

CÁCH DÙNG BE – HAVE - DO

I. TO BE

1. Form

	Quá khứ	Hiện tại	Tương lai
Tobe	was	am is	Will be
	were	are	

2. Cách sử dụng động từ “TO BE”

2.1. Be + Complement (n)

Ex: I am a teacher.

2.2. Be + Adjective

Ex: I am thin.

2.3. Be + adv of place

Ex: The cat is on the table

2.4. Được dùng hỏi tuổi tác

Ex: How old are you? - I'm 26 years old

2.5. Được dùng chỉ kích thước và trọng lượng.

Ex:

- How high is the building? = What is the height of the building?

→ It's 3 meters high

- How tall are you? = What is your height?

→ I am 1.65 metres

- What is your weight?/What do you weigh?/How much do you weigh?

→ I am 65 kilos/I weigh 65 kilos

2.6. Được dùng chỉ giá cả.

Ex:

- How much are these oranges? = How much do these oranges cost?

→ They are \$6/They cost \$6

- How much is this melon? = What does this melon cost?

→ It's £ 1

3. Cách sử dụng đặc biệt của động từ “TO BE”

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3.1. Be + TO V: nghĩa vụ phải làm gì

Ex:

- No one is to leave this building without the permission of the police.
- He is to stay here till I return.
- They are to wait for us at the station.

3.2. Be about to do st

= be ready to do st

= be going to do st

= be on the point of doing st

Ex:

- They're just about to leave.
- He was about to dive when he saw a shark.

3.3. There is/are/was/were/will be + (S): Có...

Ex:

- There is a cat on the table.
- There are 5 cats on the table.
- There was only a tree in front of my house.

II. ĐỘNG TỪ “HAVE”

1. “Have” là trợ động từ trong thì hoàn thành

Have	Quá khứ	Hiện tại	Tương lai
	Had +P2	Have +P2	Will have P2
		Has +P2	

2. “Have” là động từ chính

2.1. Have có nghĩa là (có):

Ex:

- I have (got) a dog.
- Have you got a dog? – Yes, I have/No I haven't
- Do you have a dog? – Yes, I do/No, I don't
- He has a black beard.

2.2. Have + bữa ăn

Ex: Have breakfast/lunch/dinner

- What time do you usually have dinner?

2.3. Have a party/have a holiday

Have a trip/vacation.

Ex: We're having a party tomorrow.

2.4. Have a good time= enjoy

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→ No, he doesn't.

→ Yes, he does.

2.4. Câu hỏi đuôi- tag questions.

Ex: He lives here, doesn't he?

She hardly goes to the library, does she?

2.5. Dùng với cấu trúc Neither/either/so/too.

- Câu khẳng định: So/too

Ex: He is tall → I'm, too/So am I

He learns well → I do, too/So do I

- Câu phủ định: Not either/Neither

Ex: He isn't tall. → I am not, either/Neither am I.

He doesn't learn well. → I don't, either/Neither do I.

2.6. Dùng trong câu mệnh lệnh.

Ex: Don't talk in class!

Do come with us!

2.7. Giản lược trong cấu trúc so sánh

Ex: He drives better than I do.

