



Part I: Grammar

Present Simple

Subject + V₁ : หากประธานเป็นเอกพจน์บุรุษที่ 3 กริยาต้องเติม s

รูปบอกเล่า:	I / You / We / They	go.
	He / She / It	goes.
รูปปฏิเสธ	I / You / We / They	do not/don't go.
	He / She / It	does not doesn't go.
รูปคำถาม:	Do I / you / we / they	go?
	Does he / she / it	go?

ขอให้นักเรียนทบทวนรูปแบบของ Present Simple ด้วยการทำแบบฝึกหัดที่ 1 และ 2 ข้างล่างนี้

Exercise 1: Complete the sentence by putting in the verbs. Use the present simple. You have to decide if the verb is positive or negative.

1. Clair is sociable. She knows (know) a lot of people.
2. My friend is finding life in Berlin a bit difficult. He _____ (speak) German.
3. Most students live quite close to the college, so they _____ (walk) there.
4. I've got four cats and two dogs. I _____ (love) animals.
5. No breakfast for Ed, thanks. He _____ (eat) breakfast
6. What's the matter? You _____ (look) happy.
7. Don't try to ring the bell. It _____ (work).
8. I hate answering machines. I just _____ (like) to talk to them.
9. Al is good at badminton. He _____ (win) every game.
10. We always travel by bus. We _____ (own) a car.



Exercise 2: Make present simple questions.

1. The President and his wife live in Washington.
Where *do the President and his wife live?* _____.
2. Peter and Ann's children play football on Saturdays.
When _____
3. The film about traveling in Thailand starts at 10:00.
What time _____
4. The second word in the first sentence means 'love'.
What _____
5. The man in the room downstairs wants to change his job.
Why _____
6. A ticket for Saturday's concert costs \$10.
How much _____

ใน Basic I เราได้เรียนมาแล้วว่า Present Simple ใช้เมื่อ

D) พูดถึงกิจกรรมหรือการกระทำที่เกิดขึ้นเป็นปกติ เป็นประจำ เกิดขึ้นซ้ำ ๆ เสมอเป็นนิสัย (habit)



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday

I always **get up** at 8 o'clock. (บอกนิสัยเราว่า ตื่นนอนเวลาแปดโมงเป็นประจำ)

I **buy** everything I wear from Emporium. (บอกว่า ฉันซื้อเสื้อผ้าที่เอ็มโพเรียมเป็นประจำ)

We **don't go** out much in the evening. (บอกนิสัยเราว่า ไม่ชอบออกไปไหนตอนเย็น)

Do you often go to the cinema? (เป็นคำถามทั่ว ๆ ไปว่า ปกติไปดูหนังบ่อยไหม)



Exercise 3: Look at these notes about different people's habits. Write sentences about these people as in the example.

Ray:	jog – twice a week	smoke - no
Neil:	cycle – every day	drink beer – never
Mary:	swim - every weekend	smoke – 15 cigarettes a day
Bill:	play tennis - once a week	smoke – no
Susan:	swim - twice a week	drink alcohol – no

1. Ray jogs twice a week. He doesn't smoke.
2. Neil _____
3. Mary _____
4. Bill _____
5. Susan _____

✎ เมื่อใช้พูดถึงสิ่งที่เกิดขึ้นเป็นประจำ ๆ นี้ อาจมีคำบอกความถี่ความบ่อย ที่เรียกว่า Adverbs of Frequency เช่น always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never อยู่ในประโยคด้วย โดย adverbs เหล่านี้จะวางอยู่หน้ากริยาหลัก แต่หลังกริยาช่วย

I am always late for school.

Sue **never drinks** coffee at night.

What time do you **usually get** home after school?

Exercise 4: Write sentences using the present simple and the adverbs of frequency.

1. we / have / dinner / at eight (always)

2. what / you / do / after school? (usually)

3. he / wear / ties (never)



4. Martin / visit / his parents in Southampton (once a week)

5. you / go / to the cinema? (how often)

6. I / not-/ work (at weekends)

7. David / fight / with his sister (seldom)

8. we / write / to each other (rarely)

- II) พุดถึงสภาพ, สภาวะ ที่คงอยู่เป็นเวลานาน ที่ถาวร ที่ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลง (state)
 They **live** in Washington. (บอกว่า วอชิงตันเป็นบ้านของพวกเขา เป็นที่อยู่อาศัยถาวร)
 I **don't have** a television. (บอกว่า ฉันไม่มีทีวี/ไม่ได้เป็นเจ้าของทีวี)
 How many languages **does** he **know**? (เป็นการถามความรู้ความสามารถที่เขา มีติดตัวอยู่)

Exercise 5: Use one of these stative verbs to complete the sentences.

cost	believe	contain	remember
live	belong	have (x2)	understand

- Even though Maria has little money, she is very happy indeed.
- It _____ a lot of money to fly first class.
- Be careful! Those bottles on the shelf _____ poison.
- Her memory is amazing. She _____ the names of every kid in the school.
- My parents _____ in a very small apartment in San Francisco.
- Nobody _____ a word he says. He always tells lies.
- We _____ a good relationship with our neighbors.
- "It's OK. I _____ your problem now. I'll try to fix it first thing tomorrow."
- This book is mine. That one _____ to Peter.



Present continuous

Subject + is/am/are + Ving

รูปบอกเล่า: I **am/'m going.**
 You / We / They **are/'re going**
 He / She / It **ist's going am not going.**

รูปปฏิเสธ I **am not going.**
 You / We / They **are not/ aren't going.**
 He / She / It **is not/ isn't going**

รูปคำถาม Am I **going?**
 Are you / we / they **going?**
 Is he / she / it **going?**

ขอให้นักเรียนทบทวนรูปแบบของ Present Continuous Tense ด้วยการทำแบบฝึกหัดที่ 1 และ 2 ข้างล่างนี้

Exercise 1: Complete the sentence by putting in the verbs. Use the present continuous. You have to decide if the verb is positive or negative.

1. I'm tired. I _____ (go) to bed now. Goodnight.
2. We can go out now. It _____ (rain) anymore.
3. Kathy phoned me last night. She's on vacation in France. She _____ (have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
4. I want to lose weight, so this week I _____ (skip) dinner.
5. Angela has just started evening classes. She _____ (study) French.
6. I think Amy and Dave had an argument. They _____ (speak) to each other.
7. You _____ (make) a lot of noise. Could you please be quieter?

Exercise 2: Make the present continuous question by putting the words in the correct order.

1. he President and his wife / are / staying / where / ?



2. those people over there / French / are / speaking / ?

3. laughing / why / all those people / are / ?

4. is / eating / the big black dog / what / ?

5. going / everybody in your family / to Scotland / for Christmas / is / ?

เราใช้ Present Continuous เมื่อ

I) ต้องการแสดงว่า กิจกรรมนั้นเกิดขึ้นแล้ว กำลังดำเนินอยู่ ณ ขณะทีพูด และยังไม่เสร็จสิ้น (in progress, goings-on)



Where's Joan? ~ She's **cooking** dinner.

(โจนอยู่ระหว่างการทำอาหาร เธอยังทำไม่เสร็จ)



Look! It's snowing.

(หิมะเริ่มตกก่อนหน้านี้ และขณะที่พูดก็ยังไม่หยุดตก)

Shh! I'm watching the TV.

(การดูทีวีของฉันเริ่มขึ้นก่อนหน้านี้ กำลังดำเนินอยู่ และยังไม่เสร็จสิ้น)

แต่กิจกรรมนั้นไม่จำเป็นต้องกำลังกระทำ ณ ขณะทีพูดก็ได้ เช่น ในระหว่างดื่มกาแฟ อยู่ในคอฟฟี่ช้อป เราอาจเล่าให้เพื่อนฟังว่า

I want to work in Italy. I **am studying** Italian at the moment.

ประโยคนี้ เราใช้ Present Continuous แม้ว่าเราไม่ได้กำลังนั่งอยู่ในชั้นเรียน เพราะเราต้องการบอกว่า เราเริ่มเรียนภาษาอิตาลีแล้ว ยังเรียนไม่เสร็จ เราอยู่ระหว่างการเรียนภาษานี้



We're painting the room at the moment.

(ประโยคนี้นี้ต้องการสื่อว่า เราอยู่ในระหว่างการทาสีห้องใหม่ เริ่มทาไปบ้างแล้ว แต่ยังไม่เสร็จ จึงใช้ present continuous แม้ว่าขณะที่พูด เราไม่ได้กำลัง ทาสีอยู่ก็ตาม)

Exercise 3: Read the conversation between Brian and Sarah. Put the verbs into the correct form.

Sarah: Brian! I haven't seen you for ages. What (1.) _____ (you/do) these days?

Brian: I (2.) _____ (train) to be a police officer.

Sarah: Really? What's it like? (3.) _____ (you/enjoy) it?

Brian: It's all right. How about you?

Sarah: Well, actually, I (4.) _____ (not/work) right now. I (5.) _____ (try) to find a job, but it's not easy. But I'm pretty busy. I (6.) _____ (paint) my apartment.

Brian: (7.) _____ (you/do) it alone?

Sarah: No, some friends of mine (8.) _____ (help) me.

II) ใช้บอกถึงการเปลี่ยนแปลง แนวโน้ม หรือพัฒนาการที่เกิดขึ้นอยู่และยังไม่จบสิ้น (changes and trends)

The earth **is** slowly **getting** warmer.

These days, more and more people **are going** abroad for their holidays.

Is your English **getting** better?

Exercise 4: What do people say about our world these days? Write complete sentences. Use the Present Continuous.

1. (The air / become / more polluted every year)

The air is becoming more polluted every year.



2. (Fashions / change / all the time these days)

3. (The population of the world / rise / very fast)

4. (Oil prices / go / up all the time nowadays)

5. (The sea / get / dirtier every year)

III) เมื่อใช้คู่กับ always จะเน้นว่าสิ่งนั้นเกิดขึ้นบ่อยเกินไป (จนน่าเบื่อหรือน่ารำคาญ)

Tim is always asking silly questions. (ทิมมักจะถามคำถามงี่เง่าอยู่เรื่อย)

I'm always forgetting people's names. (ฉันจำชื่อคนไม่ได้อยู่เรื่อย)

Exercise 5: Finish B's sentences. Use 'always' with the present continuous.

1. A: I'm afraid I've lost my keys again.

B: *Not again! You're always losing your keys.*

2. A: The car has broken down again.

B: That car is a pain. It _____

3. A: Look! You made the same mistake again.

B: Oh no, not again! I _____

4. A: Oh, Ann asked me for money again.

B: That's typical! She _____

5. A: Tom phoned me late at night again.

B: I know! He _____

IV) ใช้พูดถึงแผนการหรือกำหนดการที่วางไว้แล้วในอนาคต (plans and arrangements)

I'm starting work next week.

(ฉันกำลังจะเริ่มงานอาทิตย์หน้า)



She's **meeting** the manager at five o'clock.

(เธอมีนัดว่าจะประชุมกับผู้จัดการ 5 โมงเย็น)

They're **getting** married in December.

(พวกเขามีแผนจะแต่งงานกันเดือนธันวาคม)

Exercise 6: Look at Bill's diary and correct the sentences.

1. He's staying in Berlin on Friday night.

No, he's coming back to England on Friday night.

2. He's seeing John Parker on Sunday afternoon.

3. He's going to the Birmingham office by car.

4. He's having dinner with Stewart on Tuesday.

5. He's going to the theatre on Thursday evening.

6. His new secretary is starting on Friday.

7. Phil and Monica are going to his wedding on Saturday.

Sunday
<i>John Parker morning</i>
Morning
<i>To Birmingham (1.15 train)</i>
Tuesday
<i>Lunch with Stewart 1.00</i>
Wednesday
<i>Theatre with Ann and Joe</i>
Thursday
<i>New secretary starting</i>
Friday
<i>To Berlin LH 0.4 8.00;</i>
<i>Back LH 135 16.40</i>
Saturday
<i>Phil and Monica's wedding</i>



Present Simple and Present Continuous

ขอให้ลองเปรียบเทียบความหมายที่แตกต่างระหว่าง tense ทั้งสองในตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

- Excuse me, **do you speak** English?
(ขอโทษค่ะ คุณพูดภาษาอังกฤษเป็นไหม – เป็นการถามความสามารถว่าพูดภาษาอังกฤษเป็นไหม)
- Listen to those people. What language **are they speaking**?
(ฟังคนพวกนี้สิ พวกเขา กำลังพูดภาษาอะไรกันอยู่นี้ - ถามถึงภาษาที่กำลังใช้ในการสื่อสารอยู่)
- I **eat** only fruit and vegetables.
(ฉันกินเฉพาะผักและผลไม้ – หมายความว่า ฉันไม่กินเนื้อสัตว์)
- I **am eating** only fruit and vegetables.
(ฉันกินเฉพาะผักและผลไม้ - หมายความว่าช่วงนี้เท่านั้นที่กินอย่างนี้ อาจเป็นเพราะกำลังลดความอ้วนอยู่ หรืออยู่ในช่วงกินเจก็ได้)
- I **enjoy** the seaside.
(ฉันชอบไปเที่ยวชายหาด - พูดถึงความชอบส่วนตัวว่าเป็นคนชอบทะเล)
- I **am enjoying** the seaside.
(ฉันชอบไปเที่ยวชายหาดครั้งนี้ - พูดถึงความประทับใจในการไปเที่ยวชายหาดครั้งนี้ โดยเฉพาะ)
- I **play** the piano and the guitar.
(ฉันเล่นเปียโนและกีตาร์เป็น พูดถึงความสามารถ)
- I **am playing** the piano.
(ฉันกำลังเล่นเปียโน – พูดถึงกิจกรรมที่กำลังทำอยู่)
- I **work** in a hospital.
(ฉันทำงานในโรงพยาบาล - บอกว่างานที่ทำในโรงพยาบาลเป็นงานถาวร)
- I'**m working** in a hospital.
(ฉันทำงานในโรงพยาบาล - บอกว่างานที่ทำในโรงพยาบาลเป็นงานชั่วคราว คงต้องเปลี่ยนงานในอนาคต)
- Jack can't go with you. He's **having** a shower.
(แจ๊คไปไม่ได้เพราะเขากำลังอาบน้ำอยู่)
- Jack can't go with you. He **has** a shower.
(ประโยคนี้ถูกหลักไวยากรณ์ แต่ความหมายใช้ไม่ได้ เพราะมันแปลว่า แจ๊คไปไม่ได้เพราะเขาเป็นเจ้าของฝักบัว)



- Water **boils** at 100 degree Celsius.
(พูดถึงสมบัติของน้ำทั่ว ๆ ไปว่า เค็ดที่ 100 องศาเซลเซียส)
- The water **is boiling**. Can you turn it off?
(พูดถึงน้ำเฉพาะที่ตั้งอยู่บนเตาในที่นี้ ว่ากำลังเค็ดอยู่)
- I **come** from Sweden.
(บอกว่าเราเป็นคนสวีเดน บ้านเราคือประเทศสวีเดน)
- I **am coming** from Sweden.
(บอกว่าเราอยู่ระหว่างการเดินทางออกจากประเทศสวีเดน)
- “Don’t disturb me. I’m busy.” – “Why? What **are you doing**?”
(ถามกิจกรรมที่กำลังทำขณะนั้น)
- What do you usually do on weekends?
(ถามกิจกรรมที่ทำเป็นประจำในวันหยุด)
- What **do you do**? (ถามอาชีพ)
- I **live** in Wimbledon. I’ve lived here all my life.
(วิมเบิลดันคือที่อยู่ถาวร)
- I **am living** in Wimbledon with some friends.
(วิมเบิลดันคือที่อยู่ชั่วคราว)
- Clair **is** a very funny person
(บอกนิสัยของเคลร์ ว่าเป็นคนตลกสนุกสนาน)
- Andrew **is being** very funny today.
(บอกพฤติกรรมช่วงนี้ของแอนดรูว์ว่าทำตัวตลกสนุกสนาน ซึ่งไม่ใช่นิสัยที่แท้จริงของเขา)
- Jack **always watches** TV after dinner.
(บอกนิสัยของแจ็กว่า ปกติจะดู TV หลังอาหารเย็น)
- Jacks **always watching** TV. He should do something more active.
(บอกว่า แจ็กเอาแต่ดู TV คือดูมากเกินไป)



สรุปความแตกต่างระหว่าง **present simple** กับ **present continuous**

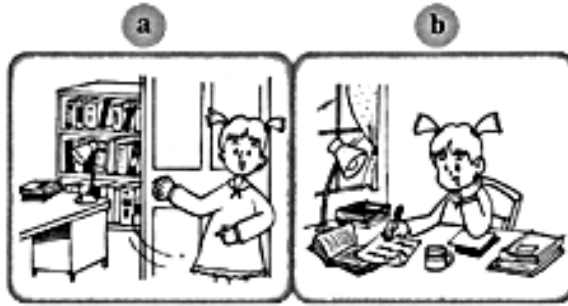
present simple	present continuous
I) ต้องการพูดโดยทั่วไปว่า สภาพ สภาวะหรือกิจกรรมที่กล่าวถึงนั้น เป็นเรื่องที่ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลง คงอยู่ตลอดเวลา นาน(Permanent)	I) ต้องการเน้นว่า สภาพ สภาวะหรือกิจกรรมที่กล่าวถึงนั้น เกิดขึ้นเพียงชั่วคราว ไม่ถาวรตลอดไป คงอยู่ช่วงหนึ่งเท่านั้น (Temporary)
II) ต้องการเล่าถึงกิจกรรมที่ทำซ้ำ ๆ จนเป็นนิสัย (habits, regular events)	II) ต้องการเน้นว่า กิจกรรมที่พูดถึง เริ่มขึ้น กำลังดำเนินอยู่ ณ ช่วงเวลานั้น และยังไม่เสร็จสิ้น (activities in progress, not finished)
III) ใช้พูดถึงข้อเท็จจริง สิ่งที่เป็นจริงตลอด (truth, facts)	III) ใช้พูดถึงการเปลี่ยนแปลง แนวโน้ม (changes, trends)
IV) ใช้กับ always มีความหมายว่า เสมอ ๆ (always = every time)	IV) ใช้กับ always มีความหมายในทางลบว่า บ่อยเกินไปจนน่ารำคาญ (always = too often)
V) วิเศษณ์บอกเวลา: always, often, usually, once a week, every Sunday	V) วิเศษณ์บอกเวลา: at the moment, now, etc.



Exercise 1: Match each sentence with the correct picture, a) or b).

1. I study here.

2. I'm studying here.



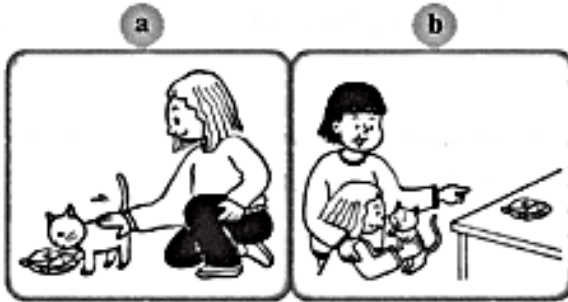
3. It cleans really well.

4. It's cleaning really well.



5. She eats fish.

6. She's eating fish.



7. The water comes out here.

8. The water's coming out here.





Exercise 2: Complete the sentences. Put in the present simple or continuous.

1. *I'm writing* (I /write) to my parents. *I write* (I/write) to them every weekend.
2. _____ (it/snow) outside. _____ (it/come) down quite hard, look.
3. Normally, _____ (I/start) work at eight o'clock, but _____ (I/start) at seven this week. We're very busy at the moment.
4. I haven't got a car at the moment, so _____ (I/go) to work on the bus this week. Usually _____ (I/drive) to work.
5. The sun _____ (rise) in the east, remember. It's behind us so _____ (we/travel) west.
6. I'm afraid I have no time to help just now. _____ (I/write) a report. But _____ (I/promise) I'll give you some help later.
7. _____ (I/want) a new car. _____ (I/save) up to buy one.
8. The Nile River _____ (flow) into the Mediterranean.
9. The river _____ (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
10. We usually _____ (grow) vegetables in our garden, but this year we _____ (not/grow) any.
11. "How is your English?" "Not bad. It _____ (improve) slowly."
12. Matt is in San Francisco right now. He _____ (stay) at the Pelton Hotel.
He _____ (always/stay) there when he's in San Francisco.
13. _____ (you/listen to the radio?" "No, you can turn it off."
14. _____ (you/listen) to the radio often?" "No, just occasionally."
15. The train is never late. It _____ (always/leave) on time.
16. Jim is very messy. He _____ (always/leave) his things all over the Place.



Exercise 3: Complete the sentences. Use 'always' and the present simple or continuous.

1. Laura: You forget your keys every time.
Terry: I try to remember them, but I always forget.
2. Jack: Sarah takes the BTS to work every day, doesn't she?
Mark: Yes, _____ the BTS.
3. Alan: Roy talks too much, doesn't he?
Rita: Yes, and _____ about football.
4. Jeff: Rachel misses lectures much too often in my opinion.
Jess: I agree. _____ lectures.
5. Mike: Every time I drive along here, I go the wrong way.
Harry: But it's very simple, isn't it? Why, _____ the wrong way?
6. Dave: Ted and Jean are going on holiday next week.
Sean: What? Again? They _____.

◆ มีกริยากรุ่มหนึ่งที่มีจะไม่ใช้กับ continuous tense เนื่องจากความหมายของมันไปกันไม่ได้กับ continuous เราอาจเรียกกริยากรุ่มนี้ว่า anti-continuous verb ก็ได้ กริยาเหล่านี้ ได้แก่

1. กริยาที่บอกกระบวนการรับรู้หรือเข้าใจ เช่น know, understand, think (= มีความเห็นว่า), believe, forget, remember, recognize, mind (= ระวัง), mean (= มีความหมายว่า)

Dark She **knows** a lot about American history.

(ไม่ใช่ She is knowing...)

What **does** this **mean**?

(ไม่ใช่ What is this meaning?)

Do you **understand** what I'm saying?

(ไม่ใช่ Are you understanding ...?)

What **do** you **think** about this book?

(ไม่ใช่ What are you thinking ...?)

I **recognize** her, but I **don't remember** her name.

(ไม่ใช่ I am recognizing....)



2. กริยาที่บอกการรับรู้ทางประสาทสัมผัส เช่น feel (=รู้สึก), see (= มองเห็น), smell (= ได้กลิ่น), taste (= มีรสชาติ), hear (= ได้ยิน)

I **felt** something hard under my foot. (~~ไม่ใช่~~ I was feeling...)

I **can smell** onions burning. (~~ไม่ใช่~~ I am smelling...)

I **could taste** sugar in the tea. (~~ไม่ใช่~~ I was tasting...)

3. กริยาที่แสดงสภาพว่าเป็นเจ้าของ have (=มี, มีเจ้าของ), own, belong to

Alisa **has** two brothers. (~~ไม่ใช่~~ Alisa is having...)

She also **owns** a Roll Royce. (~~ไม่ใช่~~ She is also owning)

That book **belongs to** me. (~~ไม่ใช่~~ That book is belonging)

4. กริยาที่บอกทัศนคติ เช่น like, love, hate, dislike, prefer, want

I **like** playing tennis.

They **love** listening to music.

“Tea?” “I **prefer** juice.”

I **hate** that music.

What does he **want**?

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with verbs from the box.

want	like	need	not understand	prefer	seem
-------------	-------------	-------------	-----------------------	---------------	-------------

1. What does Paul want for his birthday?

2. A: “Omeadeska!”

B: "Sorry, I _____."

3. A: “Would you like some coffee?”

B: “I _____ tea, if that’s OK”

4. A: “What do you think of this music?”

B: “I _____ it very much.”

5. This room _____ very cold. Is the heating on?

6. I'm going to the shops. _____ we _____ anything?



- ◆ กริยาที่กล่าวถึงพวกนี้ หากมีความหมายเป็นกริยาที่แสดงอาการ (action verb) ก็อยู่ในรูป continuous tense ได้ เช่น

1. think = คิด ➡ ใช้กับ continuous ได้ เช่น

You aren't listening to me. What **are** you **thinking** of?

2. have + noun = ทำกิจกรรม ➡ ใช้กับ continuous ได้ เช่น

John is **having** a bath.

We're **having** steak for dinner.

3. see = ไปพบ, ไปเจอ ➡ ใช้กับ continuous ได้ เช่น

I'm **seeing** the doctor today..

Exercise 5: Complete the pair of sentences with the verbs given. Use the present simple for one and the present continuous for the other.

1. think

(a) I _____ of learning how to fly a plane.

(b) I _____ that's a good idea.

2. see

(a) _____ you _____ what I mean?

(b) What time _____ you _____ the bank manager?

3. have

(a) She _____ a wonderful suntan.

(b) She _____ a wonderful time in Spain.

Exercise 6: Some sentences are right and some are wrong. Put a tick (✓) next to the right ones and a cross (✗) next to the wrong ones. Then correct the sentences if they are wrong.

1. I'm thinking you are very impolite. ()

2. Where are you thinking of going on holiday? ()

3. I don't believe a word he says. He's always telling lies. ()

4. We're seeing our son's teacher at four o'clock. ()

5. I'm not seeing what your problem is. ()

6. Does the bookshop sell stamp? ()

7. He's never knowing the answer. ()



Exercise 7: Fill in the blanks with the present simple or the present continuous.

1. We always _____ (stay) at the Oriental Hotel whenever we're in Bangkok.
2. Hey! I _____ (talk) to you! Why _____ (you/not listen) to me?
3. I _____ (not see) her very often.
4. Hurry up! Alex and Bob _____ (wait) for us.
5. What's so funny? Why _____ (you/laugh)?
6. She's a teacher, but she _____ (not work) at the moment.
7. _____ (kangaroos/live) in Africa?
8. I _____ (never/eat) meat.
9. The population of India _____ (grow) very fast.
10. How often _____ (you/go) to the dentist?
11. Let's go. The film _____ (start) at nine.
12. Harold _____ (talk) to his girlfriend on the phone for hours every day.
13. The cost of living _____ (go) up all the time.
14. I've met Alice. She _____ (be) a wonderful person.
15. Bob _____ (taste) the meat to see if it needs more salt.
16. Mary can't come to the phone right now. She _____ (have) a shower.
17. Mr. and Mrs. Richards _____ (have) six children.
18. I _____ (think) it's a great idea!
19. Be quiet. I _____ (think)!
20. That cake _____ (taste) delicious.





Past Simple

Subject + V₂

รูปบอกเล่า:	I / You / He/She / It / We / They	went.
รูปปฏิเสธ:	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	did not/ didn't go.
รูปแบบคำถาม:	Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they	go?

ขอให้นักเรียนทบทวนรูปแบบของ Past Simple Tense ด้วยการทำแบบฝึกหัดข้างล่างนี้

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences using the past simple form and the words in brackets.

1. We went (go) on holiday to Krabi last year.
2. I _____ (take) a taxi from the airport to the city centre.
3. We _____ (walk) to the park and then we _____ (play) tennis.
4. A: _____ (be/your meal) good?
B: No, it _____ (not/be). I _____ (not/like) the vegetables.
5. The man in the shop _____ (say) something to the woman, but she _____ (not/hear) him.
6. I _____ (ring) the doorbell and a woman _____ (open) the door.
7. A: _____ (you/understand) the film?
B: No. I _____ (try) to understand it, but the actors _____ (speak) very quickly.
8. He _____ (not/go) to school last Tuesday. He _____ (be) ill.
9. A: _____ (you/buy) some clothes at the market?
B: Yes, I _____ (buy) a pair of trousers and a shirt.
10. A: _____ (you/enjoy) the festival?
B: Yes. It _____ (not/rain) and the music _____ (be) very good.



Exercise 2: Past time expressions.

Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Be careful! Sometimes no word is needed.

when	ago	last	for	in	on	at
-------------	------------	-------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

1. Pradeev was born in India _____ 1970.
2. His parents moved to England _____ he was five.
3. Adam and Steve lived in Bangkok _____ three years.
4. Sean left college five years _____
5. I rented a house of my own _____ last year.
6. Janet usually goes home _____ the weekend, but she didn't go home _____ weekend because some friends came to stay.
7. They arrived _____ three o'clock _____ the afternoon.
8. _____ Saturday evening, we went out to a movie.
9. _____ we got home, we had dinner.
10. _____ the afternoon, we went for an outdoor concert.
11. I bought a new car a few week _____.
12. I took my car to the garage _____ this morning.

เราใช้ Past Simple กับ

- D) เหตุการณ์เดียวที่เกิดขึ้นและจบสิ้นไปแล้วในอดีต มักมีคำบอกเวลาในอดีตอยู่ด้วย เช่น at 4 o'clock, yesterday, in 2004, when I was young, last week, ago และอื่น ๆ

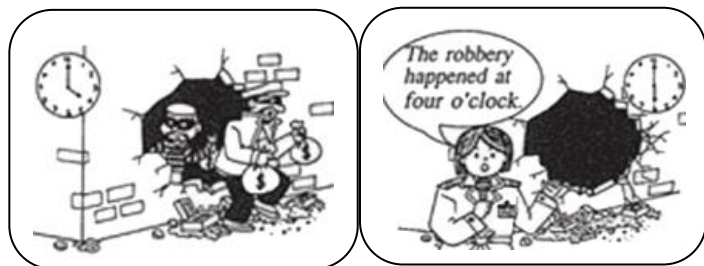
The robbery **happened** at four o'clock.

Did you **enjoy** the concert last week?

Chris **phoned** two days ago. He **wanted** to discuss something with me.

A: When **did** you **win** the cup?

B: We **won** the cup **in** 2003.

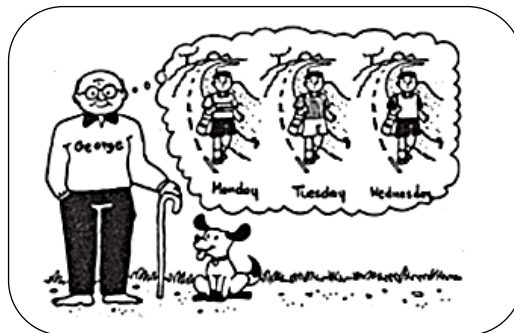




Exercise 3: Use the words in brackets () to make a question and an answer. Use the Past Simple.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. (When / Kennedy / die?)
_____ | ~ (He / in 1963)
_____ |
| <i>When did Kennedy die?</i> | ~ He died in 1963. |
| 2. (What / Marie Curie / discover / in 1898?)
_____ | ~ (She / radium).
_____ |
| 3. (Where / Michelangelo / live?)
_____ | ~ (He / in Florence)
_____ |
| 4. (What / Alexander Bell / invent?)
_____ | ~ (He / the telephone)
_____ |
| 5. (How many books / Agatha Christie / write?).
_____ | ~ (She / over a hundred books)
_____ |
| 6. (When the terrorists / bomb / the World
Trade Center?)
_____ | ~ (They / the WTC in 2001)
_____ |

II) เหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นซ้ำ ๆ หรือการกระทำที่ทำงานเป็นนิสัยในอดีต ปัจจุบันไม่ได้ทำแล้ว อาจมี adverbs of frequency ช่วยขยายว่า ในสมัยนั้นทำกิจกรรมที่กล่าวถึงถี่บ่อยแค่ไหน



When George was young, he **always walked** to school.

In those days, I **often read** him bedtime stories until he fell asleep.

I **sometimes went** fishing at the lake during my years at college.

Scot **spent** all his childhood in Denver.



Exercise 4: In each case the two facts were true many years ago. Write a sentence to describe the past situation, as in the example.

1. (It is 1999.) Sally is at school. She plays in a basketball team.
When Sally was at school, she played in a basketball team.
2. (It is 2004.) Bob's sister is at university. She writes a lot of poetry.
When _____
3. (It is 1988.) Fred is in the army. He goes to many different countries.
When _____
4. (It is 1996.) Jane and Mike are at school. They usually don't do much homework.
When _____
5. (It is 2000.) Anna is a teenager. She always dyes her hair red.
When _____

การใช้ while, during และ for

- ▶ while (= ในระหว่างที่) เป็นคำสันธาน ต้องตามด้วยอนุประโยค (clause)
While I was getting ready for work, I listened to the radio.
I met my husband **while** I was at university.
- ▶ during (= ระหว่าง) เป็นคำบุพบท ต้องตามด้วยคำนาม (noun)
We had to call a doctor **during** the night.
Can I speak to you **during** lunch time?
- ▶ for (= เป็นเวลา) เป็นคำบุพบท ต้องตามด้วยคำนาม (noun)
We talked **for** five minutes.
We're going on holiday **for** two weeks.



Exercise 5: Put 'while', 'during' or 'for' into each gap.

1. My brother died _____ the war.
2. The phone rang _____ I was having supper.
3. I lived in Paris _____ several years.
4. _____ I was in Paris, I made a lot of friends.
5. I was in hospital _____ three weeks.
6. _____ my stay in hospital, the nurses looked after me very well.
7. A football match lasts _____ ninety minutes.
8. I hurt my leg _____ I was playing football yesterday.
9. I hurt my leg _____ the second half of the match.
10. Traffic is always bad _____ the rush hours.
11. Last week I was held up _____ three hours.
12. Peter came round _____ we were eating.



Past Continuous

Subject + was/were + Ving

รูปบอกเล่า:	I / He / She / it	was going.
	You / We / They	were going.
รูปปฏิเสธ	I / He/She / It You / We / They	was not/wasn't going.
รูปคำถาม:	Was I / he / she / it	going?
	Were you / we / they	going?

ขอให้นักเรียนทบทวนรูปแบบของ Past Continuous Tense ด้วยการทำแบบฝึกหัดข้างล่างนี้

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb, using the Past Continuous.

1. I looked out the window. It was raining (rain).
2. I saw Naomi this afternoon. She _____ (go) to the post office.
3. I met Sam at the station. He _____ (wait) for the train to Geneva.
4. I saw a cat in a tree. It _____ (watch) a bird.
5. Tom was here. He _____ (look) for you.
6. I didn't answer the phone. I _____ (watch) a film on TV.
7. I met Alison at the supermarket. She _____ (buy) some fruit.
8. They closed the airport today. It _____ (snow).
9. I saw Richard this afternoon. He _____ (drive) a new car.
10. Tina was at the party. She _____ (wear) a green hat, a red shirt, a blue skirt and yellow shoes.



Exercise 2: Write questions in the Past Continuous as in the examples.

Examples: “At 10:00 I: **was** reading.’ (a newspaper)

Were you reading a newspaper?

‘When I saw Pat, she was eating.’ (what)

What was she eating?

1. “When I went into Fred's office, he was writing.’ (letters)

2. 'At lunch time, Alice was shopping.?' (where)

3. ‘At 8:30 Ann was cooking.’ (what)

4. “When I arrived, all the children were crying.’ (why)

5. “At midnight, Mary and Jack were driving.’ (to Scotland)

เราใช้ Past Continuous ในการพูดถึงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีต โดยปกติเมื่อเราเห็น Past Continuous เรามักจะเห็น Past Simple ด้วย ขอให้ศึกษาทั้งสอง Tenses เปรียบเทียบกัน ดังนี้

Past Simple	Past Continuous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> เหตุการณ์เกิดขึ้น และจบสิ้นแล้ว เรามองมัน เป็น จุดเวลาในอดีต (a point in the past) ➔ Last Saturday, Paul played football in the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> เหตุการณ์เริ่มแล้ว กำลังดำเนินอยู่ และยังไม่จบ สิ้นในอดีต เรามองมันเป็นช่วงเวลาในอดีต (a period in the past) ➔ Last Saturday, Paul was playing football in the park when he saw Jane.



Past Simple	Past Continuous
<p style="text-align: center;">Past Simple</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>อดีต → ปัจจุบัน</p> <p>แม้ว่า การเล่นฟุตบอลของพอลจะกินระยะเวลา ช่วงหนึ่งในอดีตก็ตาม แต่เรามองมันเหมือนเป็นจุด เวลาจุดหนึ่งในอดีต การเล่นนี้เกิดขึ้นและจบสิ้น สมบูรณ์ ไม่เปิดโอกาสให้มีอะไรเข้าไปแทรกได้</p> <p>▶ The girl drowned in the lake.</p> <p>การใช้ drowned บอกว่า เด็กหญิงผู้นั้นจมน้ำตายไป แล้ว เหตุการณ์จบสิ้นสมบูรณ์แล้ว ไม่เปิดโอกาสให้ อะไรมาแทรกหรือขัดจังหวะได้อีก</p> <p>▶ On Sunday, I made a cake.</p> <p>(การทำเค้กเสร็จสิ้นแล้ว ผู้พูดเล่าให้เราฟังถึง กิจกรรมที่เขาทำกันเมื่อวันอาทิตย์)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● เหตุการณ์เกิดขึ้น และจบสิ้นแล้วในอดีต ตามลำดับเวลา 1,2,3.... <p>When we arrived, she made some coffee.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>อดีต → ปัจจุบัน</p> <p>การใช้ arrived/made บอกว่าการมาถึงของเราเกิดขึ้น ก่อน ส่วนการชงกาแฟเกิดขึ้นทีหลัง และต่อกันทันที กับการมาถึงของเรา</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Past Continuous</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>อดีต → ปัจจุบัน</p> <p>เราใช้ was playing เพื่อช่วยขยายเวลาการเล่น ฟุตบอลให้กลายเป็นช่วงเวลาในอดีต ให้ได้ รายละเอียดที่ “เขาเห็นเจน” เข้ามาได้</p> <p>▶ The girl was drowning in the lake.</p> <p>การใช้ drowning บอกว่า เด็กหญิงผู้นั้นกำลังจะ จมน้ำ เหตุการณ์ยังไม่จบ ยังเปิดโอกาสให้อะไรมา แทรกหรือขัดจังหวะได้อีก</p> <p>▶ The girl was drowning in the lake.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">But someone dived in and rescued her.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The phone rang while I was making a cake.</p> <p>(การทำเค้กถูกขัดจังหวะด้วยเสียงโทรศัพท์ที่ ดัง</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ขึ้น การทำเค้กจึงยังไม่เสร็จ ณ ตอนที่เสียง โทรศัพท์ดัง)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● เหตุการณ์กำลังดำเนินอยู่ ยังไม่จบสิ้นในอดีต แล้วที่เหตุการณ์เข้ามาแทรก When we arrived, she was some coffee. <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>อดีต → ปัจจุบัน</p> <p>การใช้ arrived/was making บอกว่าการชงกาแฟ เกิดขึ้นก่อนแต่ยังชงไม่เสร็จ เราก็มาถึง</p>



Past Simple	Past Continuous
<p>➔ It rained when we woke up this morning. (เราตื่นขึ้นมาก่อน แล้วฝนจึงตกลงมา)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">เราตื่น ฝนตก</p> <p>อดีต ปัจจุบัน</p> <p>➔ When Ann left university, she went to work for a bank. She left the bank after five years, and wrote a book.</p>	<p>➔ It was raining when we woke up this morning. (การตื่นเกิดขึ้นระหว่างฝนตก)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">เราตื่น ฝนตก</p> <p>อดีต ปัจจุบัน</p> <p style="text-align: center;">เราตื่น</p> <p>➔ The sun was shining. People were sitting under the trees or walking around the park. Suddenly a car drove into the park.</p>

Exercise 3: Put the verbs in the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

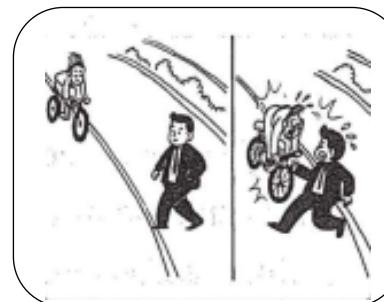
1. I _____ (see) Janet downtown yesterday, but she _____ (not/see) me. She _____ (look) the other way.



2. I _____ (meet) Rafael and Justin at the airport a few weeks ago. They _____ (go) to Boston and I _____ (go) to Montreal. We _____ (talk) while we (wait) for our flight.



3. I _____ (ride) my bicycle yesterday when suddenly a man _____ (step) out into the street in front of me. I _____ (go) fairly fast, but luckily I _____ (manage) to stop in time and _____ (not/hit) him.





Exercise 4: Complete these texts using the Past Simple or the Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. Beethoven ___wrote___ (write) nine symphonies. He ___was writing___ (write) another symphony when he died.
2. Last Saturday, Tom wanted to make two salads. He _____ (make) the first one in five minutes. He _____ (make) the second one when his guests _____ (arrive), and they _____ (help) him to finish it.
3. The artist Gaudi _____ (design) several houses in Barcelona, Spain. Later he _____ (start) work in a church. He _____ (work) on the church when he _____ (die).
4. Last month a bank robber _____ (escape) while the police _____ (take) him to prison. Later they _____ (catch) him again, and this time they _____ (lock) him up without any problem.
5. Philip's football team were lucky last Sunday. After twenty minutes they _____ (lose), but in the end they _____ (win) the game by 4 goals to 2.
6. John Lennon _____ (sing) and _____ (play) on many albums with the Beatles. After that he _____ (record) several songs without the Beatles. He _____ (prepare) a new record when Mark Chapman _____ (shoot) him.
7. The evening was getting darker. The street lights (come) on. People _____ (hurry) home after work. I _____ (stand) in a queue at the bus stop. Suddenly somebody _____ (grab) my bag.

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences using the past simple or the past continuous.

1. I _____ (see) Laura as I _____ (walk) down the street.
2. She _____ (not hear) the doorbell because she _____ (listen) to music.
3. Jim _____ (fall) asleep while he _____ (do) his homework.



4. What _____ (you/talk) about when I _____ (come) in?
5. Shelia _____ (break) her leg as she _____ (walk) down the stairs.
6. _____ (you/sleep) when I _____ (call)?
7. The TV _____ (be) on but he _____ (not watch) it.
8. He _____ (have) a shower and _____ (leave) for work.
9. At 10:30 last night, Jim _____ (work) and Maria _____ (watch) TV.
10. I _____ (get) ready for bed when the phone _____ (ring).
11. I'm sorry, I _____ (not listen). Can you repeat that?
12. _____ (you/call) the police when you _____ (hear) the burglars?
13. The film _____ (start) at 8:00 and _____ (finish) at 10:00.
14. While the teacher _____ (talk), I _____ (think) about my birthday party.
15. He _____ (not answer) the phone because he _____ (not/hear) it.
16. Mum _____ (cut) her finger while she _____ (cook).

Exercise 6: Join the sentences with 'when' or 'while'. Do not change the order of the sentences.

1. Dad was reading his newspaper. Mum was cooking dinner.

Dad was reading his newspaper while mum was cooking dinner.

2. The boys were playing football. We were sitting in the garden.

3. I was walking the dog. I ran into Michael.

4. The sun was shining. We were walking along the river.



5. Peter was reading a comic. The teacher walked into the classroom.

6. I was driving down Rama IV road. I saw an accident.

7. She was cleaning the house. I was tidying the attic.

8. He called. We were having dinner.





Present Perfect

Subject + have/has + V₃

รูปบอกเล่า:	I / You / We / They	have gone.
	"He / She / It	have gone.
รูปปฏิเสธ	I / You / We / They	have not/haven't gone.
	He / She / It	have not/haven't gone.
รูปคำถาม:	Have I / you / we / they	gone?
	Has he I she / it	gone?

ขอให้นักเรียนทบทวนรูปแบบของ Present Perfect Tense ด้วยการทำแบบฝึกหัดข้างล่างนี้

Exercise 1: Read the situations and write sentences with the present perfect. Choose one of the following:

break	drop	go up	grow
improve	lose	turn on	

1. Mike is looking for his key. He can't find it. He has lost his key.
2. Jennifer can't walk, and her leg is in a cast. She _____
3. Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it's much better. _____
4. Jason didn't have a beard last month. Now he has a beard. _____
5. Last week the bus fare was 5 baht. Now it is 7. _____
6. The temperature was 55 degrees. Now it is only 36. The temperature _____
7. The light was off. Now it is on. Somebody _____

Exercise 2: Make present perfect questions.

1. John / leave? Has John left?



2. why / all the people / go home? Why have all the people gone home?
3. Bill / phone? _____
4. the Sunday newspaper / arrive? _____
5. you / hear / the news? _____
6. what / Barbara / tell the police? _____
7. why / Andy and Sarah / bring the children? _____
8. what / you / say to Mike? _____

อย่างที่ได้อธิบายอย่างละเอียดไว้ใน Spotlight on English: Pre-intermediate I แล้วว่า present perfect tense มีความหมายถึง 'อดีตที่เกี่ยวเนื่องกับปัจจุบัน' ในแง่ที่ว่า มันกินระยะ เวลาจากอดีตจนถึงปัจจุบัน หรือ ผลของมันยังคงมีให้เห็นอยู่ในปัจจุบัน โดยเราแบ่งการใช้ present perfect tense ออกเป็น 3 กรณี ดังนี้

I) อดีตที่มีผลให้เห็นในปัจจุบัน การใช้ในลักษณะนี้ จะยังเห็นได้ชัดเจนกับกริยาที่แสดงการเปลี่ยนแปลงจากสถานะหนึ่งไปอีกสถานะหนึ่ง ดังตัวอย่าง

The taxi **has arrived**. (→ The taxi is now here.)

Someone **has broken** my mug. (→ The mug is now broken.)

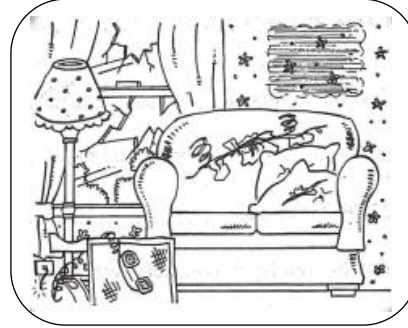
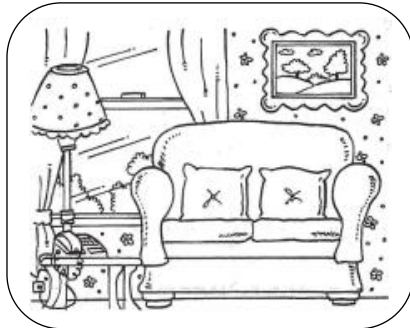
I've **taken** a shower. (→ Now, I'm clean.)

Have you **seen** my sneakers? (→ Do you know where they are now?)



Exercise 3: Look at the pictures and then answer the questions using the words in the box.

tear steal break disconnect knock-over



What have the burglars done?

1. *They've knocked over the table.* _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

II) อดีตที่ไม่เฉพาะว่าเมื่อไร เพื่อบอกว่าเคยทำสิ่งนี้ เคยมีประสบการณ์เช่นนี้มาแล้วหรือบอกว่ามีประสบการณ์

มาแล้วกี่ครั้งจนถึงปัจจุบัน การใช้ลักษณะนี้มักมีคำวิเศษณ์บอกเวลาเหล่านี้ในประโยค:- ever, never, before, the first time, two times, five times

Have you ever **been** to Brazil?

Jackie **has had** two crashes in his career as a racing driver.

I **have** never **seen** a Shakespear play.

Exercise 4: Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

1. I've never driven a car before. (time)

This is the *first time I've driven* car.



2. This is the first time we've visited Australia. (never)

We _____ before.

3. I've never read such a good book before. (best)

This is the _____ read.

4. She's the prettiest girl I've ever seen. (never)

I _____ such a pretty girl before.

5. He has never done anything so silly. (time)

This is the first _____ anything so silly.

6. This is the first time I've ever tasted Indian food. (never)

I _____ food before

7. This is the most beautiful country they've ever visited. (never)

They _____ such a beautiful country.

III) สภาพหรือสภาวะที่ดำเนินมาจนถึงปัจจุบัน เพื่อบอกระยะเวลาว่าสภาพหรือสภาวะนั้นดำเนินอยู่นานเท่าไร การใช้ลักษณะนี้จึงต้องมีคำพิเศษบอกเวลา for, since หรือ how long ในประโยคเสมอ

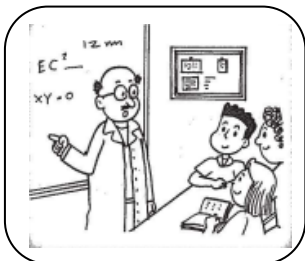
We've **known** each other for years.

How long **have** you **lived** here?

I've **lived** in this neighborhood since I was a kid.

Exercise 5: For or since?

Look at the pictures. Write a sentence about each of them, using 'for' or 'since'.



Example: (teach) (1945)



1. (be) (20 years)



2. (be married) (2 years)



He's taught maths

since 1945.



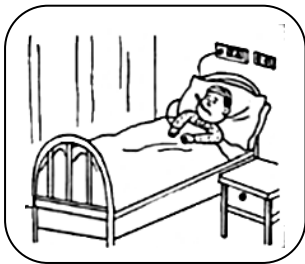
3.(wear) (1986)



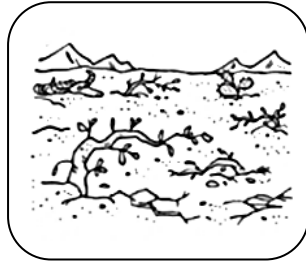
4. (have) (2 weeks)



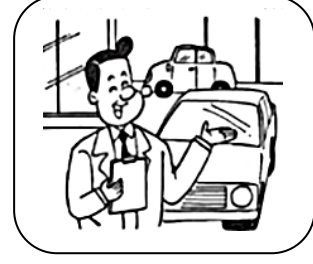
5. (live) (1938)



6. (be) (July)



7. (rain) (six months)



8. (sell) (15 year)

◆ **have been/have gone**



have been = เคยไป...มาแล้ว (ไปแล้ว กลับมาแล้ว)

have gone = ไปที่ แล้ว (ไปแล้ว ยังไม่กลับมา)

Exercise 6 : Complete with the correct form of 'have gone' or 'have been.'

1. Uma is not here at the moment. She _____ to the bank.
2. I _____ just _____ to the shops. Would you like to see my new dress?
3. Jake _____ out. He won't be long.
4. Where _____ you, _____? You're so brown.
5. The Smiths are on holiday. They _____ to Norway.
6. We _____ never _____ to Australia.
7. She isn't at home. She _____ to the park.



8. Tim is on a business trip. He _____ to Kenya.
9. I _____ to lots of countries but Greece is my favorite.
10. Myra _____ to the supermarket. She'll be back in an hour.
11. _____ you ever _____ to Moscow?
12. "Where's Peter?" "He _____ on holiday."

คำวิเศษณ์บอกเวลาที่มักใช้กับ present perfect ได้แก่

- for: We've known them **for** years.
- since: We've known them **since** 1998.
- already: It's only four o'clock, but he has **already** left.
- yet: Have you finished **yet**? They haven't called us **yet**.
- just: She isn't here. She has **just** left the building.
- ever: Have you **ever** eaten frogs' legs before?
- never: I have **never** heard of that song.
- always: She has **always** wanted to visit Paris.
- lately/recently: We haven't seen them **lately**.
- so far/up till now: They haven't made any mistakes so **far**.
- today/this morning: She has had two cups of coffee **this morning**.
- How long...?: **How long** have you been here?

Exercise 7: Write sentences for the situations, using just', 'already' or 'yet'.



1. You're having a drink. You put it down for a minute, and the waiter takes your glass away.
You say: Excuse me! _____ (not finish)



2. You put out your cigarette two minutes ago. A friend offers you another cigarette.
You say: No, thanks. _____ (put one out)
3. John went out twenty minutes ago. The phone rings. It's someone for John.
You say: _____ (go out)
4. You fed the cat. Then your sister starts to feed the cat again.
You say: _____ (feed her)
5. You rushed home because there is a football match on TV. You want to know if it's over.
You ask: _____ (finish)

Exercise 8: Choose the correct word to fill in the gap.

1. I'd like to borrow this book. Has Ann read it _____?
(a) done (b) for
(c) just (d) yet
2. Ben writes very quickly. He's _____ finished his essay.
(a) already (b) been
(c) for (d) yet
3. I've _____ to London. I went there in June.
(a) been (b) gone
(c) just (d) yet
4. Have you _____ done any skiing?
(a) ever (b) for
(c) just (d) long
5. My boyfriend hasn't called me _____ week.
(a) for (b) last
(c) since (d) this
6. I haven't seen that coat before. How _____ have you had it?
(a) already (b) for
(c) long (d) since



7. The girls have _____ to the cinema. They won't be back until ten o'clock.

- (a) already (b) been
(c) gone (d) just

8. I haven't seen my parents _____ last Christmas.

- (a) already (b) before
(c) for (d) since

9. This is the first _____ I've ever lived away from home.

- (a) already (b) since
(c) that (d) time

10. This programmer must be new. I've seen it before.

- (a) never (b) never
(c) since (d) yet



Present Perfect and Past Simple

Present perfect เป็น tense ที่สร้างปัญหามากที่สุด เพราะมักจะสับสนว่า จะใช้ present perfect หรือ past simple หรือ present simple ดี ก่อนอื่น อยากรู้ให้เข้าใจว่า การเลือกใช้ tense ใด tense หนึ่ง ในสาม tense นี้ ไม่ได้อยู่ที่เวลา แต่อยู่ที่แง่มุมที่ผู้พูดมองสถานการณ์ เช่น

I've **worked** as a teacher. (a)

I **worked** as a teacher. (b)

ทั้งสองประโยค ถูกต้องตามหลักไวยากรณ์ ทั้ง (a) และ (b) พูดถึงเหตุการณ์เดียวกันในอดีต แต่ผู้พูดต้องการสื่อแง่มุมที่ต่างกัน คือ ประโยค (a) เป็นการมองจากปัจจุบันย้อนกลับไปในอดีต เพื่อพูดถึงประสบการณ์ส่วนตัวของผู้พูดว่า 'เคยทำงานเป็นครู' ไม่ได้สนใจในรายละเอียดว่าเหตุการณ์นั้นเกิดขึ้นเมื่อไร ส่วนในประโยค (b) เป็นการแจ้งข้อเท็จจริงที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีต เราอาจให้ความสำคัญกับเวลาที่เกิดเหตุการณ์นั้น โดยใช้อุปสรรคบอกเวลามาต่อท้ายได้ เป็น I worked as a teacher when I was in Thailand.

◆ เราใช้ present perfect เมื่อเราพูดถึงกิจกรรมหรือเหตุการณ์ในอดีตที่มีความเกี่ยวเนื่องกับปัจจุบัน ในแง่ใดแง่หนึ่ง เราไม่ใส่ใจเวลาที่เกิดเหตุการณ์นั้นๆ เช่น

I've written to John, so he knows what's happening now.

- เหตุการณ์ในอดีต: letter (yesterday)
- ความเกี่ยวเนื่องกับปัจจุบัน: John knows **now**

James has broken his arm.

- เหตุการณ์ในอดีต: arm breaking
- ความเกี่ยวเนื่องกับปัจจุบัน: His arm is **now** broken.

Look, I've **bought** a new dress.

- เหตุการณ์ในอดีต: new dress (last week)
- ความเกี่ยวเนื่องกับปัจจุบัน: I'm showing it to you **now**.

เราใช้ past tense เมื่อเราคิดถึงเฉพาะอดีต ไม่เกี่ยวข้องกับปัจจุบัน อาจมีคำบอกเวลาว่าเหตุการณ์นั้นเกิดขึ้นและจบลงแล้วในอดีต

My grandfather wrote me a lot of letters.

(คุณปู่เสียชีวิตไปแล้ว เขียนจดหมายไม่ได้อีก)

James broke his arm last month.

(เราไม่รู้ว่าตอนนี้แขนของเจมส์ยังหักอยู่หรือไม่)

I bought a new dress for the party last Tuesday.

(เราคิดถึงเฉพาะเมื่ออังคารที่แล้ว ไม่มีแง่มุมของปัจจุบันไปเกี่ยว เป็นการเล่าเรื่องในอดีตให้ฟังเฉย ๆ)



ลองเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างระหว่างคู่ประโยคต่อไปนี้

- Kim **has packed** her case.
(มีนัยว่า ตอนนี้ของยังอยู่ในกระเป๋า)
- Kim **packed** her case last night.
(ของอาจจะยังอยู่ในกระเป๋าหรือไม่อยู่ที่ใด เราไม่รู้)
- Mike **has repaired** the car.
(มีนัยว่า ตอนนี้รถใช้ได้แล้ว)
- Mike **repaired** the car.
(ตอนนี้ รถอาจจะใช้ได้หรือใช้ไม่ได้ก็ไม่รู้)
- We **have lived** here for ten years.
(มีนัยว่า ตอนนี้เรายังอยู่ที่นี้)
- We **lived** here for ten years.
(แสดงว่า ตอนนี้เราไม่ได้อยู่ที่นี้แล้ว มันเป็นอดีตที่จบสิ้นไปแล้ว)
- This director **has made** four films so far.
(เขาได้สร้างภาพยนตร์มา 4 เรื่องแล้วจนถึงปัจจุบัน แสดงว่า ผู้กำกับคนนี้ยังมีชีวิตอยู่ ยังมีโอกาสสร้างภาพยนตร์ได้อีก)
- The director **made** four films in his career.
(เขาสร้างภาพยนตร์มา 4 เรื่อง แสดงว่า ผู้กำกับคนนี้เสียชีวิตไปแล้ว ไม่มีโอกาสสร้างภาพยนตร์ได้อีก)
- I **haven't seen** Jack today.
(แสดงว่า ยังมีโอกาสที่เราจะเห็นแจ๊คได้อีกในวันนี้ วันนี้ยังไม่จบสิ้น)
- I **didn't see** Dick today
(แสดงว่า วันนี้จบสิ้นแล้ว เลิกงานแล้ว เราไม่มีทางได้เจอ Dick แล้วในวันนี้)

Exercise 1: Read the sentences and the questions, and circle the correct answers.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. I made a cup of tea. <i>Is there tea now?</i> | Yes / Maybe not |
| 2. Ann has bought a new coat. <i>Has she got the coat now?</i> | Yes / Maybe |
| 3. John grew a beard. <i>Has he got a beard now?</i> | Yes / Don't know |
| 4. Ian has opened the door. <i>Is the door open now?</i> | Yes / Don't know |



5. Ruth went to France. *Is she there now?* Yes / Don't know
6. Pete lost his wallet. *Has he got his wallet now?* No / Don't know

► เราไม่ใช่ present perfect กับประโยคที่มีคำบอกเวลาที่แน่นอนในอดีต เช่น ago, yesterday, in 2003, when I was young, ฯลฯ เพราะ present perfect มีความหมายเป็นปัจจุบัน

I've seen Ann. (ถูกต้อง)

I saw Ann **yesterday**. (ถูกต้อง)

~~I've seen Ann yesterday.~~ (ผิด)

I've **been** to Turkey. (ถูกต้อง)

I went to Turkey **four years ago**. (ถูกต้อง)

~~I've been to Turkey four years ago.~~ (ผิด)

Exercise 2: Choose the correct sentence.

- (a) Where did you go last night?
(b) Where have you been last night?
- (a) Where did you go since last night?
(b) Where have you been since last night?
- (a) I didn't dance the tango yet.
(b) I haven't danced the tango yet.
- Has the film already started?
(a) Yes, it began.
(b) Yes, it has begun.
- (a) Look at this mess! Didn't you wash up for the last week?
(b) Look at this mess! Haven't you washed up for the last week?
- (a) We rehearsed every week that summer.
(b) We have rehearsed every week that summer.
- (a) What a beautiful house! Did you live here long?
(b) What a beautiful house! Have you lived here long?



8. (a) I am a vegetarian. I didn't eat meat for five years.
(b) I am a vegetarian. I haven't eaten meat for five years.
9. (a) I exercised every day but I don't any more.
(b) I have exercised every day but I don't any more.
10. (a) Human beings existed on Earth for less than 10 million years.
(b) Human beings have existed on Earth for less than 10 million years.
11. (a) Dinosaurs existed on Earth for about 150 million years.
(b) Dinosaurs have existed on Earth for about 150 million years.
12. (a) I didn't speak French until I was twenty.
(b) I haven't spoken French until I was twenty.

► เนื่องจาก present perfect เป็น tense ที่เชื่อมอดีตกับปัจจุบัน เราจึงใช้มันเพื่อเปิดประเด็นในการ
แจ้งข่าวคราว ว่าสิ่งนี้ได้เกิดขึ้นแล้ว เพราะทำให้รู้สึกว่าคุณนั้นเป็นข่าวใหม่ สด เพิ่งจะเกิดขึ้น และ ใช้ past
simple ในการให้ข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมหรือรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับเรื่องนั้น ๆ ว่าเกิดขึ้นเมื่อไร อย่างไร ที่ไหน ฯลฯ

A plane **has crashed** in Yorkshire. It **came** down in a field outside York.

The Prime Minister **has met** with business leaders. They **talked** for four hours.

Mary **has gone** to Australia. She **left** last night.

"I've **found** your keys." "Thanks. Where **were** they?"

Exercise 3: Things that have happened today are on the radio and TV news. Give the news using the present perfect and past simple.

1. the Prime Minister / visit Chulalongkorn University / speak to students there / earlier today

The Prime Minister has visited Chulalongkorn University. He spoke to students there earlier today.

2. the train drivers / go on strike / stop work / at twelve o'clock
-

3. the Queen / arrive in Toronto / fly there / in an RAF aircraft
-

4. two men / escape from Klong Kwang Prison / get away / during the night
-



5. the actor Howard Bates / die in a car accident / his car / crash into a wall

6. Linda Jones / win the woman's marathon / run it / in 2 hours 27 minutes

◆ ขอให้สังเกตว่า เราสามารถเขียนประโยคสองประโยคที่ให้ข้อมูลเหมือนกัน ประโยคหนึ่งใช้ present perfect อีกประโยคใช้ past simple แต่มีมุมมองที่แตกต่างกันได้ โดยใช้คำบอกเวลา ago, for และ since

Pamela went to live in Chumphon five years ago.

→ Pamela has lived in Chumphon for five years

→ Pamela has lived in Chumphon since her wedding.

→ Pamela has lived in Chumphon since she got married.

Exercise 4 : Use the words in brackets to express the same information from a different point of view. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

1. Ben stopped smoking five years ago.

(not / smoke / for) *Ben hasn't smoked for five years.* _____

2. Jane has lived in Oslo for two years.

(move / to / ago) _____

3. Anna and John moved to Nice after their wedding.

(live / in / since) _____

4. Mary started working in California six months ago.

(work / for) _____

5. Thomas stopped playing tennis when he was 15.

(not / play / since) _____



6. Andy hasn't eaten meat for 5 years.

(stop / eating / ago) _____



Present Perfect Continuous

- You're late. I've been waiting for you.
- How long have you been living here?
- Our team hasn't been doing well lately.

รูปกริยาที่เป็นตัวหนา เรียกว่า Present Perfect Continuous เราสร้าง Present Perfect Continuous โดยเอา กริยา have/has + been + Ving

Subject + have / has + been + Ving

Exercise 1 : Present perfect continuous: positive, negative and questions. Write the verbs in the present perfect continuous.

1. Dan _____ (get up) at six every morning this week to go for a run.
2. She _____ (not / sleep) well recently. She's worried about her exams.
3. The floor is filthy! Who _____ (walk) around the house in muddy shoes?
4. How long _____ (we / swim) in this pool?
5. We _____ (not / wait) for them for very long. Let's wait another five minutes.
6. _____ (you / use) my perfume? There isn't much left.
7. Why _____ (you / cry) Susy? What are you upset about?
8. I _____ (not / cry) actually. I've got a cold and my eyes are sore.
9. Joyce _____ (read) for three hours. She needs a rest now.
10. _____ (you / wear) my jacket? It smells of cigarettes.



เพื่อให้เข้าใจแนวคิดของ Present Perfect Continuous ขอให้ศึกษาตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

Is it raining?

No, it isn't, but the ground is wet.

It **has been** raining.



ประโยค **It has been raining.** นี้ ใช้ Present Perfect Continuous แปลว่า "ฝนเพิ่งจะหยุดตกไป" ขณะที่พูดประโยคนี้ ฝนไม่ได้ตกอยู่ แต่เราต้องการจะเน้นผลของฝนตกที่เพิ่งจะจบสิ้นไปว่า พื้นยังเปียกและอยู่เลย

ลองศึกษาตัวอย่างเพิ่มเติม

You're out of breath. **Have you been running?**

(คุณหอบแฮ่กมาเชียว คุณเพิ่งวิ่งเสร็จมาใช่ไหม? -- ใช้ Present Perfect Continuous เพราะต้องการเน้นผลของการวิ่งที่เพิ่งจบลงว่า มันทำให้คุณยังเหนื่อยหอบอยู่เลย)

Why are your clothes so dirty? What have you been doing?

(ทำไมเสื้อผ้าสกปรกจัง คุณไปทำอะไรมา -- ใช้ Present Perfect Continuous เพราะต้องการถามเน้นผลของกิจกรรมที่คุณเพิ่งกระทำเสร็จสิ้นลงก่อนหน้าว่ามันคืออะไร และทำไมมันทำให้คุณดูมอมแมมได้ขนาดนี้)

She's been crying. (Her eyes are red.)

(เธอเพิ่งร้องไห้มา → ผลคือ ตาเธอบวมแดงจากการร้องไห้)

You've been fighting again. (You've got cuts and bruises on your face.)

(คุณไปมีเรื่องชกต่อยมาอีกแล้ว → ผลคือ คุณหน้าตาฟกช้ำดำเขียว และมีรอยแผลเต็มไปหมด)

สรุปได้ว่า

D) เราใช้ Present Perfect Continuous กับกิจกรรมที่เกิดขึ้นและจบลงแล้วในอดีต (โดยมากมักจะเพิ่งจบลงสด ๆ ร้อน ๆ) แต่ผลของมันยังคงอยู่และเราสามารถเห็นได้อย่างชัดเจน เราจะใช้โครงสร้างประโยคแบบนี้เมื่อต้องการเน้นการกระทำหรือกิจกรรมที่หยุดไป ที่ก่อให้เกิดผลนั้น



Exercise 2: Read the situation and then write a sentence with the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Jane is very tired. (she / work / hard / all day) She has been working hard all day.

2. Bob has a black eye, and Bill has a cut lip. (Bob and Bill / fight)

3. George has just come back from the beach. He is very red. (he / lie / in the sun)

4. Janet has just come home with a tennis ball and a racquet. She is hot and tired. (she / play / tennis)

5. Look, the ground is white. (it / snow)

6. The room is empty, but it smells of cigarettes. (someone / smoke / in the room) all day.

Exercise 3: Write a question for each situation using the present perfect continuous.

1. Sigrid looks sunburned. You ask: (you / sit / in the sun?)

Have you been sitting in the sun?

2. You have just arrived to meet a friend who is waiting for you. You ask: (you / wait / long?)

3. You meet a friend on the street. His face and hands are very dirty. You ask: (what / you / do?)

4. You see a little boy. His eyes are red and watery. You ask: (you / cry?)

5. Your friend's hands are covered with grease. You ask: (you / work / on the car?)

นอกจากนี้ เรายังใช้ Present Perfect Continuous กับ for, since หรือ How long ด้วย
ขอให้ศึกษาตัวอย่างข้างล่างนี้

It's raining now.

It began to rain 2 hours ago, and

it's still raining.

It's been raining for two hours.



ถ้าบางสิ่งบางอย่างกำลังเกิดขึ้นอยู่ในขณะนี้ เช่น It's raining. แล้วเราต้องการจะบอกว่าฝนตกมานานเท่าไรแล้ว เราใช้ Present Perfect Continuous เป็น It **has been raining for two hours**. แปลว่า "ฝนตกมาตลอดสองชั่วโมงที่ผ่านมา" เพื่อบอกระยะเวลาว่า ฝนตกตลอดสองชั่วโมงไม่ได้หยุดเลยจนถึงตอนนี้

การใช้ Present Perfect Continuous ในลักษณะนี้ จะไปกับคำบอกเวลา since (ตั้งแต่), for (เป็นเวลา), หรือในประโยคคำถามที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย how long (นานเท่าไร)

ลองศึกษาตัวอย่างเพิ่มเติม



We've been waiting here **for twenty minutes**.

(เราสามารถอยู่ที่นี้ยี่สิบนาทีแล้ว -- ใช้ Present Perfect Continuous เพื่อบอกระยะเวลาที่รอจากอดีตถึงตอนนี้ คือ 20 นาที และมีนัยว่า ตอนนี่ยังรออยู่)

They've been watching television **since 2:00 p.m.**

(พวกเขาดูทีวีมาโดยตลอดตั้งแต่บ่ายสองโมง -- ใช้ Present Perfect Continuous เพื่อบอกระยะเวลาที่ดูทีวีตั้งแต่บ่ายสองถึงตอนนี้ และมีนัยว่า ตอนนี่ยังไม่เลิกดู)

How long have you been sitting here?

(คุณนั่งอยู่ตรงนี้นานานเท่าไรแล้ว -- ใช้ Present Perfect Continuous ถามระยะเวลาของการนั่งครั้งนี้ตั้งแต่ต้นจนถึงเดี๋ยวนี้ ว่านานเท่าไรแล้ว)



Catherine hasn't been feeling very well lately.

(หมูนี่ แกลเธอรีนรู้สึกไม่ค่อยดีเลย -- ใช้ Present Perfect Continuous เพื่อบอกว่าจากอดีตซึ่งไม่ได้ระบุชัดเจนแน่นอนลงไปว่าตั้งแต่เมื่อไร จนถึงเดี๋ยวนี้ว่า เธอไม่ค่อยสบาย

II) เราใช้ Present Perfect Continuous เพื่อบอก (หรือถาม) ระยะเวลาที่เหตุการณ์หรือกิจกรรมอันใดอันหนึ่งได้ดำเนินต่อเนื่อง จากอดีตจนถึงปัจจุบัน (มักจะยังไม่จบสิ้นในปัจจุบัน) สิ่งที่เราเน้นก็คือ ช่วงเวลา ที่การกระทำหรือช่วงเวลาที่เกิดกิจกรรมนั้นดำเนินต่อเนื่องมาจนถึงปัจจุบัน ว่า "ทำมานานเท่าไรแล้ว" การใช้ในลักษณะนี้ จะมีคำบอกระยะเวลากำกับ เช่น since, for, how long อยู่ด้วยเสมอ

Exercise 4: Put 'for' or 'since' into the gaps.

1. He's been feeling ill _____ a few days.
2. She has been planning the party _____ the beginning of the month.
3. Woody has been telling the same stories _____ several years.
4. We've been waiting for a reply _____ we wrote them last week.
5. What have you been doing _____ the last time that I saw you?
6. I've been driving this car _____ more than ten years.
7. You've been playing that computer game _____ more than two hours.
8. Have you been doing this course _____ a long time?

Exercise 5: Ask questions with 'how long'.

1. A friend of yours is now living in Rayong. You want to know how long. You ask:

2. A friend tells you about her job -- she sells washing machines. You want to know how long. You ask:

3. Jessica started typing letters in the early morning. It's almost noon now, and she's still typing those letters. You want to know how long. You ask:



4. Don has an interesting book. He started reading it quite a long time ago. You want to know how long.
You _____ ask:

Exercise 6: What could you say in these situations? Write sentences with the present perfect continuous and 'for'. Use the verbs provided.

play swim talk travel work

1. A DVD is on. It began two hours ago, and it hasn't finished yet.

The DVD has been playing for two hours.

2. Karen went into the water an hour ago. She doesn't want to come out. yet.

3. Tony and Alan started their journey around America three months ago. They've gone about half way.

4. Denise got to the office early this morning. Ten hours later she's still there.

5. Paula rang Joe forty minutes ago, and he's still on the phone

ในการใช้ Present Perfect Continuous แบบที่สองนี้ เราอาจใช้กับกิจกรรมที่เกิดขึ้นซ้ำ ๆ เป็นประจำ จากอดีตถึงปัจจุบันก็ได้ เพื่อบ่งชี้ ระยะเวลา หรือ ช่วงเวลา ที่กิจกรรมนั้นเกิดขึ้นซ้ำ ๆ

Jennifer can speak Chinese fluently. **She has been studying** Chinese since she was eight,
(เจนนิเฟอร์พูดภาษาจีนเก่งมาก เธอเรียนภาษาจีนมาตั้งแต่อายุแปดขวบ)

Every morning they meet at the same cafe. They've **been going** there for years.
(ทุก ๆ เช้าพวกเขาพบกันที่ร้านกาแฟร้านเดิมเป็นประจำ พวกเขาไปร้านนี้กันมาหลายปีแล้ว)

You smoke a lot. How long **have you been smoking**?
(คุณสูบบุหรี่จัดมาก นี่คุณสูบบุหรี่มานานเท่าไรแล้ว)



Exercise 7: Write a sentence for each of the following situations, using the present perfect continuous and 'for', 'since' or 'how long'.

1 . She started her English course a month ago, and she is still doing it.

She has been doing her English course for a month.

2. George started playing chess when he was 10, and he still plays it.

3. Ron started looking for another job two months ago, and he's still looking.

4. I started work on this exercise at 8 o'clock, and I'm still working.

5. We arrived here two hours ago, and we're still waiting.

Exercise 8: Choose the best verb from the box to complete each sentence. Use the present perfect continuous form of the verb.

rain	save	study	read
make	learn	watch	play

1. She _____ Spanish for six months.

2. It _____ for hours; the roads are very wet.

3. We _____ this game for hours. Let's stop!

4. Jeff _____ French at school for nine years, but he still can't speak it.

5. I _____ this novel. for months, but I haven't finished it yet.

6. We _____ this programme for hours.



7. The people next door _____ a lot of noise all. day.

8. I _____ my money for a holiday.



Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

การเลือกใช้ Present Perfect Simple หรือ Present Perfect Continuous ไม่ได้อยู่ที่เวลา แต่อยู่ที่สิ่งที่ต้องการจะสื่อ ในเหตุการณ์เดียวกัน เราสามารถพูดได้ทั้งสอง Tense แต่มีความหมายต่างกัน ขึ้นอยู่กับว่าเราต้องการบอกอะไร

 <p>Ann's clothes are covered in paint. She has been painting the ceiling.</p> <p>กรณีนี้เราสนใจที่การกระทำ (การทาสีเพดาน) เราไม่สนใจว่าแอนทาสีเสร็จหรือยัง สิ่งที่ต้องการสื่อคือ กิจกรรมการทาสีที่มีผลต่อตัวเธอ นั่นคือ ตัวเธอและเสื้อผ้าที่เปรอะเปื้อนไปด้วยสี (อันเนื่องมาจากการทาสีเพดาน)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tom's hands are very dirty. <p>He has been fixing the car.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You've been smoking too much lately. <p>You should smoke less.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brenda has been baking a cake 	 <p>The ceiling was white. Now it's blue. She has painted the ceiling.</p> <p>กรณีนี้ สิ่งที่สำคัญคือ เพดานที่ทาสีเสร็จ เราต้องการเน้นที่ผลของการทาสี คือเพดานหือเปลี่ยนเป็นสีฟ้าแล้ว ไม่ใช่ที่การกระทำ (การทาสีเพดาน)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The car is working again now. <p>Tom has fixed it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somebody has smoked all my -cigarettes. The packet is empty. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brenda has baked a cake
--	--

สังเกตว่า ประโยค Brenda has been baking a cake. (แบรนด้าสาละวนอยู่กับการ อบขนมเค้ก) เน้นที่กิจกรรมการอบขนม ดังนั้น แม้ว่าเราจะตัดคำว่า a cake ออกจากประโยคเป็น Brenda has been baking. (แบรนด้าสาละวนอยู่กับการอบขนม) ประโยคก็ยังคงได้ใจความ

แต่สำหรับประโยค Brenda has baked a cake (แบรนด้าได้ออบขนมเค้กเสร็จแล้ว) เน้น ที่ผลของการกระทำ คือขนมเค้ก ดังนั้น ประโยค Brenda-has-boke จึงใช้ไม่ได้ เพราะไม่ได้ ใจความ เราตัดคำว่า a cake ออกจากประโยคนี้ไม่ได้



Exercise 1: Five friends have just finished some jobs. Look at the table and complete the dialogues.

Use the present perfect simple or continuous.

	Activity	Result
Neil	sweep the floors	He is sweating
Rachel	cut the grass	She is tired
Paul	do the washing up	He had soft hands
Carol	peel the onions	She has red eyes
Tim	defrost the fridge	He has cold hands

Examples: Neil why are you sweating? ~ Because I *have' been sweeping the floors.*

Is the lawn finished? ~Yes, Rachel *has cut the grass.*

1. Paul, why are your _hands so soft?

~ Because I _____

2. Are the onions ready for the pan?

~ Yes, Carol _____

3. Rachel, you-look tired.

~Yes, I _____

4. Tim, your -hands are very cold.

~Yes, I _____

5. Are the floors clean?

~ Yes, Neil _____

6. Why-are your eyes red, Carol?

~ Because I _____

7. Are the 'plates clean?

~ Yes, Paul _____

8. Is the-fridge all right now'?

~ Yes, Tim _____



<p>เนื่องจากรูป Continuous เน้นที่กิจกรรม เราจึงใช้ tense นี้ในการบอกระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในการทำกิจกรรมอันใดอันหนึ่ง</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ann has been writing letters all day. ● How long have you been reading that book? ● Jim has been playing tennis since 2:00 p.m. 	<p>ส่วนรูป Simple ใช้บอก ปริมาณ หรือ จำนวนครั้งที่ทำได้</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● She has written ten letters today. ● How many pages of that book have you read so far? ● Jim has played tennis three times this week.
--	--

Exercise 2: Read the situation and then write two sentences, one with the present perfect simple and the other with the present perfect continuous.

Example: Tom is reading a book. He started two hours ago, and he is on page 49.

(he / read / for two hours) He has been reading for two hours.

(he / read / 49 pages so far) He has read 49 pages so far.

1. Pamela is from Canada. Now she is travelling around Europe. She began her trip three months ago.

(she / travel / around Europe for three months)

(she / visit / six countries so far)

2. Sue is a tennis champion. She began playing tennis when she was 11. Now she has just won the national championship for the fourth time.

(she / play / tennis since she was 11)

(she / win / the national championship four times)

3. Bill and Andy make films. They started making films together when they left college.

(they / make / films since they left college)

(they / make / ten films since they left college)



Exercise 3: Put the verb into the more appropriate form, *present perfect simple* or *continuous*.

1. Look! Somebody _____ (break) that window!
2. You look tired. _____ (you / work) hard?
3. " _____ (you / ever / work) in a factory?" ~ "No, never".
4. My brother is an actor. He _____ (appear) in several movies.
5. "Sorry I'm late". "That's all right. I _____ (not / wait) long".
6. "Is it still raining?" "No, it _____ (stop)".
7. I _____ (lose) my address book. _____
_____ (you / see) it anywhere?
8. I _____ (read) the book you lent me, but I _____
_____ (not / finish) it yet.
9. I _____ (read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back now.

Exercise 4: Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps in the right form. Use the *present perfect simple* or *continuous*.

1. Ellen: Where are you and your family : going to live?
Ian: Well, we've _____ (talk) about that for weeks, but we haven't
_____ (decide) anything yet.
2. Tina: Excuse me. Have you _____ (stand) in this queue for a long
time?
Larry: Yes, I've _____ (queue) for almost an hour.
3. Sara: Why are you crying?
Joe: Because my brother has _____ (have) an accident.
He's _____ (break) both his legs.
4. Susan: Excuse me. Whose is this bag? Who has _____ (leave) it here?
Willy: I don't know. I've _____ (sit) here all afternoon, but I haven't
_____ (notice) it until now.



Past Perfect Tense (I)

- She didn't phone Alan because she **had lost** his number.
- It was a film that I **hadn't seen** before.
- When I **had done** my homework, I went to bed.

รูปกริยาที่เป็นตัวหนา เรียกว่า Past Perfect Tense เราสร้าง Past Perfect โดยนำกริยา had + V₃

Subject + had + V₃

รูปบอกเล่า: I / You / He / She / It / We / They **had gone.**

รูปปฏิเสธ: I / You / He / She / It / We / They **hadn't gone**

รูปคำถาม: **Had I / you / he / she / it / we / they gone?**

สำหรับการผันกริยาช่องที่สาม (V₃) แบบที่เปลี่ยนรูปไปเลย ให้นักเรียนอ้างอิงได้จาก Appendix 2
ท้ายเล่ม

Exercise 1: Henry invited some friends to his apartment for a meal last weekend. Look at the things that he did and didn't do before his guests arrived. Complete the phrases, using the Past Perfect.

1. He bought the food.
2. He cleaned the apartment.
3. He didn't buy anything to drink.
4. He had a shower.
5. He changed his clothes.
6. He started preparing the meal.
7. He didn't finish preparing the meal.



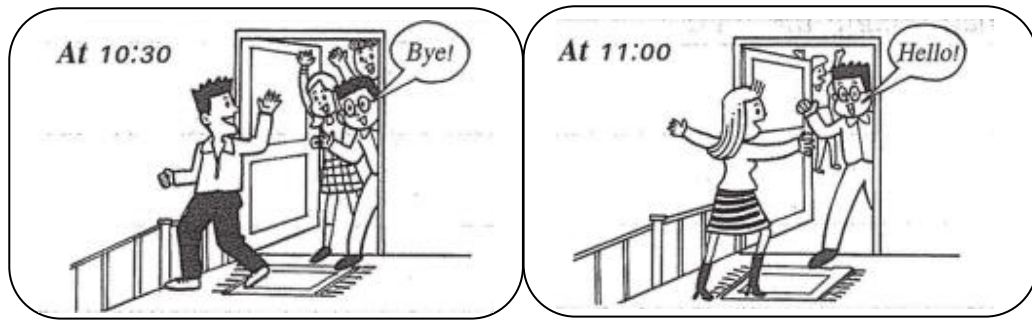
By the time his guests arrived:

1. he had bought the food.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences using the past perfect forms of the verbs in brackets ().

1. I couldn't buy it because I had spent (spend) all my money.
2. She was very happy because she _____ (win) a prize.
3. We couldn't eat at the restaurant because we _____ (not/book) a table.
4. I couldn't get in because I _____ (forget) my keys.
5. The internet service wasn't working because we _____ (not/pay) the bill.
6. When I got home, I switched on the answering machine. Several people _____ (leave) messages for me.
7. Ann wasn't home. Where _____ (she/go)?
8. I knew I _____ (see) that man somewhere before.
9. The bathroom was full of water: What _____ (happen)?
10. There was nothing in the fridge. I could see that Peter _____ (not/do) the shopping.
11. After three days the dogs came back home. Where _____ (they /be)?
12. When we came out of the restaurant, we saw that our car _____ (disappear).

เพื่อให้เข้าใจความหมายของ Past Perfect ขอให้นักเรียนศึกษาตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้



Rose went to a party last week. Jack went there too, but they didn't see each other. Jack left the party at 10:30 p.m. Rose arrived at the party at 11:00 p.m. So we can say that

- When Rose arrived at the party, Jack wasn't there. He **had gone** home. (a)

(เมื่อโรสไปถึงงานปาร์ตี้ แจ็คไม่ได้อยู่ในงาน เขาได้กลับบ้านไปแล้ว)

จากตัวอย่าง (a) เราเริ่มต้นเล่าเรื่องในอดีตโดยใช้ Past Simple ว่า “Rose arrived at the party.” (โรสไปถึงงานปาร์ตี้) แต่เมื่อเราต้องการพูดถึงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นก่อนหน้าที่โรสจะไปถึงงานปาร์ตี้ เราใช้ Past Perfect (Jack **had gone** home.)

Eric did his homework last night from 7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Then he went to bed at 8:30 p.m.

So,

- When Eric **had finished** his homework, he went to bed. (b)

(เมื่อเอริคทำการบ้านเสร็จแล้ว เขาก็เข้านอน)

จากตัวอย่าง (b) เราพูดถึงกิจกรรมสองอย่างที่เอริคทำเมื่อคืน นั่นคือ เขา (1) ทำการบ้านจนเสร็จ และ (2) เข้านอน เราใช้ Past Perfect กับกิจกรรมที่เอริคทำก่อน (Eric **had finished** his homework) และใช้ Past Simple กับกิจกรรมที่เอริคทำทีหลัง (he **went** to bed)

- When I got home, I saw that the letter **had arrived**.

(เมื่อตอนที่ฉันกลับบ้าน ฉันพบว่าจดหมายฉบับนั้นได้มาถึงแล้ว)

เหตุการณ์แรก “จดหมายมาถึง” เหตุการณ์หลัง ‘ฉันกลับบ้าน’

- The thieves **had spent** all the money by the time the police caught them.

(เหล่าขโมยได้ใช้เงินไปหมดแล้ว เมื่อตอนที่ตำรวจจับพวกเขาได้)

เหตุการณ์แรก “เหล่าขโมยใช้เงินไปจนหมด เหตุการณ์หลัง ‘ตำรวจจับพวกเขาได้’

(by the time เป็น คำสันธาน หมายถึง when)



จะเห็นว่า Past Perfect ช่วยเราจัดเรียงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นตามลำดับเวลาก่อน-หลัง เมื่อเราต้องการเล่าเรื่องราวที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีตสองเหตุการณ์ เราใช้ Past Perfect กับ เหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นและจบลงไปก่อน และใช้ Past Simple กับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นและ จบลงทีหลัง

เราอาจพูดสั้น ๆ ได้ว่า Past Perfect ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ ‘ก่อนอดีต’

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the pairs of sentences above them.

Use the Past Perfect and the Past Simple.

1. We finished our meal. Then we went for a walk.

When we had finished our meal, we went for a walk.

2. He did all his work. Then he went home.

When _____

3. Everybody left. Then we went to bed.

When _____

4. She had a glass of water. Then she felt better.

When _____

5. Sam did the washing-up. Then he listened to some music.

When _____

6. Steve saved enough money. Then he bought a new motorbike.

When _____

7. I discussed the problem with a friend. Then I felt happier.

I felt happier when _____

8. She finished speaking. Then I gave my opinion.

I _____ when she _____

9. The guests left. Then we tidied the house.

We _____ when _____



Past Perfect with because, before and after

Past Perfect นอกจากจะใช้กับ when แล้ว ยังนิยมใช้กับคำสันธานตัวอื่นๆ อีก เช่น because, before และ after



- I ate my lunch after my wife **had come** back from town.
(ฉันกินอาหารกลางวันหลังจากที่ภรรยากลับมาจากในเมือง)
- Yesterday, I couldn't buy a ticket because I **had forgotten** my money.
(เมื่อวานนี้ฉันซื้อตั๋วไม่ได้ เพราะลืมเอาเงินมา)
- Before we could see the driver, the car **had disappeared** round the corner .
(ก่อนที่จะเราจะเห็นหน้าคนขับรถคันนั้นก็เลี้ยวหายไปตรงหัวมุมนั้นแล้ว)

Exercise 4: What came first?

Read the sentences and underline the action that came first. Then o write one sentence with the Past Perfect and 'because'.

1. Nick forgot his key. He couldn't get in.

Nick couldn't get in because he had forgotten his key. _____

2. Jane went to the police station. Someone stole her bike.

Jane _____ to the police station because someone _____ her bike.

3. Tom spent all his pocket money. He couldn't buy a pen.

4. Ben felt ill. He ate four packets of potato chips.

5. Jenny didn't have breakfast. She felt very hungry.



6. Mr. Smith couldn't read his letters. He broke his glasses.

7. James didn't turn off the tap. The bath overflowed.

8. Andy got sunburned. He forgot to put on some sunblock lotion.

9. Steve couldn't go out. He didn't do his homework.

10. Rob couldn't play basketball. He hurt his thumb.

Exercise 5: Put the verbs in brackets in the past perfect or the past simple tense.

1. After she _____ (hear) the sad news, she _____ (begin) to cry.

2. After he _____ (write) the letter, he _____ (go) to bed.

3. Before it _____ (start) to rain, I _____ (reach) the station.

4. I _____ (finish) my homework before he _____ (come) to see me.

5. When I _____ (get) there, the show _____ (already begin).

6. The fire _____ (destroy) the whole building before the firemen _____ (arrive).

7. The motorist and one passenger _____ (die) by the time the ambulance _____
_____ (arrive).

8. When he _____ (get) home, he _____ (discover) that his little brother _____
(eat) all the chocolates.

9. He _____ (want) to know who _____ (break) the glass.

10. After the gardener _____ (sweep) up the leaves, he _____ (burn) them.



Past Perfect Tense (II)

ขอให้นักเรียนทบทวน Past Perfect Tense ด้วยการทำให้แบบฝึกหัดที่ 1, 2

Exercise 1: Complete these sentences using the Past Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets ().

You went back to your home town after many years, and you found that many things were different.

Example: Most of friends were no longer there. They **had left** (leave).

1. My best friend, Kelvin, was no longer there. He _____ (go) away.
2. The local movie theatre was no longer open. It _____ (close) down.
3. Mr. Johnson was no longer alive. He _____ (die).
4. I didn't recognize Mrs. Johnson. She _____ (change) a lot.
5. Bill no longer had his house. He _____ (sell) it.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets ().

1. I didn't watch the film because I **had seen** (see) it before.
2. We couldn't eat at the restaurant because we _____ (not / book) a table.
3. I couldn't buy it because I _____ (spend) all my money.
4. I was tired because I _____ (get up) very early that morning.
5. He didn't know the answer because he _____ (not / do) his homework.
6. She was very happy because she _____ (win) a prize.
7. I _____ (forget) my pen. so I had to borrow one.
8. When I got home, I listened to the answering machine. Several people _____ (leave) messages for me.
9. I _____ (not / hear) the joke before; I laughed a lot.
10. When we came out of the restaurant, we saw that our car _____ (disappear).



Past Perfect with 'already' and 'never'

เราอาจใช้ **never** กับ Past Perfect เพื่อปฏิเสธแทน not และใช้ **already** กับ Past Perfect เพื่อเน้นว่าถึงนั้นเกิดขึ้นก่อนหน้านั้นแล้ว ลองดูตัวอย่าง

A year ago:	Jenny is flying to Madrid. She thinks, " <i>I have never been on a plane before now</i> "
Now:	Jenny flew to Madrid last year. She had never been on a plane before that.
Last night:	We don't need to Queue because I've already bought to tickets.
Now:	We didn't need to queue last night because I had already bought the tickets.

Exercise 3: Write sentences about what these people had already done or had never done before.

Use the Past Perfect and 'already' or 'never'.

1. Last summer Mary won a gold medal for the third time.

She had already won two gold medals before that.

2. Last year Ken visited Scotland for the first time.

He _____ before that.

3. Last weekend Tom rode a horse for the first time

He _____ before that.

4. Last summer Jeff ran in a marathon for the sixth time.

He _____ before that.

5. Last week Susan wrote a poem for the first time.

She _____ before that.

6. Last week Ann appeared on TV for the first time.

She _____ before that.



7. Last summer Tony played tennis at Wimbledon for the fifth time.

He _____ before that.

8. Last year Jean wrote her third novel.

She _____ before that.

Exercise 4: Make sentences from the words in brackets. Put the verb into the correct form:

Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous or Past Perfect.

1. Sophia is sitting on the ground. She's out of breath.

(she / run) _____

2. Where's my bag? I left it under this chair.

(somebody / take / it) _____

3. We were all surprised when Jenny and Alex got married last year.

(they / only / know / each other/ a few weeks before that) _____

4. It's still snowing. I wish it would stop.

(it / snow / all day) _____

5. I wasn't hungry at lunchtime, so I didn't have anything to eat.

(I/have/ a big breakfast) _____

6. Every year Bob and Alice spend a few days at the same hotel in Phuket.

(they / go there for years) _____

7. I have a stomachache.

(I/have/it/ since I got up) _____

8. Next week Dave is going to run in a marathon.

(he/train/ very hard for it) _____



Exercise 5: Yesterday was a bad day for everyone. Match the pictures of what these people did yesterday with what they say today. Then complete their sentences.

What happened yesterday?



Oh no! I've missed my train.



Oh no! It's just been painted!



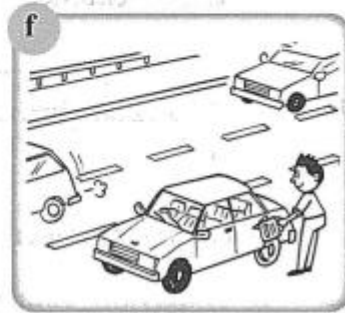
I hope he's written to me.



I've lost my voice.



I've been robbed!



I've run out of petrol!

What they say today?

1. d When I started to sing I realized that I had lost my voice.
2. _____ When I stood up I discovered that _____
3. _____ When I got to the station I found that _____
4. _____ Then the car stopped and I realized that _____
5. _____ I felt something so I looked down and discovered that _____
6. _____ Then the post arrived and I hoped that _____





Passive Voice (I)

ประโยคในภาษาอังกฤษ แบ่งตามรูปกริยาได้เป็น 2 แบบ คือ ประโยค active และ ประโยค passive

1. Active voice sentence คือ ประโยคที่ประธานเป็นผู้กระทำกริยา

- Verb บอกการกระทำเป็นตัวแสดง tense

2. Passive voice sentence คือ ประโยคที่ประธานเป็นผู้ถูกกระทำ

- Verb to be เป็นตัวแสดง tense

- Verb บอกการกระทำอยู่ในรูป V₃ หรือ past participle

Active sentence : Greg painted the gate yesterday.



ประธาน: ผู้กระทำ กริยา active กรรม: สิ่งที่ได้รับผลของการกระทำ

Passive sentence: The gate was painted by Greg yesterday.



ประธาน: สิ่งที่ได้รับผลของการกระทำ กริยา passive agent: ผู้กระทำกริยา

ขอให้ทบทวนรูป passive ของ tense ต่าง ๆ ที่ได้เคยเรียนมาดังต่อไปนี้

Present Simple active: Someone **cleans** this room every day.

passive: This room **is cleaned** every day.

Past Simple active: Someone **cleaned this** room yesterday.

passive: This room **was cleaned** yesterday.

Future Simple active: Someone **will clean** this room later.

passive: This room **will be** cleaned later.

To be going to active: Someone is **going to clean** this room.

passive: This room **is going to be** cleaned.



Modal auxiliary active: This room is untidy. Someone **should clean it.**
 (can, may, should, etc.) passive: This room is untidy. It **should be cleaned.**

Present Continuous active: Someone **is cleaning** this room right now.
 passive: This room **is being cleaned** right now.

Past Continuous active: Someone **was cleaning** the room when I arrived.
 passive: The room **was being cleaned** when I arrived.

Present Perfect active: The room looks nice. Someone **has cleaned** it.
 passive: The room looks nice. It **has been cleaned.**

Past Perfect active: The room looked nice. Someone **had cleaned** it.
 passive: The room looked nice. It **had been cleaned.**

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, Past or Present

Passive.

cause	damage	find	hold	include
invite	make	show	translate	write

1. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese _____ from milk.
3. The roof of the building _____ in a storm a few days ago.
4. You don't have to leave a tip. Service _____ in the bill.
5. You _____ to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
6. A movie theatre is a place where movies _____.
7. In the United States, elections for President _____ every four years.
8. Originally the book _____ in Spanish, and a few years ago it _____ into English.
9. My keys _____ in the parking lot at The Mall.



Exercise 2: Make future passive verbs in these sentences.

1. "The tennis match won't be played on Saturday." (not play)

When will it be played? 'On Sunday.'

2. 'The visitors _____ to the hotel by coach.' (not take)

'How _____ By taxi.'

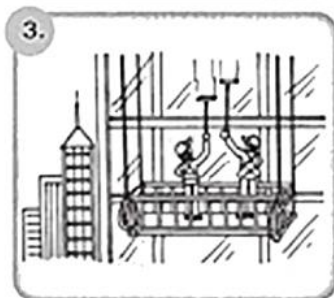
3. 'The new library _____ in the Central Square.' (not build)

'Where _____ 'Behind the police station.'

4. 'English _____ at the meeting.' (not speak)

'What language _____ 'Thai.'

Exercise 3: What's happening? Write the present continuous passive.



1. The car _____

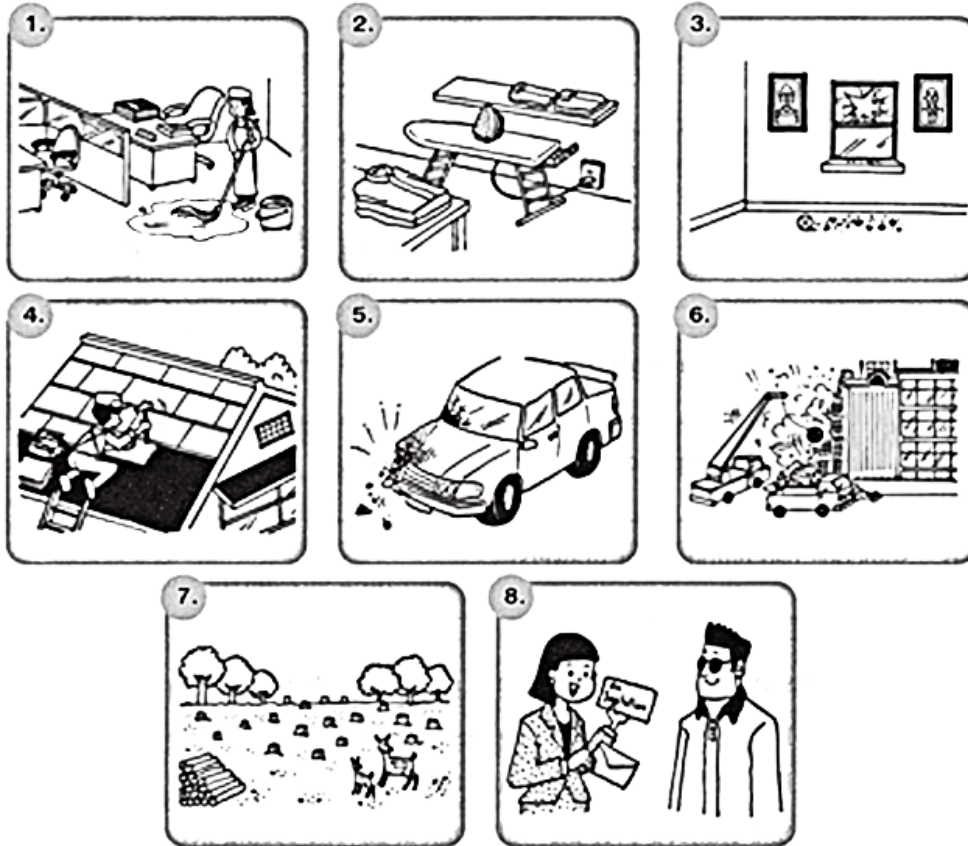
2. A bridge _____

3. The windows _____

4. The grass _____



Exercise 4: Look at the pictures. What is happening or what has happened? Use the present continuous passive or the present perfect passive.



1. (the office / clean) _____
2. (the shirts / iron) _____
3. (the window / break) _____
4. (the roof / repair) _____
5. (the car / damage) _____
6. (the buildings / knock / down) _____
7. (the trees / cut/ down) _____
8. (they / invite / to a party) _____



Exercise 5: When Detective Nancy Jones got back to her flat, the door was open! Someone had broken the lock! Look at the picture and write past perfect passive sentences.

1. Someone had stolen her gun!

2. Someone had taken her passport!

3. Someone had broken the window!

4. Someone had searched her room!

5. Someone had put a poisonous snake in her bed!

6. Someone had emptied her drawers!



♥ **Gerund passive:** รูป passive ของ-ing (gerund) คือ **being + V₃**

active: I don't like people **telling** me what to do.

passive: I don't like **being told** what to do.

active: She climbed over the wall without anyone **seeing** her.

passive: She climbed over the wall without **being seen**.

Exercise 6: Complete these sentences using gerund passive with one of these verbs.

Pay attack give invite use ask

1. He came to the party without _____

2. She won't go out alone after dark. She's afraid of _____

3. I don't like _____

4. Few people are prepared to work without _____



5. Miss Moyer doesn't like her phone _____

6. Most people like _____ presents.

Exercise 7: Mixed Passive

Make these active sentences passive. Use a phrase with *by* if necessary.

1. Your manager must write the report.

The report *is being written by the manager.* _____

2. The children are organizing the Christmas party.

The Christmas party _____

3. The French team has won the silver medal.

The silver medal _____

4. Somebody wants you on the phone.

You _____

5. My brother was training the guard dogs.

The guard dogs _____

6. Is someone giving you a lift tonight?

Are you _____

7. People of all ages can play this game.

This game _____

8. Has anybody delivered the mail yet?

Has the mail _____

9. A large crowd was watching the match.

The match _____

10. The secretary sent a reply.

A reply _____

11. They are going to replace the old town bridge soon.

The old town bridge _____

12. Two different teachers have marked the exams.

The exams _____





Passive Voice (II)

♥ ในกรณีที่ประโยคมีกรรมสองตัว เช่น ประโยคที่มีกริยา give, ask, pay, offer, show, teach, tell เมื่อทำเป็น passive สามารถทำได้ 2 แบบ ดังตัวอย่าง

Active: They gave Diana a camera.

กรรม 1 กรรม 2

- Passive 1: Diana was given a camera.

- Passive 2: A camera was given to Diana.

Active: We sent Andy a birthday card.

กรรม 1 กรรม 2

Passive 1: Andy was sent a birthday card.

Passive 2: A birthday card was sent to Andy.

I was offered the job but I refused it. (= They offered me the job.)

Has the new machine been shown to you?

(= Has anybody shown you the new machine?)

The men were paid \$200 to do his work. (= Somebody paid the men \$200.)

Exercise 1: Use a passive sentence to say the same as the sentence in brackets, but do not say who did the action. Use the correct tense.

1. They asked John a lot of difficult questions.

John was asked a lot of difficult questions.

2. They gave Mary some flowers.

Some flowers _____

3. They offered Jane a wonderful job.

Jane _____

4. He will give all the children a present.

A present _____



5. Somebody sent me a strange letter.

I _____

6. They will pay Mrs. Jenkins over five hundred pounds.

Mrs. Jenkins _____

7. Her parents have promised Ann a bicycle for her birthday.

Ann _____

8. They gave Madam Curie the Noble Prize for Chemistry in 1911.

The Noble Prize for Chemistry _____

9. They didn't tell us the truth.

We _____

♥ ในประโยค passive เรามักสนใจสิ่งที่เกิดขึ้นกับประธาน มากกว่าผู้ทำสิ่งนั้น (agent) ดังนั้น จึงเป็นเรื่องปกติมากที่ประโยค passive จะไม่บอกว่าเป็นผู้กระทำการ (คือจะไม่ได้ by + agent ในประโยค) เพราะ

1. มันไม่ได้ให้ข้อมูลอะไรเพิ่มเติมกับเรา

All our money and passports **were stolen**.

A lot of drunk drivers **will be arrested** during the coming Songkran holiday.

2. ผู้กระทำการไม่สำคัญ

The streets **are cleaned** every day.

Oil **has been discovered** at the North Pole.

3. เราไม่รู้ว่าเป็นคนทำ

This kind of jacket **is considered** very fashionable these days.

A number of attempts **have been made** to discover the secret of the universe.



Exercise 2: Put these sentences into the passive. *By* + agent is not necessary.

1. The postman delivers letters at 11:00.

2. Someone built this hotel two years ago.

3. They use a lot of preservatives in food these days.

4. Has anyone answered your question?

5. They are building a new highway around the city.

6. Somebody found your keys on top of the photocopier.

7. People should not take reference books out of the library.

8. They have increased the rate of taxation to thirty-seven percent.

9. A scientist discovered penicillin in 1928.

10. They had cancelled the game when we got to the stadium



เราจะใช้ by + agent เฉพาะเมื่อเราต้องการจะบอกใครเป็นผู้กระทำกริยา หรือเมื่อมันเป็นข้อมูลที่จำเป็นในประโยคเท่านั้น เช่น

The cheque **must be signed** by the manager.

The medals **were presented** by Nelson Mandela.

Thousands of fish **were killed** by the chemicals.

(ประโยคเหล่านี้ ถ้าละ by + agent ไป ประโยคก็จะไม่ได้ใจความที่สมบูรณ์)

Exercise 3: Complete the sentence with by... and the best expression from the box.

a tree	the loud music	the governments
a farmer	a committee	my granddaughter

1. The name of the new school is being decided by a committee of parents and governors.
2. Most of the cost of university education is paid _____.
3. All the neighbours were woken up _____.
4. I'm being taught how to use a computer _____.
5. A big box of Roman **jewelry** has been found in a field _____ in Kent.
6. The window was broken _____ that fell over in the storm.

Exercise 4: Make active or passive sentences as in the example.

Example: Shakespeare / 'Hamlet / 1601 / write

Write about Shakespeare. Shakespeare wrote Hamlet in 1601.

Write about 'Hamlet. 'Hamlet was written by Shakespeare in 1601.

1. this sweater / Ann's mother / make

Write about Ann's mother _____

Write about this sweater. _____



2. Janet / the electricity bill / last week / pay

Write about Janet. _____

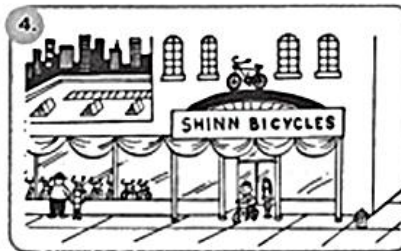
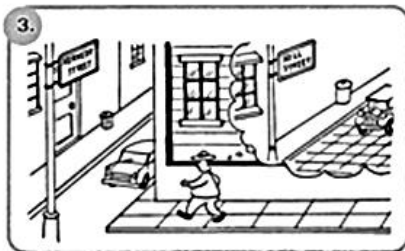
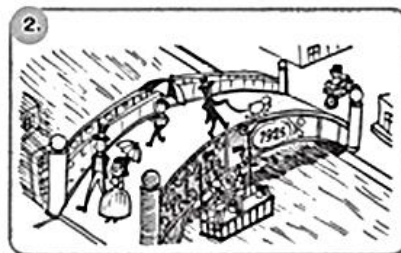
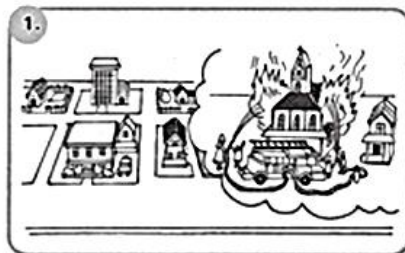
Write about the electricity bill. _____

3. the first television / J.L. Baird / 1924 / build

Write about J.L. Baird. _____

Write about the first television. _____

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences.



1. These houses were built (build) 20 years ago. Before that there was a church here, but the church _____ (damage) in a fire and had to _____ (tear down).

2. This bridge _____ (build) in 1925. It _____ (use) by hundreds of people every day. At present the bridge _____ (paint).

3. This street _____ (call) Kennedy Street. It used to _____ (call) Hill Street, but the name _____ (change) in 1964.

4. This is a bicycle factory. Bicycles _____ (make) here since 1931. It is the oldest bicycle factory in the country. Thousands of bicycles _____ (produce) here every year.



Exercise 6: Put the verb in brackets in the correct form, active or passive, and also in the correct tense.

A: Have you heard the news today?

B: No, why?

A: Well, the police (1.) _____ (arrest) Ronald Bloggs.

B: Who's he?

A: He was one of the men who (2.) _____ (rob) a train in Britain about thirty years ago.

B: Good Lord! I remember that. It was one of the biggest robberies ever.

How much money (3.) _____ (steal)?

A: Millions. And it (4.) _____ (never find). Bloggs (5.) _____ (send) to prison, but he (6.) _____ (escape). Anyway, he (7.) _____ (arrest) yesterday. He (8.) _____ (live) in Brazil for the past fifteen years, and the British police have been trying all this time to bring him back, but they couldn't, because Britain doesn't have an extradition treaty with Brazil.

B: So who (9.) _____ him, the British police or the Brazilian police?

A: The Brazilian police. Apparently he (10.) _____ (catch) shoplifting. He put something in his pocket, and he didn't know that a store detective (11.) _____ (watch) him.

B: But why is this in all the press? It's not very important, is it?

A: Because now he will have a criminal record, and under Brazilian law he could (12.) _____ (send) back to Britain. If that happened, he would (13.) _____ (imprison) here to finish his sentence.





Part II: Reading

An Elephant and A Lady



Mr. Williams was a gardener and a very good one too. Last year he came to work for Mrs. Elphinstone, who was old, fat and rich. She knew nothing about gardens, but thought she knew a lot, and was always interfering. One day Mr. Williams got so angry with Mrs. Elphinstone that he called her an elephant. She did not like

that at all, so she went to a lawyer, and a few months later Mr. Williams was in court, accused of calling Mrs. Elphinstone an elephant. The magistrate found Mr. Williams guilty, so Mr. Williams said to him, "Does that mean that I am not allowed to call this lady an elephant any more?"

"That's quite correct," the magistrate answered.

"And am I allowed to call an elephant a lady?" the gardener asked.

"Yes, certainly," the magistrate answered.

Mr. Williams looked at Mrs. Elphinstone and said, "Goodbye, lady."

Exercise: True or false?

- _____ 1. Mrs. Elphinstone was better at gardening than Mr. Williams.
- _____ 2. Mrs. Elphinstone interfered in gardening affairs because she knew nothing about gardening and wanted to learn.
- _____ 3. Mr. Williams called her an elephant because she was old and rich.
- _____ 4. Mr. Williams called her an elephant because she was fat and her name was Elphinstone.
- _____ 5. Mrs. Elphinstone sent Mr. Williams to a lawyer.
- _____ 6. Mrs. Elphinstone won the court case.



A Special Request



A lot of people go to the seaside for their holidays, and various towns try to organize entertainment for them.

In one seaside holiday town in the south of England, arrangements were made for a band to play outdoors in a public park every evening for a week. Unfortunately, it rained the first evening, and although the band performed well, there was only one person in the audience because, although the band was under cover, the audience was not.

The man was sitting in a chair, wearing a waterproof hat and coat. After an hour, the conductor of the band went to this man and inquired whether he had a special request.

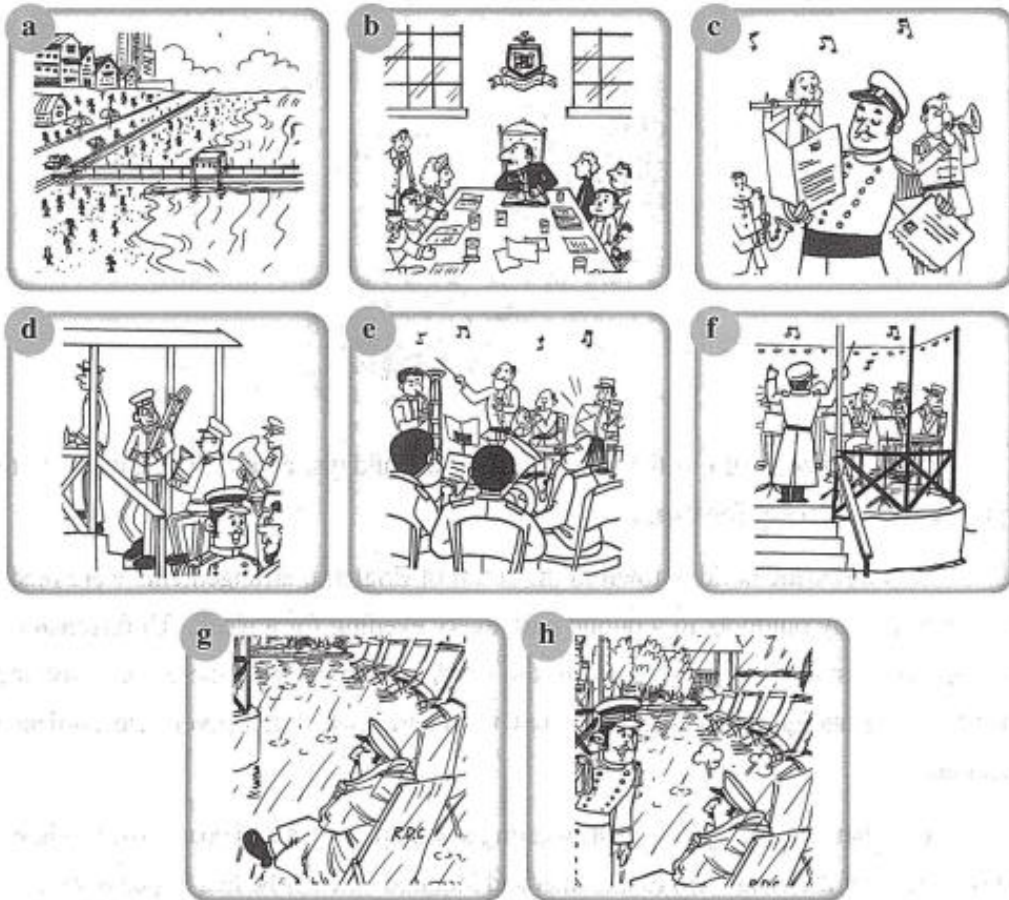
"Yes, I have," said the man. "Please finish as soon as you can. I'm the keeper of this park, and I want to lock the gates and go home."

Exercise 1: True or false?

- _____ 1. A seaside holiday town found a band to entertain visitors.
- _____ 2. It played indoors when it rained.
- _____ 3. The band were protected from rain.
- _____ 4. There were a lot of people in the audience.
- _____ 5. The conductor of the band asked the keeper of the park to lock the gates when they finished.
- _____ 6. The keeper could not leave until the band finished.



Exercise 2: Match the right sentences with the right pictures.



1. It began to rain, and there was only one man in the audience. _____
2. Sandbeach was a seaside town. _____
3. The band arrived. _____
4. The conductor of the band spoke to him. _____
5. Then the secretary wrote to a band, inviting them to play in their park. _____
6. Then they came to play in the evening. _____
7. The town council had a meeting. _____
8. They practiced in the afternoon. _____





Blood of the Wrong Color?

Charles Drew was in the hospital. He had been hurt playing football. Drew admired the doctor's work on his leg. He decided to be a doctor also, even though he knew it would be difficult because he was black.

He worked hard to earn a medical degree from a Canadian university. He became interested in how to prevent an injured person from dying because of loss of blood. Persons who could give their own blood to the injured person often could not be found in time.



Drew searched for a better way. After much study, he found that the answer was plasma. Plasma is the liquid part of blood. It could be stored and used when needed.

Then came World War II. Charles Drew was put in charge of blood banks. He worked with the Red Cross to build a system to store and deliver the plasma.

At first, the Red Cross would not take blood given by black people. Drew protested. Finally, the Red Cross agreed. But **they** stored the plasma from black people separately.

In 1950, Drew was in an auto accident. He needed blood. But the nearest hospital was for whites only. He died before he could be taken to a hospital for blacks.



Not My Butcher!



Dick was a clever boy, but his parents were poor, so he had to work in his spare time and during his holidays to pay for his education. In spite of this, he managed to get to the university, but it was so expensive to study there that during the holidays he found it necessary to get two jobs at the same time so as to earn enough money to pay for his studies.

One summer he managed to get a job in a butcher's shop during the daytime, and another in a hospital at night. In the shop, he learnt to cut meat up quite nicely, so the butcher often left him to do all the serving while he went into a room behind the shop to do the accounts. In the hospital, on the other hand, he was, of course, allowed to do only simple jobs, like helping to lift people and to carry them from one part of the hospital to another. Both at the butcher's shop and at the hospital, Dick had to wear white clothes.

One evening at the hospital, Dick had to help to carry a woman from her bed to the place where she was to have an operation. The woman was already feeling frightened at the thought of the operation before he came to get her, but when she saw Dick, that finished her.

"No! No! she cried. "Not my butcher! I won't be operated on by my butcher!" and fainted away.



Exercise: Choose the best answer or fill in the blank.

1. Why did Dick work so hard?
 - (a) He wanted to save some money for his own education.
 - (b) He had to take care of his poor and sick parents.
 - (c) He enjoyed working.
 - (d) He could use the skills he practiced in his work with his studies.

2. The word in paragraph 1 that means 'succeeded in' is _____.

3. The phrase in paragraph 3 that means 'afraid of' is _____.

4. Why did the woman faint away?
 - (a) Because Dick was a butcher who will operate on her.
 - (b) Because she thought that it would be Dick who operated on her.
 - (c) Because she was frightened of the operation.
 - (d) Because she was very ill.

5. What can we conclude from the story?
 - (a) Dick studied at a medical school to be a doctor.
 - (b) Although Dick worked very hard, he still couldn't pay for his studies.
 - (c) In fact, Dick was both a good butcher and a neat surgeon.
 - (d) A woman who was to have an operation previously knew Dick as a butcher.





April Fool



April 1st is a day on which, in some countries, people try to play tricks on others. If one succeeds in tricking somebody, one laughs and says, "April Fool!", and then the person who has been tricked usually laughs too.

One April 1st, a country bus was going along a winding road when it slowed down and stopped. The driver anxiously turned switches and pressed buttons, but nothing happened. Then he turned to the passengers with a worried look on his face and said, "This poor bus is getting old. It isn't going as well as it used to. There's only one thing to do if we want to get home today. I shall count three, and on the word 'three', I want you all to lean forward suddenly as hard as you can. That should get the bus started again, but if it doesn't, I'm afraid there is nothing else I can do. Now, all of you lean back as far as you can in your seats and get ready."

The passengers all obediently pressed back against their seats and waited anxiously.

Then the driver turned to his front and asked, "Are you ready?"

The passengers hardly had enough breath to answer, "Yes."

"One! Two! Three!" counted the driver. The passengers all swung forward suddenly - and the bus started up at a great rate.

The passengers breathed more easily and began to smile with great relief. But their smiles turned to surprised and then delighted laughter when the driver merrily cried, "April Fool!"



Exercise: Choose the best answer or fill in the blank

1. According to the story, what day is April Fool's day?
 - (a) April 1st
 - (b) April 13th
 - (c) April 30th
 - (d) The first Friday of April

2. According to the story, why do we call it April Fool's day?
 - (a) Because it's the day that you are allowed to be foolish.
 - (b) Because it's the day dedicated to people who are mentally ill.
 - (c) Because it's the day that you can fool people.
 - (d) Because a lot of cars would break down on that day.

3. What kind of road is considered to be a winding road?
 - (a) A long straight road
 - (b) A road with bends and curves
 - (c) A road with many intersections
 - (d) An empty road

4. The word in the last paragraph that means '**cheerfully**' is _____.

5. What can we conclude from the story?
 - (a) The bus could get started again because of the help of all the passengers.
 - (b) The bus driver was actually very good at fixing his bus.
 - (c) Some passengers were not cooperative.
 - (d) The bus driver played a trick on his passengers.



Colored Snow

Would you be surprised to see colored snow? Although snow itself is always white, it sometimes appears to be pink, brown, blue, or green! The most common cause of snow that seems colored is very small plants called algae, **which** have varying colors.

Algae are the simplest of all plants. Many of them have neither roots nor stems. Some of these simple plants live in the air. When snow falls, algae in the air may be carried down with it. The plants are too minute to be seen separately. Only their color is visible. Because of this, it seems that the snow has changed color.



Another cause of colored snow is the red dust from sandstorms. This dust is sometimes carried hundreds of miles through the air. High in the air, it mixes with snow. When the snow falls, there is sometimes enough red dust mixed in with it to give it a pink color. In 1933, for example, a dust storm took place. Later in the year, dust from that storm caused snow falling in New England to look pink.

Exercise 1: Draw a line under each right answer or fill in the blank.

1. **Something that can be seen** is minute visible itself.
2. It means **most simple**. roots varying simplest.
3. **Very tiny** means simplest minute sandstorm.
4. **One part of a plant** is algae visible roots.
5. **Differing** means itself varying visible.
6. **One by one** means _____.



Exercise 2: Choose the best answer or fill in the blank.

1. It can be reasoned from the article that

- (a) all algae live in the air.
- (b) many plants have no roots.
- (c) even very simple plants may have roots.

2. This article as a whole is about

- (a) simple plants.
- (b) algae and sand.
- (c) red dust.
- (d) things that color snow.

3. The word **which** in the first paragraph, refers to _____.

4. Snow itself is always white.

Yes No Does not say

5. Which two of these sentences are **not true**?

- (a) Red dust makes snow blue.
- (b) Algae are very small.
- (c) Algae are animals.
- (d) Algae may live in the air.

6. What word in the last sentence mean '**made to happen**'? _____.





Taboos



There are certain things that people think they must not do. These are called taboos. People who have a taboo act in a certain way. They think that to act differently would bring bad luck. Some people think that walking under a ladder will bring bad luck.

For the people of one tribe in Africa, it was taboo to count anything. If people wanted to know how many goats they had, they looked quickly. Then they guessed how many goats were there. They thought something bad would happen to the goats if they counted them.

For another tribe in Africa, it was taboo to talk about the misfortune of an ancestor. These people thought the ancestor's spirit would hear them and become angry. Then the spirit would punish them.

Saying their own names was taboo for Polar Eskimos. They believed evil spirits were always listening when they spoke. It would not be safe to say their names out loud. Evil spirits would cause bad luck. If someone asked, "Who is there?" an Eskimo would answer, 'It is I.' Eskimos would never give their names.

Exercise: Choose the best answer or fill in the blanks.

1. For Polar Eskimos, it was taboo to _____.

- (a) walk under a ladder
- (b) say their names
- (c) talk to anyone
- (d) count anything

2. The word in paragraph 1 that means '**to do**' or '**to behave**' is _____.

3. The words 'certain things that people think they must not do' in paragraph 1 explain the word _____.



4. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that_____.

- (a) everyone should walk under ladders
- (b) goats bring bad luck
- (c) different peoples have different taboos

5. Polar Eskimos live in tribes.

Yes No Does not say

6. One tribe in Africa believed that they should not _____.

- (a) speak to spirits
- (b) listen to others
- (c) ask questions
- (d) count their goats

7. On the whole, this story is about _____.

- (a) the weather in Africa
- (b) the clothes of a Polar Eskimo
- (c) taboos among different peoples

8. Why wouldn't Polar Eskimos say their names out loud?

- (a) They couldn't remember their names.
- (b) They believed that their ancestors would hear them.
- (c) They thought it would bring bad luck.

9. Which sentence do you think is right?

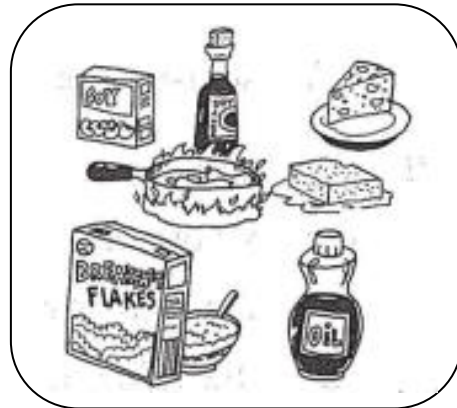
- (a) Taboos are something to eat.
- (b) Many peoples have taboos.
- (c) Evil spirits always listen to what you say.





The Wonder Bean

What if one small bean could be turned into 'milk,' 'flour,' 'hamburgers,' and even 'ice-cream'? What if **it** were rich in protein and easy to grow? What if it were low in fat and cholesterol and had fewer calories than meat? Wouldn't it be the wonder bean? In fact, such a bean exists - the soybean. People in Asia have recognized the value of the soybean for thousands of years. People in the West have only recently begun to appreciate the wonder bean.



Think of how soybeans might enhance just one meal. Soybeans might be added to your hamburger to make it higher in protein, lower in fat and less expensive. Soy flour could be used in the hamburger roll - again making it richer in protein. Soybean sprouts are a tasty and crunchy addition to your salad. The salad dressing or mayonnaise made from tofu - a cheese-like soy product. Tofu can also be used to create a dessert that looks, feels and tastes very much like ice-cream - but without the fat.

Enjoy your lunch!

Exercise 1: Draw a line under each right answer or fill in the blank.

1. Something that happened lately happened_____.
2. A word that means **costs a lot of money** is protein recognized expensive.
3. To **add to** means to enhance value appreciate.
4. Fattening foods have a lot of calories protein value.
5. Two **food parts that can be bad for you** are fat and_____.
6. Worth means enhance value recently.



Exercise 2: Choose the best answer or fill in the blanks.

1. It can be reasoned from the article that

- (a) hamburgers are good for you.
- (b) you shouldn't eat too much fat.
- (c) soybeans only grow in Asia.

2. This article as a whole is about

- (a) wholesome diets.
- (b) how soy flour is used.
- (c) the value of soybeans.
- (d) becoming healthier.

3. The word 'it' in the second sentence refers to _____.

4. Soybeans contain protein.

Yes No Does not say

5. Which two of the following sentences are not true?

- (a) People do not eat soy products.
- (b) Ice-cream is high in fat.
- (c) Tofu is made from milk.
- (d) Soy flour costs less than meat.
- (e) Bean sprouts are low in fat.

6. What word in the fifth sentence of paragraph 1 means '**can be found in the real world**'?

_____.



Ways of Touching and Holding

Detective Jones sat at her desk and studied the three photographs. In the first picture, a man was playing tennis. The second picture showed the same man eating in a restaurant. In the third picture, the man was lying on the floor, holding a gun in his hand. He was dead and it looked as if he had shot himself. But was it really suicide? There was something wrong with this picture, and Detective Jones didn't know what it was.



You could always tell when Detective Jones was thinking hard because her hands never stopped moving. She was thinking now, as she studied the three photos carefully.

She **scratched** the top of her head with her long fingernails. She **stroked** her chin with her thumb and index finger as though she were stroking a long beard. She put her hands on the back of her neck and **massaged** it, **rubbing** hard into the muscle, trying to make herself relax. "Now what is wrong with these photographs?" she kept asking herself. "What is it?"

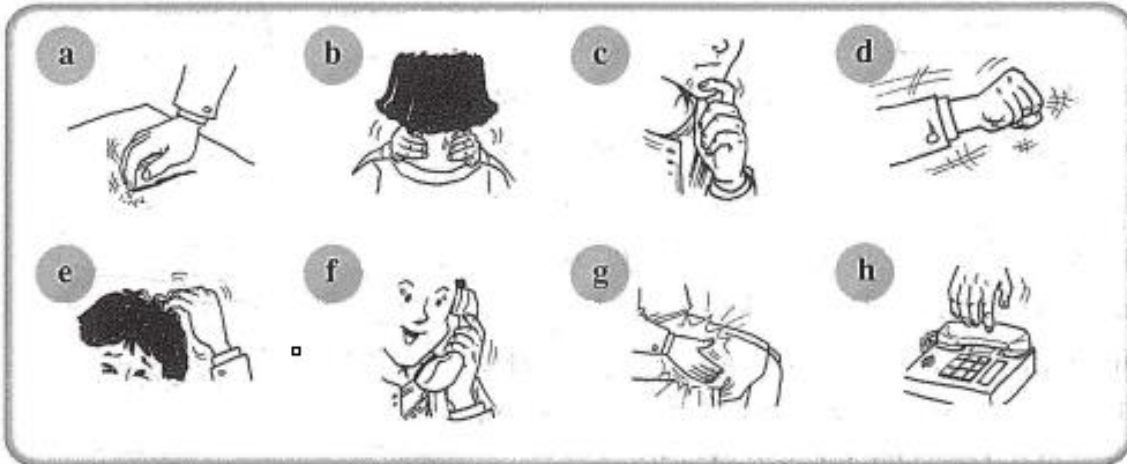
She **tapped** the desk with her fingers as she thought. Then, suddenly, she could see what was wrong. She **slapped** the side of her leg with her open hand, raised her right hand in a fist and **punched** the air, "Of course," she said. "Of course, I've got it."

She **grabbed** the telephone and called Detective York. "He's going to be very surprised," she said to herself, as she **gripped** the telephone with excitement, waiting for him to answer.

"Detective York," she said, "Hello. It's me, Detective Jones. Listen. The man was murdered. Look at the hands in the three photographs. Can you see what's wrong?"



Exercise 1: Put these pictures of Detective Jones in the right order according to the passage.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

Exercise 2: How did Detective Jones know that the man had been murdered?

Exercise 3: Use these words to fill in the blanks.

massage	stroke	slap	rub
punch	grip	grab	tab

1. Somebody trying to get your attention might _____ you on your shoulder.
2. A boxer in a fight will try to _____ his opponent.
3. Someone who says something very rude might get a _____ on the face.
4. Somebody trying to make a cat feel good might _____ its back.
5. A tired football player may want someone to _____ his legs.
6. A tennis player has to _____ the tennis racket.
7. A hungry cat will _____ its back against your leg, begging for food.
8. A greedy child will _____ the last piece of cake.



Exercise 4: These words all describe actions performed with the hands. Can you match the actions to the pictures?

push	shake	catch	pull	punch
ring	scratch	squeeze	point	tickle
pat	grip	wave	clap	strangle



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____
13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____



Crime

Read the following definitions of certain crimes.

Armed robbery: holding a gun, knife or stick in front of someone and taking something from them

Burglary: when someone enters another person's home and takes something

Fraud: deceiving or cheating someone in order to get money

Hijacking: when someone uses force or threats to get control of a ship, an airplane or a train.

Kidnapping: taking somebody away by force and keeping him a prisoner

Murder: unlawfully and deliberately killing someone

Shoplifting: stealing things while pretending to shop

Illegal parking: leaving a car, etc. in a place where parking is not permitted

Mugging: taking something by force from someone on a street, a corridor, etc.

Theft: stealing (usually secretly and without violence)

Manslaughter: killing someone by accident through a careless or dangerous act

Now read some accounts of these crimes. Which person mentioned below commits which crime? Write each crime in the space provided.

1. Dave Short stole a laptop from his boss's office. _____
2. Mr. Stone leaves his van at a bus stop near two yellow lines in a busy street. _____
3. Joe Curtis and his gang stop a car outside a big city with their guns and force the American general to go with them. _____
4. Paul Jones drove the stolen car very quickly and carelessly. Suddenly it went out of control, mounted the pavement and killed an old man. _____



5. Henry Lee holds a gun in front of a clerk in a bank and demands ten thousand pounds. _____
6. Anne Murphy walked around the large department store, made sure no one could see and put two watches in her handbag. _____
7. Vincent Small took out a gun and told the pilot to fly to Cuba. _____
8. When the lift stopped, Ted and Lenny suddenly hit the old woman next to them. Then they knocked her to the ground and ran off with her handbag. _____
9. Ron Handley climbs through one of the windows of Mr. and Mrs. Pane's flat and runs away with Mrs. Pane's jewelry. _____
10. Alex Seal picked up a gun and shot the guard many times in the head. _____
11. Alan Hill pretended he was starting a business and persuaded a few people to lend him money. However, he spent the money on a holiday. _____





Pompeii: The City That Slept for 1,500 Years



Mt. Vesuvius is seen in the background through the ruins of the city, Pompeii, Italy.

Fill in the gaps with the correct words.

Mount Vesuvius was a large volcano in Italy. An ancient Roman city (1.) _____ Pompeii was built on the slope of it. The people who lived there knew that volcanoes were dangerous but they were not afraid of it. They believed that Vesuvius was inactive.

However, in AD 79, Vesuvius became very active. With almost no warning, it (2.) _____. Suddenly, the whole of Pompeii was covered with many meters of lava, spouting out of the volcano. Thousands (3.) _____ people were killed. Pompeii disappeared at once. It was buried under cinders, ashes, and stones until it was rediscovered (4.) _____ 1748 by a Spanish engineer.



Everything was the (5.) _____ as on the day when Vesuvius exploded. It was as if Pompeii had been frozen in place. Engineers uncovered bright paintings inside homes, food on the tables, loaves of bread in the ovens (6.) _____ drinkable wine in the jugs. People were caught (7.) _____ lunch, shopping or whatever else they happened to be doing. (8.) _____ bodies were covered and preserved by volcanic ash and mud.

Now, more than half of Pompeii has been (9.) _____. If you visit Pompeii today, you can see the houses, the streets, the buildings and even things inside the houses exactly the same as they were 2,000 years (10.) _____. This is because the lava completely covered the town, so no one could live there afterwards and change the appearance of the town.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. (a) said | (b) called | (c) told |
| 2. (a) erupted | (b) destroyed | (c) burned |
| 3. (a) of | (b) in | (c) off |

The 3,000-Year-Old Boy-King

Tutankhamen became Pharaoh of Egypt when he was only 9 years old. He did not reign long, however. He died when he was 18 or 19. Like all the pharaohs of ancient Egypt, Tutankhamen was buried in an elaborate tomb surrounded by beautiful objects.

The tomb was built underground with secret passages and fake doorways designed to fool treasure hunters. That is why the tomb remained untouched for over 3,000 years, and Tutankhamen was all but forgotten.



In 1922, an archaeologist named Howard Carter found the tomb. He had been searching for it for over ten years when one of his workers came upon a stone step under a hut. The step was the first of fifteen that led down to a sealed door. The hieroglyphics on the door told him that Tutankhamen lay within.

Slowly, painstakingly, Carter's team unsealed the door and made their way down a long passage to a second floor. It opened onto a glittering world of jewels and gold of amazing beauty. This was only the beginning. The team found that the room was just an antechamber.

Even greater treasure lay in the burial chamber within, but it took Carter's team two years to open the heart of the tomb. After the anteroom was cleared, they finally entered the burial chamber. Tutankhamen's mummy lay in a gold casket. Over his head was a pure gold mask. Today the face of the mask is familiar to many people. We know him as the boy-king.



Exercise 1: Draw a line under each right answer or fill in the blank.

1. It means **outer room**. casket reign antechamber
2. When people are very careful about how they do something, they do it
elaborately painstakingly beautifully.
3. **Someone who studies objects people used long ago** is
a mummy a pharaoh. an archaeologist.
4. It is the **opposite of modern**. elaborate ancient. hieroglyphic
5. Long ago, an **Egyptian king** was called a mummy pharaoh casket.
6. **It is a kind of picture writing.** _____

Exercise 2: Choose the best answer or fill in the blank.

1. It can be reasoned from the story that
(a) Howard Carter did not expect to find the tomb.
(b) it is unusual for archaeologists to find so many valuable objects in one tomb.
(c) there are many undiscovered pharaoh tombs in Egypt.
2. The story as a whole is about
(a) Tutankhamen's tomb
(b) archaeology
(c) Howard Carter
3. The word '**it**' in paragraph 4 refers to _____.
4. Which two sentences are **not true**?
(a) Tutankhamen's mummy was found in a pyramid.
(b) It took Howard Carter many years to locate the tomb.
(c) The archaeologists cleared the anteroom after they inspected the burial chamber.
(d) Tutankhamen reigned for 9 or 10 years.
(e) Nobody had been inside the tomb for over 3,000 years.
5. What word in paragraph 1 means things? _____.



Galileo: The Man with Unusual States of Mind

Several hundred years ago, in the small town of Pisa in Italy, there lived an unusual man. His name was Galileo. Galileo was a professor of mathematics. He always dressed in **strange** clothes and used to walk around town talking to himself. The people of Pisa were never quite sure whether Galileo was totally **crazy** or an amazing genius. He certainly had some very **peculiar** ideas.



One day Galileo gathered together some people from the town and asked them, “What do you think will happen if I take one heavy ball and one much lighter ball and drop them at the same time from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa? Which ball do you think will hit the ground first?”. Everyone thought this was a very **odd** question. The answer was obvious. Every **sensible** person knew that the heavy ball would land first. When Galileo said that they would arrive at the same time, the people were sure he was **out of his mind**. He dropped the two balls and they came down exactly together.

Next, Galileo made a powerful telescope and started to study the sky. It was then that he came up with the craziest idea of all. He told the people that the earth was moving very fast and that it was going around the sun. Now they were sure he was **insane**. No sensible, **rational** person could believe such weird and absurd things. If the earth were moving, people would not be standing up. And how could the earth be going around the sun? The sun was in the East every morning and in the West every evening. Every **reasonable** person knew that the sun must therefore be going around the earth.

This time everyone knew that he could not possibly be sane. Galileo was put in prison for a long time because of his dangerous ideas, and he was only set free when he was ready to say that he had made a mistake.



Exercise 1: Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Galileo was a mathematics student.
- _____ 2. Galileo wore unusual clothes.
- _____ 3. Sometimes the people of Pisa thought that Galileo was insane.
- _____ 4. Galileo dropped two very similar balls from the tower of Pisa.
- _____ 5. Most people thought the balls would hit the ground at different times.
- _____ 6. The balls hit the ground at different times.
- _____ 7. Galileo bought a telescope to study the stars.
- _____ 8. When Galileo said the earth was moving, people thought he was insane.
- _____ 9. When Galileo said the earth was going around the sun, people thought he was a very sane person.

Exercise 2: Which of these words can be used to describe the types of people below?

sensible	reasonable	peculiar	crazy
insane	rational	strange	odd
out of his or her mind			

- 1. A person who has serious mental problems may be described as _____.
- 2. A person who makes good decisions after thinking carefully may be described as _____.
- 3. A person who acts a little differently from most other people may be described as _____.



Exercise 3: Match each statement 1-8 with a response a) – h).

1. We'll get married when we've saved enough money. _____
 2. She lost her job yesterday and won a lot of money today. _____
 3. He has green hair. _____
 4. It's sunny and raining at the same time. _____
 5. Take an umbrella. It may rain. _____
 6. She keeps talking to herself. _____
 7. Let's wear our pajamas to Jim's wedding party. _____
 8. They went swimming in 0 degree weather. _____
- a) What a strange weather!
 - b) That's a very peculiar idea.
 - c) That's a very sensible suggestion.
 - d) That seems like a very rational decision.
 - e) That's insane.
 - f) What a weird-looking person!
 - g) What a crazy life.
 - h) What an odd woman!



Part III: Conversation

Greetings

Exercise: Look at the pictures. Read all the sentences carefully and use them to make conversation.

Use each sentence only once.

A: Oh, I'm so sorry!

B: Yes, sure.

A: Jeanette! Hello! How are you?

A: Hello, Mike. "I haven't seen you for ages.

B: How do you do, Charlie?

B: Nice to meet you, Tom.

B: Excuse me?

A: Hi! Can I have your autograph?

A: Hi! Can I have your autograph?

B: Yes, thanks. And thanks for coming to meet me.

A: I'm all right. Did you have a good flight?

B: I'm afraid not. Sorry.

B: Good morning, Jim.

A: They're all OK. Do you have.

A: Aren't you Cliff Black?

time for a quick drink?

C: How do you do, sir?

A: Good morning, Janet.

B: Hello, Peter. How's the family?

B: Fine. How are you?

A: I'd like you to meet Tom Garcia. He's our

A: Dad, this is Charlie Grunt.

new sales representative.



1.



A:

B:

A:

B:

2.



A:

B:

3.



A:

B:

A:

B:

4.



A:

B:

C:

5.



A:

B:

A:

B:

6.



A:

B:

A:

B:



Sentence Starters

Here are three ways of starting a sentence. Can you complete them in each situation?

There is a list of phrases at the end of the exercise to help you.

◆ **Would you like...?**

1. You are having a birthday party. Invite a friend.

Would you like _____

2. Your friend's teacup is empty. Offer her some more.

Would you like _____

3. Your friend is not good at figures. You have a calculator.

Would you like _____

4. Your friend's case looks very heavy.

Would you like _____

5. You are German. Your British friend wants to learn German.

Would you like _____

◆ **Let's ...**

6. You and some friends want to go out to eat Chinese.

Let's _____

7. You are tired. You don't want to go out tonight.

Let's _____

8. There's nothing good on TV tonight.

Let's _____

9. You are on the beach. It is very very hot.

Let's _____

10. It is cheaper for you and your friends to go to the airport by taxi than by train.

Let's _____



► **You'd better..**

You'd better... ย่อมาจาก 'You had better...' = 'คุณควรจะ...ดีกว่า' เป็นการให้คำแนะนำแบบเฉพาะต่อเหตุการณ์นั้น ๆ โดย had better จะตามด้วย infinitive without to เสมอ

11. Your friend is going out. It is raining
You'd better _____
12. Someone has just stolen your friend's car.
You'd better _____
13. Your friend wants to work in America. She doesn't speak English.
You'd better _____
14. There is a lot of water on the floor in your friend's hotel room.
You'd better _____
15. Your friend has toothache.
You'd better _____

Useful phrases:

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| some more tea | me to carry it | have a swim |
| put on your raincoat | learn quickly | go to a Chinese restaurant |
| stay at home | me to teach you | ring the dentist |
| hire a video | come to my party | call reception |
| take a taxi | borrow my calculator | phone the police |





Useful Phrases

Match the phrases or situation (1-10) with the correct responses (a-j)

Set A

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. How do you do. | a) Not at all. |
| 2. How are you? | b) Oh, sorry. |
| 3. It's my birthday today. | c) That's all right. |
| 4. I've just got married. | d) How do you do. |
| 5. (Someone sneezes). | e) Thank you. The same to you. |
| 6. Thank you very much. | f) Bless you! |
| 7. I'm sorry I'm late. | g) Many happy returns! |
| 8. I'm taking my driving test tomorrow. | h) Good luck! |
| 9. Have a nice weekend. | i) Congratulations! |
| 10. (You step on someone's foot.). | j) Fine, thanks. And you |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Set B

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. (<i>You open a door for someone to go through.</i>) | a) Hello. Pleased to meet you |
| 2. Pass the salt, please. | b) I'm a teacher |
| 3. (Someone is looking very unhappy.). | c) How about going to the cinema? |
| 4. Could I speak to Sarah, please? | d) What a pity! |
| 5. Pam, this is Brian. | e) After you! |
| 6. (<i>Someone has bought you a drink at the pub.</i>) | f) Cheer up! |
| 7. What shall we do tonight? | g) Never mind. Thanks anyway. |
| 8. What do you do for a living? | h) She's out at the moment. Can I take a message? |
| 9.. Sorry I can't help you. | i) Cheers! |
| 10.. I can't come to the party. I've got to work. | j) Certainly. Here you are. |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.



Expressions with 'Not'

ในภาษาอังกฤษนั้น บางทีการตอบปฏิเสธโดยพูดว่า 'No' ห้วน ๆ ฟังดูไม่ค่อยสุภาพ จึงมีการเลี่ยงไปใช้คำว่า 'not' แทน ในบทนี้ เราจะเรียนสำนวนที่ใช้ not ในการตอบปฏิเสธ เพื่อให้ฟังดูนุ่มนวลขึ้น

I) Match up the remarks in the left-hand column with those on the right to make conversation.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Did you enjoy the book? | a) Not at all. |
| 2. Some coffee? | b) Not very! It rained most of the time. |
| 3. Somebody's been smoking in here? | c) Not likely! I'm scared of flying! |
| 4. Thanks for your help. | d) Not very many. About 10. |
| 5. Are you ready to go out? | e) Not at the moment, thanks. I've just had lunch. |
| 6. Was the weather nice? | f) Not really. I had to work on Saturday. |
| 7. Would you like something to eat? | g) Not for me, thanks. I prefer tea. |
| 8. Did you have a good weekend? | h) Not yet. Give me 5 minutes. |
| 9. How many people were at the party? | i) Not me! |
| 10. Are you coming paragliding with us. | j) Not very much. It was too long. |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

II) Now respond with one of the expression using 'not' to the following:

11. Would you like a sweet? _____.
12. Someone's taken my pen! _____!
13. Did you have a good night? _____.
14. What've you been doing? _____.
15. I suppose you bought a lot of books! _____.
16. Thank you very much indeed. _____.

III) One of the expressions with 'not' is not negative in meaning. Which is it? When do we use it?



Order them correctly

The lines in these two stories have been mixed up. Put them in the correct order.

_____ He's only beaten me once in the last four games.

_____ Forty years.

_____ Why not?

 1 How long are you in for?

_____ You'd make a fortune if you put him in a circus or film.

 A Is that dog of yours really playing chess?

_____ Fifty years. How about you?

_____ No, I don't think I would.

_____ Why?

_____ Yes, of course he is.

_____ Because you'll be out first.

_____ In that case, you'd better have the bed by the door.





Problems, Problems

Match each sentence (1-10) below with the best advice (a-l) given. Use each only once.

1. "I'm not certain what time the train leaves." _____
2. "This play is really boring." _____
3. "I want a holiday away from all the crowds." _____
4. "All the restaurants will be crowded." _____
5. "I have difficulty waking up in the morning." _____
6. "She wants a job where she can meet people." _____
7. "What should I have to drink with the meal?" _____
8. "I keep getting sunburn." _____
9. "I wish he wouldn't play his CD player so loudly." _____
10. "My dandruff is really bad." _____
11. "I'm not sure if this jacket is the right size." _____
12. "What should I give my son for his birthday?" _____

- a) "You'd better ring the station, then."
- b) "Let's leave during the interval."
- c) "They say that new shampoo's very good."
- d) "Why don't you ask him to turn it down."
- e) "Why not try it on, sir?"
- f) "We can take a picnic if you like."
- g) "Well, maybe she could try working in a hotel."
- h) "How about a bicycle?"
- i) "All right. Let's rent a cottage in the country."
- j) "What about apple juice?"
- k) "You shouldn't stay out in the sun so long."
- l) "If I were you, I'd go to bed earlier."



Mini-Dialogue

Exercise: Choose the correct answer.

1. **Situation:** *In a supermarket*
"This box is very bulky. Can you give me a hand?"
" _____ "
(a) That box isn't mine.
(b) I'm sorry. My hands are dirty.
(c) Sure, I'll be glad to help.
(d) Certainly, I'm looking for someone to help you.

2. **Situation:** *In an office*
"Do you mind if I turn the air-conditioner down?"

(a) Yes, I don't mind. (b) No, please do.
(c) Yes, that's right. (d) No, I mind.

3. **Situation:** *In a department store*
"Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?"
" _____ "
(a) I'm just looking, thank you!
(b) I don't need your help.
(c) No, nothing.
(d) I don't intend to buy anything.

4. **Situation:** *Helen is talking to her friend on the phone.*
"I'm going to get married next month."
" _____ "
(a) How lucky the two of you are!
(b) Who is going to be your husband?
(c) Congratulations! I'm happy for you.
(d) Why are you doing that?



10. **Situation:** *In a library*

"You look tired. Why don't you go out and stretch your legs for a while?"

" _____ "

- (a) Yes, that will do me good. (b) Because I want to sit here.
(c) Because of the hot weather. (d) My legs are all right.

11. **Situation:** *Borrowing a pen*

"Do you want a blue pen or a red one?"

" _____ "

- (a) Please. Thank you. (b) All of them.
(c) The blue one will be the best. (d) Either one will do.

12. **Situation:** *In a coffee shop*

How do you like your coffee?"

" _____ "

- (a) I like it very much. (b) I have coffee every morning.
(c) I like it without cream. (d) I like coffee cake.

13. **Situation:** *Talking about a friend*

"John lost his wallet last night?"

" _____ "

- (a) It's a shame. He must have been more careful.
(b) Again? How did he get along?
(c) That's too bad. He should have been more careful.
(d) Really? He had to be careless to lose it.

14. **Situation:** *In a car*

"It's a long drive. When will we reach Mr. Anderson's house?"

" _____ We've arrived at Mr. Anderson's house at last"

- (a) Here you are! (b) Here we are!
(c) I'd like to see Mr. Anderson (d) Of course!



15. **Situation:** *Planning for a holiday*

"I don't know what to do after the exam is over?"

“ _____ ”

- (a) You'll have a good time.
- (b) Let's do something together.
- (c) How did you make your decision?
- (d) Is it really?

16. **Situation:** *You've found the following advertisement in the newspaper.*

<p>AN AMERICAN LADY WANTS TO TEACH ENGLISH. PRIVATEs OR SMALL GROUP. TEL. 216-9681</p>
--

You want to have more information about the tuition fee.

What would you say on the telephone?

- (a) Could you please tell me about the tuition fee?
- (b) What do you think of the tuition fee?
- (c) How would you like the tuition fee?
- (d) Have you got the tuition fee?

17. **Situation:** *Your friend is complaining about the traffic jams in Bangkok.*

You agree with her that the traffic in Bangkok is terrible.

What would you say?

- (a) I'm afraid I agree a lot.
- (b) That's believable.
- (c) That's agreeable.
- (d) I couldn't agree more.



18. **Situation:** *You want to persuade your friend to visit a discotheque.*

What would you say?

- (a) Let's go to a discotheque, shall we?
- (b) Can I go to a discotheque?
- (c) Couldn't I come round to a discotheque?
- (d) Will we be going to a discotheque?

19. **Situation:** *You go to a restaurant with your American friend.*

What do you say if you want to recommend a special dish of that restaurant to him?

- (a) What would you like to recommend?
- (b) What would you like to have?
- (c) Must I recommend the spicy soup with prawns?
- (d) Would you like to try the spicy soup with prawns?

20. **Situation:** *Your English teacher invites you to his birthday party. You can't go because you'll*

have a job interview on that day.

What would you say?

- (a) I'm afraid I don't want to. I have to go for a job interview.
- (b) That's really very kind of you, but I have to go for a job interview.
- (c) Frankly, I have to go for a job interview.
- (d) I must go for a job interview, but I'd love to.

