>		<p>Many schools have greenhouses</p>
<p>International (n) /,ɪn.tə'næʃ.ənəl/</p>	<p>Quốc tế</p>		<p>In international schools, students learn and speak English every day</p>
<p>Interview (n) /'ɪn.tə.vjuː/</p>	<p>Phỏng vấn</p>		<p>He has an interview with Samsung in the afternoon.</p>
<p>Knock (v) /nɒk/</p>	<p>Gõ cửa</p>		<p>Someone is knocking loudly at the door</p>

Overseas (adj, adv) /ˌəʊ.və'si:z/	Tới nước ngoài		They have one overseas holiday a year
Pocket money (n) /'pɒk.ɪt 'mʌn.i/	Tiền tiêu vặt		His parents give him pocket money every week.
Poem (n) /'pɔɪ.əm/	Bài thơ		She read the poem aloud to the class.
Surround (v) /sə'reʊnd/	Bao quanh		My school is surrounded by mountains

## B- GRAMMAR

### I- Thì Hiện Tại Đơn (The present simple )

#### 1. Cách dùng

- Dùng để diễn tả thói quen hoặc những việc thường xảy ra ở hiện tại

**VD: We go to school every day**

- Dùng để diễn tả những sự vật, sự việc xảy ra mang tính quy luật

**VD: This festival occurs every 4 years**

- Dùng để diễn tả các sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý, các phong tục tập quán, các hiện tượng tự nhiên

**VD: The earth moves around the Sun**

➤ Dùng để diễn tả lịch trình cố định của tàu, xe, máy bay.

**VD:** *The train leaves at 8 am tomorrow*

## 2. Dạng thức của thì hiện tại đơn

### a. Với động từ “to be” (am/ is/ are)

Thể khẳng định			Thể phủ định		
I	am	+ danh từ/ tính từ	I	am not	+ danh từ/ tính từ
He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được	is		He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được	is not/ isn't	
You/we/ they/ Danh từ số nhiều	are		You/we/ they/ Danh từ số nhiều	are not/ aren't	
<b>Ví dụ:</b> I am a student She is very beautiful We are in the garden			<b>Ví dụ:</b> I am not here Miss Lan isn't my teacher My brothers aren't at school.		

Thể nghi vấn			Câu trả lời ngắn		
Am	I	+ danh từ/ tính từ	Yes,	I	am
			No,		am not
Is	He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được		Yes,	He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được	is
			No,		isn't

Are	You/we/ they/ Danh từ số nhiều		Yes,	You/we/ they/ Danh từ số nhiều	are
			No,		aren't

Ví dụ:

- Am I in team A ?

=> Yes, you are./ No, you aren't.

- Is she a nurse?

=> Yes, she is./ No, she isn't.

- Are they friendly?

=> Yes, they are./ No, they aren't.

- Lưu ý:

Khi chủ ngữ trong câu hỏi là “you” (bạn) thì câu trả lời phải dùng “I” (tôi) để đáp lại.

## b. Với động từ thường (Verb/ V)

Thể khẳng định		Thể phủ định		
I/ You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	+ V nguyên mẫu	I/ You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	+ do not/ don't	+ V nguyên mẫu
He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được	+ V-s/es	He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được	+ does not/ doesn't	
<b>Ví dụ:</b> I walk to school every morning. My parents play badminton in the morning. She always gets up early.		<b>Ví dụ:</b> They don't do their homework every afternoon. His friends don't go swimming in the evening He doesn't go to school on Sunday Her grandmother doesn't do exercise in the park		

Nam watches TV every evening.	
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Thể nghi vấn			Câu trả lời ngắn		
Do	I/ You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều		Yes,	I/ You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	do
			No,		don't
Does	He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được	+ V nguyên mẫu	Yes,	He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được	does
			No,		doesn't

***Ví dụ:***

Do you often go to the cinema at weekends?

=> Yes, I do./ No, I don't.

Does he play soccer in the afternoon?

=> Yes, he does/ No, he doesn't

Do they often go swimming?

=> Yes, they do/ No, they don't.

**c. Wh- questions**

Khi đặt câu hỏi có chuswas Wh- word (từ để hỏi) như Who, What, When, Where, Why, Which, How, ta đặt chúng lên đầu câu. Tuy nhiên, khi trả lời cho dạng câu hỏi này, ta không dùng Yes/ No mà cần đưa ra câu trả lời trực tiếp.

- **Cấu trúc**

Wh-word + am/is/are + S?	Wh-word + do/ does + S + V?
<p><b>Ví dụ:</b></p> <p>Who is he? =&gt; He is my brother.</p> <p>Where are they? =&gt; They are in the playground.</p>	<p><b>Ví dụ:</b></p> <p>What do you do? =&gt; I am a student.</p> <p>Why does he cry? =&gt; Because he is sad.</p>

### 3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trong câu ở thì hiện tại đơn thường có các trạng từ chỉ tần suất và chúng được chia thành 2 nhóm:

➤ Nhóm trạng từ đứng ở trong câu:

- Always (luôn luôn) usually (thường xuyên), often (thường), sometimes (thỉnh thoảng), rarely (hiếm khi), seldom (hiếm khi), frequently (thường xuyên), hardly (hiếm khi), never (không bao giờ), regularly (thường xuyên)...

❖ Các trạng từ này thường đứng trước động từ thường, đứng sau động từ “to be” và trợ động từ

Ví dụ:

- He rarely goes to school by bus
- She is usually at home in the evening
- I don't often go out with my friends

➤ Nhóm trạng từ đứng ở cuối câu:

- Every day/ week/ month/ year (hàng ngày/ hàng tuần/ hàng tháng/ hàng năm)
- Once (một lần), twice (hai lần), three times (ba lần), four times (bốn lần)...

• **Lưu ý:**

Từ “ba lần” trở lên ta sử dụng: số đếm + times

**Ví dụ:**

- He phones home every week
- They go on holiday to the seaside once a year.

#### 4. Cách thêm s/es vào sau động từ

Trong câu ở thì hiện tại đơn, nếu chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ 3 số ít (He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít) thì động từ phải thêm đuôi s/es. Dưới đây là các quy tắc khi chia động từ

Thêm “s” vào đằng sau hầu hết các động từ	Ví dụ:	Work-works	Read-reads
		Love- loves	See - sees
Thêm “es” vào các động từ kết thúc bằng “ch, sh, x, s, z, o”	Ví dụ:	Miss- misses	Watch- waches
		mix- mixes	Go - goes
Đối với những động từ tận cùng là “y” + Nếu trước “y” là một nguyên âm (u,e,o,a,i)- ta giữ nguyên “y” + “s” + Nếu trước “y” là một phụ âm, ta đổi “y” thành “i” + “es”	Ví dụ:	Play- plays	Fly-flies
		Buy-buys	Cry- cries
		Pay – pays	Fry- fries
Trường hợp ngoại lệ	Ví dụ:	Have – has	

#### BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

**Bài 1: Hoàn thành bảng sau, thêm đuôi s/es vào sau các động từ sao cho đúng**

V	V-e/es	V	Ve/es
Have (có)	<b>Has</b>	Know (biết)	<b>Knows</b>
Do (làm)	<b>Does</b>	Take (lấy)	<b>Takes</b>
Say (nói)	<b>Says</b>	Think (nghĩ)	<b>Thinks</b>
Get (được)	<b>Gets</b>	Come (đến)	<b>Comes</b>
Make (làm)	<b>Makes</b>	Give (cho)	<b>Gives</b>



Go (đi)	<b>Goes</b>	Look (nhìn)	<b>Looks</b>
See (nhìn thấy)	<b>Sees</b>	Use (dùng)	<b>Uses</b>
Find (tìm thấy)	<b>Finds</b>	Need (cần)	<b>Needs</b>
Want (muốn)	<b>Wants</b>	Seem (hình như)	<b>Seems</b>
Tell (nói)	<b>Tells</b>	Ask (hỏi)	<b>Asks</b>
Put (đặt)	<b>Puts</b>	Show (hiển thị)	<b>Shows</b>
Mean (nghĩa là)	<b>Means</b>	Try (cố gắng)	<b>Tries</b>
Become (trở thành)	<b>Becomes</b>	Call (gọi)	<b>Calls</b>
Leave (rời khỏi)	<b>Leaves</b>	Keep (giữ)	<b>Keeps</b>
Work (làm việc)	<b>Works</b>	Feel (cảm thấy)	<b>Feels</b>

**Bài 2: Đặt các trạng từ chỉ tần suất vào vị trí đúng ở câu**

1. He plays golf on Sundays. (sometimes)

\_\_\_\_\_ He sometimes plays golf on Sundays \_\_\_\_\_

2. The weather is bad in November. (always)

\_\_\_\_\_ The weather is always bad in November. \_\_\_\_\_

3. We have fish for dinner. (seldom)

\_\_\_\_\_ We seldom have fish for dinner. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Peter doesn't get up before seven. (usually)

\_\_\_\_\_ Peter doesn't usually get up before seven. \_\_\_\_\_

5. They watch TV in the afternoon (never)

\_\_\_\_\_ They never watch TV in the afternoon \_\_\_\_\_

6. My brother, Tony, is late for interview. (rarely)

\_\_\_\_\_ My brother, Tony, is rarely late for interview. \_\_\_\_\_

7. He helps his father. (always)

\_\_\_\_\_ He always helps his father. \_\_\_\_\_

8. How do you go shopping? (often)

\_\_\_\_\_ How often do you go shopping? \_\_\_\_\_

9. I don't do my homework after school. (hardly)

\_\_\_\_\_ I hardly do my homework after school. \_\_\_\_\_

10. The school bus arrives at seven. (every day)

\_\_\_\_\_ The school bus arrives at seven every day. \_\_\_\_\_

**Bài 3: Viết các câu sau ở thể khẳng định (+), phủ định (-) và nghi vấn (?)**

1. (+) The girl often listens to pop music.

(-) \_\_\_ The girl doesn't often listen to pop music \_\_\_

(?) \_\_\_ Does the girl often listen to pop music \_\_\_

2. (+) I am from the capital of Vietnam, Ha noi.

(-) \_\_\_ I am not from the capital of Vietnam, ha noi. \_\_\_\_\_

(?) \_\_\_ Are you from the capital of Vietnam, ha noi? \_\_\_

3. (+) \_\_\_ My father keeps the greenhouse warm at night \_\_\_

(-) My father doesn't keep the greenhouse warm at night.

(?) \_\_\_ Does your father keep the greenhouse warm at night \_\_\_

4. (+) \_\_\_ Danny remembers to phone his father on Sundays \_\_\_

(-) \_\_\_ Danny doesn't remember to phone his father on Sundays \_\_\_

(?) Does Danny remember to phone his father on Sundays?

5. (+) \_\_\_ They do their homework after school \_\_\_

(-) They don't do their homework after school.

(?) \_\_\_ Do they do their homework after school? \_\_\_\_\_

**Bài 4: Điền do, don't, does, doesn't vào chỗ trống trong các câu sau cho phù hợp**

1. My mother likes chocolate, but she doesn't like biscuits.
2. Do the children wear your uniform at your school?
3. Lynn's father watches badminton on TV, but he doesn't watch judo.
4. Where does the Masons buy their fruits?
5. Does the cat like to sleep on the sofa?
6. Dogs love bones, but they don't love cheese.
7. Where do Sam and Ben hide their pocket money?
8. We eat pizza, but we don't eat hamburgers.
9. Does Mrs. Miller read magazines?
10. Do the boys play cricket outside?
11. Please don't play with my food.
12. She does the cleaning three times a week
13. We don't go out very much because we have a baby
14. I don't want to talk about my neighborhood any more.
15. How much does it cost to phone overseas?

**Bài 5: Khoanh tròn vào câu trả lời đúng**

1. We sometimes (**read**/ reads) books.
2. Emily (go/**goes**) to the art club.
3. It often (rain/ **rains**) on Sundays.
4. Pete and his sister (**wash**/ washes) the family car.
5. I always (**hurry**/ hurries) to the bus stop.
6. She (speak/ **speaks**) four languages.
7. Jane is a teacher. He (teach/ **teaches**) English.
8. Those shoes (**cost**/ costs) too much.

9. My sister (go/goes) to the library once a week.

10. We both (listen/ listens) to the radio in the morning.

**Bài 6: Sắp xếp các từ sau theo thứ tự đúng để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh**

1. always/ at nine o'clock/ out of the garage/ in the morning/ drives/ his car/ he.

He always drives his car out of the garage at nine o'clock in the morning.

2. a parking place/ near the shops/ they/ find/ rarely.

They rarely find a parking place near the shops.

3. fly/ with my parents/ to Florida/ sometimes/ I/ in spring.

I sometimes fly to Florida with my parents in spring.

4. late/ comes/ she/ often/ to school/ in winter.

She often comes to school late in winter.

5. meet/ at the sports ground/ they/ after dinner/ always/ their friends.

They always meet their friends at the sports ground after dinner.

6. enjoys/ swimming/ in our pool/ always/ in the morning/ she.

She always enjoys swimming in our pool in the morning.

7. mother/ On/ the/ my/ always/ washing/ does/ Mondays.

On Mondays, my mother always does the washing.

8. out/ once/ put/ I/ dustbins/ week/ the/ a.

I put out the dustbins once a week.

9. a/ go/ with/ often/ walk/ dog/ for/ We/ our/

We often go for a walk with our dog.

1. sister/ ironing/ sometimes/ My/ the/ does.

My sister sometimes does the ironing.

**Bài 7: Hãy chọn câu trả lời đúng cho các câu sau**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ know the correct answer.

- A. am not                      B. not                      **C. don't**                      D. doesn't
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ agree with my opinion.  
A. are                      **B. don't**                      C. aren't                      D. do
3. Kathy usually \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the window during the class.  
**A. sits**                      B. sitting                      C. sit                      D. is sit
4. What does this word \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. means                      B. meaning                      **C. mean**                      D. is mean
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ share anything to me.  
A. don't do                      B. isn't                      C. not                      **D. doesn't**
6. I come from Canada. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you come from?  
A. are                      **B. do**                      C. is                      D. not
7. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ tea very often.  
**A. doesn't drink**                      B. drink                      C. is drink                      D. isn't drink
8. How often \_\_\_\_\_ you play tennis?  
**A. do**                      B. are                      C. is                      D. play
9. Rice \_\_\_\_\_ in cold climates  
A. isn't grow                      B. don't grow                      C. aren't grow                      **D. doesn't grow**
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ a compass and a calculator in Maths lesson.  
A. am use                      **B. use**                      C. aren't use                      D. doesn't use

**Bài 8: Chọn dạng đúng cho các động từ trong ngoặc**

1. They **plays** hockey at school. (to play)
2. She **doesn't write** poems. (not/ to write)
3. **Do** you **speak** English? (to speak)
4. My parents **doesn't like** fish (not/ to like)
5. **Does** Ann **have** any hobbies? (to have)

6. Andy's brother **works** in a big buiding (to work)
7. **Do** Jim and Joe **water** the flowers every week? (to water)
8. Yvonne's mother **doesn't write** a motorbike. (not/ to write)
9. **Does** Elisabeth **knock** the door? (to knock)
10. What **do** you **buy** in the school canteen? (buy)

## II. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (The present continuous)

### 1. Cách dùng

- Diễn đạt một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói.

VD: I am eating my lunch right now.

- Diễn tả một hành động hoặc một sự việc nói chung đang diễn ra nhưng không nhất thiết phải thực sự diễn ra ngay lúc nói.

VD: I'm quite busy these days. I'm doing my assignment. (Dạo này tôi khá là bận. Tôi đang làm luận án)

- Diễn đạt một hành động sắp xảy ra trong tương lai gần. Thường diễn tả một kế hoạch đã lên lịch sẵn

VD: I am flying to London tomorrow. (Tôi sẽ bay sang Luân Đôn sáng ngày mai)

- Hành động thường xuyên lặp đi lặp lại gây sự bực mình, khó chịu cho người nói. Cách dùng này được dùng với trạng từ "always"

VD: He is always losing his keys. (Anh ấy cứ hay đánh mất chìa khóa)

### 2. Dạng thức của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn

#### a. Cấu trúc

Thể khẳng định			Thể phủ định		
I	am		I	am not	
He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được	is		He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được	isn't	
			+ V-ing		

You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	are		You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	aren't	
<b>Ví dụ:</b> - I am reading a book. - She is swimming. - They are sleeping. - The dog is barking			<b>Ví dụ:</b> - I am not joking - She isn't drinking lemon juice. - We aren't going to school. - My parents are sleeping.		

Thể nghi vấn			Câu trả lời ngắn		
Am	I	+ V-ing	Yes,	I	am
			No,		am not
Is	He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được		Yes,	He/ she/ it/ Danh từ số ít/ danh từ không đếm được	is
			No,		isn't
Are	You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	Yes,	You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều	are	
		No,		aren't	

Ví dụ:

- Is she singing an English song?

=> Yes, she is/ No, she isn't.

- Are you having dinner?

=> Yes, I am/ No, I'm not.

- Are the children crying?

=> Yes/ they are/ No, they aren't.

### **b. Wh- question**

Khi đặt câu hỏi có chứa Wh-word (từ để hỏi), ta đặt chúng ở vị trí đầu câu và đưa ra câu trả lời trực tiếp.

Wh- word + am/ is/ are + S + V-ing?

Ví dụ:

- Who is she talking to?

- She is talking to her mother.

- What are you studying?

- I am studying English.

### **3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

➤ Trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian:

now (bây giờ), right now (ngay bây giờ), at the moment (lúc này), at present (hiện tại), at this time (bây giờ), at + giờ cụ thể (at 12 o'clock)

➤ Trong câu có các từ như:

Look! (nhìn kia), Listen (hãy nghe này), Keep silent! (Trật tự), Be careful! (Cẩn thận), Hurry up! (Hãy nhanh lên)...

Ví dụ:



- Now my sister is going shopping with my mother.
- Look! The train is coming.
- Listen! Someone is crying.
- Keep silent! The baby is sleeping.

#### 4. Các quy tắc thêm –ing vào sau động từ

Các quy tắc	Ví dụ	
Động từ kết thúc bởi “e”, ta bỏ “e” thêm “ing”	Have- having	Make- making
	Write – writing	Come- coming
Động từ kết thúc bởi “ee”, ta thêm “ing” mà không bỏ “e”	See- seeing	Agree - agreeing
Động từ kết thúc bởi “ie”, ta đổi “ie” thành “y” rồi thêm đuôi “ing”	Lie – lying	Die- dying
Động từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm (u,e,o,a,i) + 1 phụ âm, ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm –ing.	Run- running	Stop - stopping
	Get – getting	Travel - travelling

#### 5. Một số động từ không có dạng V-ing.

Những động từ sau đây chỉ dùng ở dạng đơn, không thêm đuôi V-ing.

Chỉ trạng thái: be, cost, fit, mean, suit.	VD: We are on holiday.
Nói về sự sở hữu: belong, have	VD: Sam has a cat.
Chỉ cảm giác: feel, hear, see, smell, taste, touch	VD: He feels the cold.
Nói về cảm xúc: hate, hope, like, love,	VD: Jane loves pizza.

prefer, regret, want, wish.	
Nói về nhận thức: believe, know, think (nghĩ về), understand.	VD: I believe you.

## BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

### Bài 9: Hoàn thành bảng sau, thêm đuôi -ing vào các động từ sao cho đúng

<b>V</b>	<b>V-ing</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V-ing</b>
Have (có)	<b>Having</b>	Help	<b>Helping</b>
Do (làm)	<b>Doing</b>	Run	<b>Running</b>
Say (nói)	<b>Saying</b>	Write	<b>Writing</b>
Go (đi)	<b>Going</b>	Move	<b>Moving</b>
Make (làm)	<b>Making</b>	Play	<b>Playing</b>
Take (lấy)	<b>Taking</b>	Stand	<b>Standing</b>
Give (cho)	<b>Giving</b>	Talk	<b>Talking</b>
Use (dùng)	<b>Using</b>	Sit	<b>Sitting</b>
Come (đến)	<b>Coming</b>	Read	<b>Reading</b>
Find (tìm thấy)	<b>Finding</b>	Speak	<b>Speaking</b>
Put	<b>Putting</b>	Open	<b>Opening</b>
Leave	<b>Leaving</b>	Draw	<b>Drawing</b>
Work	<b>Working</b>	Walk	<b>Walking</b>
Ask	<b>Asking</b>	Sell	<b>Selling</b>

Follow	<b>Following</b>	watch	<b>Watching</b>
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**Bài 10: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng**

1. Johny and Mandy (is/am/**are**) cleaning the kitchen
2. I (is/**am**/are) reading a book at the moment.
3. It (**is**/am/are) raining
4. We (is/am/**are**) singing a new song.
5. The children (is/am/**are**) watching TV at breaktime.
6. My pets (is/am/**are**) sleeping now.
7. Aunt Helen (**is**/am/are) feeding the ducks on the farm.
8. My friend (**is**/am/are) buying a pencil sharpener.
9. He (**is**/am/are) studying Science.
10. They (is/am/**are**) doing their homework.

**Bài 11: Viết các câu sau ở thể khẳng định (+), phủ định (-) và nghi vấn (?)**

1. (+) We are working on the new show right now.  
 (-) We aren't working on the new show right now. \_  
 (?) \_\_ Are we working on the new show right now? \_\_\_\_\_
2. (+) \_\_ I'm talking on the phone at the moment. \_\_\_\_  
 (-) I'm not talking on the phone at the moment.  
 (?) \_\_ Are you talking on the phone at the moment? \_\_\_\_\_
3. (+) \_\_ he is running very fast \_\_  
 (-) \_\_ he isn't running very fast \_\_\_\_  
 (?) Is he running very fast?
4. (+) Julia is baking a chocolate cake at the moment.  
 (-) \_\_ Julia isn't baking a chocolate cake at the moment. \_\_\_\_

(?)\_\_ Is Julia baking a chocolate cake at the moment? \_\_\_

5. (+)\_\_ Tony and Kaity are helping the teacher right now \_\_\_

(-)\_ Tony and Kaity aren't helping the teacher right now \_\_\_

(?) Are Tony and Kaity helping the teacher right now?

**Bài 12: Nối câu hỏi ở cột A với câu trả lời ở cột B sao cho phù hợp**

A	B
1. Are they having dinner? <b>E</b>	a. Yes, she is.
2. Are you making a cup of tea? <b>J</b>	b. He is cooking pasta
3. Is she making a cup of coffee? <b>A</b>	c. No, he isn't.
4. What are you doing? <b>I</b>	d. I'm going to Korea.
5. Is it raining? <b>G</b>	e. No, they aren't.
6. What is he cooking for dinner? <b>B</b>	f. My brother.
7. Where are you going on holiday? <b>D</b>	g. No, it isn't.
8. Are we going into town? <b>H</b>	h. Yes, we are.
9. Who is going to England? <b>F</b>	i. I'm looking for a number in the phone book.
10. Is your father taking a bus to the kinder garten? <b>C</b>	j. Yes, I am.

**Bài 13: Sắp xếp từ trong câu theo thứ tự đúng để tạo thành một câu hoàn chỉnh**

singing/ the/ birds/ are/ at/ . /5 am

The birds are singing at 5a.m.

2. are/ at/ 7 am/ the/ dogs/ big/ barking.

The big dogs are barking at 7 a.m.

3. up/ at/ is/ 7.20 am/ getting/ Thompson/ . / Mrs.

1.

Mrs. Thomson is getting up at 7.20a.m.

4. making/ she/ . / at/ breakfast/ her/ 7.40 am/ son's/ is

She is making her son's breakfast at 7.40 a.m.

5. 7.50 am/ is/ . / letters/ the/ the/ delivering/ at/ mailman

The mailman is delivering the letters at 7.50 a.m.

6. his/ 7.55 am/ son/ washing/ Mrs/ . / is/ Thompson's/ face/ at

Mrs. Thomson's son is washing his face at 7.55 a.m.

7. are/ eating/ 8 am/ at/ family/ Thompsons/ together/ the / breakfast.

The Thomsons are eating breakfast together at 8 a.m.

8. blue/ 8.20 am/ work/ Thompson/ car/ is/ in/ at/ to/ Mrs./ driving/ her.

Mrs. Thomson is driving her blue car to work at 8.20 a.m.

9. rope/ playground/ classmate/ is/ my/ in/ the/ . / skipping

My classmate is skipping rope in the playground.

2. school/ sister/ is/ an/ my/ international/ studying/ in.

My sister is studying at an international school.

#### **Bài 14: Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn**

1. Alexander **is studying** (study) for his exam at the moment.

2. She **isn't playing** (not play) golf tomorrow.

3. They **are making** (make) dinner now.

4. The company **is having** (have) dinner now.

5. She **is eating** (eat) oysters for lunch right now.

6. David **Isn't flying** (not fly) to Chicago next week.

7. I **am working** (work) on a special report today.

8. We **aren't cooking** (not cook) dinner this evening because we're eating out.

9. **Is Tom driving** (Tom drive) to work right now?

10. They **aren't preparing** (not prepare) for the science exam at the moment.

11. When **are you having** (you/ have)

lunch tomorrow?

12. **Are they giving** (they give) a party this weekend?

13. Susan **is making** (make) the decision at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

14. What **are you doing** (you do)?!

15. Which motel **are they staying** (they stay) now?

**Bài 15: Chọn động từ thích hợp cho dạng đúng của thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn và điền vào chỗ trống**

<i>read</i>	<i>study</i>	<i>post</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>draw</i>
<i>come</i>	<i>wait</i>	<i>sunbathe</i>	<i>water</i>		

1. He is at the bank. He **is drawing** money from his account.

2. He is in the library. He **is reading**

3. He is in the garden. He **is watering** the flowers.

4. She is on the beach. She **is sunbathing**

5. He is in the post office. He **is posting** letter.

6. He is in the telephone box. He **is making** a call.

7. We **are studying** English at the moment.

8. Look! David and Max **is coming** home.

9. She **is waiting** for her boyfriend now.

10. I **am speaking** to a dentist.

**Bài 16: Dựa vào những từ cho sẵn, đặt câu ở thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn**

1. (they/ learn new things?)

**Are they learning new things?**



<b>Play</b>	<p>Kết hợp với các danh từ chỉ môn thể thao liên quan tới trái bóng hoặc một vật tương tự trái bóng như trái cầu/ quả cầu, có tính chất ganh đua với đối thủ khác.</p> <p>Ví dụ:</p> <p>Play football                  Play tennis</p>
<b>Study</b>	<p>Đứng trước các danh từ chỉ một môn học, một lĩnh vực, một đề tài nghiên cứu hoặc một loại bằng cấp, nhằm diễn đạt việc ai đó nỗ lực học hoặc nghiên cứu một loại kiến thức nào đó.</p> <p>Ví dụ:</p> <p>study English                  study History</p>
<b>Have</b>	<p>Đứng trước các danh từ để diễn đạt “ai đó sở hữu cái gì đó” hoặc chỉ sự việc đang có.</p> <p>Ví dụ:</p> <p>Have a car                          have breakfast</p>

## 2. Phân biệt động từ *Do, Play, Go*.

Bên cạnh hai động từ “do” và “play” được nhắc ở trên, động từ “go” cũng là một động từ thường được dùng với các danh chỉ các môn thể thao.

Tuy nhiên “go” thường đi với cấu trúc V-ing, mang tên một môn thể thao hay hoạt động giải trí nào đó như: go swimming, go diving...

Dưới đây là bảng các danh từ phổ biến đi với do-play-go

<b>Do</b>	<b>Play</b>	<b>Go</b>
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Do aerobics	Play badminton	Go bowling
Do archery	Play baseball	Go climbing
Do athletics	Play basketball	Go cycling
Do ballet	Play chess	Go dancing
Do gymnastics	Play cricket	Go jogging
Do judo	Play darts	Go riding
Do karate	Play football	Go skating
Do kung-fu	Play goft	Go skiing
Do Taekwondo	Play hockey	Go swimming
Do yoga	Play rugby	Go surfing
Do taichi	Play tennis	Go walking
Do wrestling	Play table tennis	Go sailing
Do weight-lifting	Play volleyball	Go diving

## BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

### Bà 17: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất điền vào chỗ trống

- James is \_\_\_\_\_ judo in the playground with his friends and he is very excited.  
A. studying                      **B. doing**                      C. playing                      D. have
- Keep quiet! Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ a headache so she is sleeping in her bedroom.  
A. does                      B. plays                      C. studying                      **D. has**
- My father is \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee with his colleague in the living room now.  
A. plays                      B. study                      C. doing                      **D. having**
- Williams always \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast with bread, egg and milk before coming to school.  
**A. has**                      B. plays                      C. studies                      D. does

5. Tiffany and Rosy usually help their mom \_\_\_\_\_ the chores at the weekend.  
 A. study                      **B. do**                      C. playing                      D. have
6. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ English vocabulary every morning.  
 A. doing                      B. having                      **C. studies**                      D. plays
7. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ basketball with his friends three times a week  
 A. does                      B. has                      **C. plays**                      D. study
8. Helen rarely \_\_\_\_\_ a chat with her pen friend in American.  
 A. does                      **B. has**                      C. studies                      D. plays
9. Frank is \_\_\_\_\_ Maths at the moment to prepare for the final exam.  
**A. studying**                      B. doing                      C. playing                      D. has
10. My brother doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ badminton in the evening  
**A. play**                      D. do                      C. have                      D. study

**Bài 18: Điền “do/play/go” vào chỗ trống sao cho thích hợp**

1. He used to **go** jogging every morning whe he was a young boy.
2. This summer, Tim is going to **go** horseback riding.
3. You play rugby on a pitch. Where do you **play** badminton?
4. Steven and his son **go** hiking in woods every summer.
5. I don't have much free time but sometimes I **play** soccer with my friends.
6. Tell me, where are you going to **go** skiing this winter?
7. I **go** fishing on Saturdays and I **do** yoga on Sundays
8. Karate is a great exercise for me but learning how to **do** karate well takes a lot of time.
9. Whe don't we **play** a set of tennis?

<i>Science</i>	<i>school lunch</i>	<i>cycling</i>	<i>aerobics</i>	<i>table tennis</i>	<i>swimming</i>
<i>Vietnamese</i>	<i>bowling</i>	<i>sailing</i>	<i>big eyes</i>	<i>volleyball</i>	<i>dancing</i>
<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>gymnastics</i>	<i>rugby</i>	<i>a house</i>	<i>history</i>	<i>a headache</i>
<i>Judo</i>	<i>chess</i>	<i>physics</i>	<i>golf</i>	<i>karate</i>	<i>yoga</i>

study	Have	do	Play	go
<b>Bài 20: Chọn và cho dạng đúng của động từ, điền vào chỗ trống</b>				
<i>Wake(s) up – open(s) – speak(s)- take(s) – do(es) – cause(s) – play(s)- close(s)- live(s)- drink(s)</i>				

1. Ann **plays** handball very ball
2. I never **drink** coffee
3. The swimming pool **opens** at 7:00 in the morning.
4. It **closes** at 9:00 in the evening.
5. Bad driving **causes** many accidents.
6. My parents **live** in a very small flat.
7. My students **speak** a little English.
8. The Olympic Games **takes** place every four years.
9. They are good students. They always **do** their homework
10. I always **wakeup** early in the morning.

**Bài 21: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc thì Hiện tại đơn hoặc Hiện tại tiếp diễn**

3. Every Monday, Sally (drive) **drives** her kids to football practice.
4. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) **issleeping**
5. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) **israining**
6. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) **alwaysrains**
7. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) **aresaying** because everybody (talk) **aretalking** so loudly.

8. Jane (go) **goes** to bed at 10 o'clock on weekdays.
9. Our train (leave) **leaves** at 9.25
10. The bus sometimes (arrive) **arrives** in the morning.
11. Archie (not use) **isn't using** his computer at the moment.

**Bài 22: Đọc đoạn văn sau và chia động từ trong ngoặc sao cho phù hợp**

Harold Black's a famous pianist. He **gives** (give) two or three concerts every week. He **travels** (travel) a lot and this week he's in New York. He **is staying** (stay) at an expensive hotel. He's at this hotel now. He **is having** (have) his breakfast in the dining-room. He **is drinking** (drink) a cup of coffee and he **is reading** (read) a newspaper. Harold's always very busy. He **plays** (play) the piano regularly. He **practices** for four hours every day. He **goes** to bed late and he always **gets up** early. But he sometimes **gets** (get) dressed too quickly, and this morning he **is wearing** (wear) one blue sock and one red one!

**Bài 23: Đọc lại đoạn văn trên và trả lời các câu hỏi sau**

1. What does Harold Black do? \_\_\_\_\_ HE'S A PIANIST \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where is he now? \_\_\_\_\_ AT HIS HOTEL (IN NEW YORK) \_\_\_\_\_
3. How often does he practice the piano? \_\_\_\_\_ REGULARLY/ **for four hours every day** \_\_\_\_\_
4. Does he get up late? \_\_\_\_\_ NO, HE DOESN'T \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is he wearing this morning? \_\_\_\_\_ ONE BLUE SOCK AND ONE RED ONE \_\_\_\_\_

**Bài 24: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng để điền vào chỗ trống**

1. It is dangerous to .....skating on that lake (do/ play/ **go**/ have)
2. He likes to .....a good game of chess from time to time. (do/ **play**/ go/ have)
3. Nam.....English on Monday and Friday. (**studies**/ does/ goes/ plays)
4. I .....swimming in the river. (do/ play/ **go**/ have)
5. My daughter always needs someone to.....with her (do/ **play**/ go/ have)
6. He .....football for a local club. (studies/ does/ goes/ **plays**)
7. He .....sailing every week. (studies/ does/ **goes**/ plays)

8. My school is a boarding school and .....four floors. (plays/ goes/ **has**/ does)

9. He doesn't like .....Maths. (playing/ **studying**/ going/ having)

10. She.....English and History today. (plays/ goes/ **has**/ does)