

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PRESENT PERFECT



I	have	
You	have	
He	has	
She	has	
It	has	
We	have	
They	have	

eaten.

I	have		
You	have		
He	has		
She	has		
It	has		
We	have		
They	have		

not

eaten.

have not = haven't
has not = hasn't



Have	I	
Have	you	
Has	he	
Has	she	
Has	it	
Have	we	
Have	they	

eaten?

Yes,

No,

I	have.	I	have	
you	have.	you	have	
he	has.	he	has	
she	has.	she	has	
it	has.	it	has	
we	have.	we	have	
they	have.	they	have	

not.

การใช้ since และ for ในประโยคที่เป็น Present Perfect Tense

- การใช้ **since** (since แปลว่า ตั้งแต่ ใช้กับการ ระบุ วัน เดือน ปี หรือช่วงเวลาเฉพาะเจาะจง เช่น 10.00 AM., in 1998, last month, 2 days ago เป็นต้น)
- การใช้ **for** (for แปลว่า เป็นระยะเวลา ใช้กับการบอกระยะเวลาที่เป็น นาที ชั่วโมง วัน เดือน ปี ทศวรรษ หรือ แม้แต่ทศวรรษ เช่น minutes, hours, weeks, months, years, decades, centuries เป็นต้น)

for	since
five minutes	9 o'clock
two weeks	1st January
three days	Monday
6 months	December
six years	1994
2 centuries	1800
a long time	I left school
ever	the beginning of time
etc.	etc.

โครงสร้างประโยค Present Perfect Tense

- ประโยคบอกเล่า : ประธาน + **has** หรือ **have** + V3
(He has studied English for 3 hours.)
- ประโยคปฏิเสธ : ประธาน + **has not** หรือ **have not** + V3
(They have not played football yet.)
- ประโยคคำถาม : (Wh-Question ถ้ามี) + **has** หรือ **have** + ประธาน + V3.....?
(What have you cooked for breakfast?)

★ ตัวอย่าง กริยา 3 ช่อง พอสังเขป ★

V1	V2	V3
be	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt

V1	V2	V3
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

คำสั่งที่ 1 : ให้นักเรียน เติมคำว่า **since** หรือ **for** ลงไปในช่องว่างที่ขาดหายไป

For or since?



The Millers have been married fifty years.



He has been working twelve hours.



He has been sleeping the beginning of the class.



She hasn't stopped eating she arrived home.



They have been playing chess 8:00 AM.



This dog has not eaten last week.



Mr. Robinson has been cleaning the house three hours.



My aunt has been ill last Tuesday.



She hasn't slept a whole week.



Granny has been cooking a long time.



They have been saving money twelve years.



It has been raining yesterday.



They have been good friends elementary school.



He has been waiting ten minutes.



Tom is very happy dad retired.



They have been dating two years.

การใช้ **already** , **just** และ **yet** ในรูปประโยค **Present Perfect Tense**

การใช้ **already** (already แปลว่า แล้ว มักจะวางไว้หน้ากริยาแท้ ที่อยู่ในรูปกริยาช่องที่ 3 ในประโยค present perfect นั้น ๆ)

การใช้ **just** (just แปลว่า เพิ่ง มักจะวางไว้หน้ากริยาแท้ ที่อยู่ในรูปกริยาช่องที่ 3 ในประโยค present perfect นั้น ๆ)

การใช้ **yet** (yet แปลว่า แล้วหรือยัง หรือ แปลว่า ยังไม่...เลย มักจะปรากฏอยู่ในรูปประโยคคำถาม หรือรูปประโยคปฏิเสธ และมักจะวางไว้ท้ายสุดของประโยคเสมอ)

คำสั่งที่ 2 : ให้นักเรียน เลือก คำว่า for since just already และ yet เติมลงไปในช่องว่างให้ถูกต้อง

FOR, SINCE, JUST, ALREADY, YET

One

Fill in with for, since, just, already, yet

- 1.- My son went to the supermarket but he hasn't come back
- 2.- Leonard has made his bed but he hasn't called his girlfriend
- 3.- Miriam has lived in Morocco she was ten years old.
- 4.- We have met the new teacher at the high school.
- 5.- The waiter has brought me some coffee and biscuits.
- 6.- Have they visited London? No, they haven't gone there.
- 7.- That man has come late again. His boss is very angry with him.
- 8.- Has the girl lived in France five years? Yes, she arrived five years ago.
- 9.- The plane has flown twelve hours.
- 10.- The businessman has worked in the same office he was twenty-five years old.
- 11.- There has been many accidents on this road last year.
- 12.- John has performed the same play a long time.
- 13.- The woman hasn't sold her car, but she wants to sell it.
- 14.- I have known my boyfriend we were at primary school.



คำสั่งที่ 3 : จงเติมคำลงไปในช่องว่างให้สมบูรณ์



A. Complete the sentences using **present perfect**.

- I to France with my sister. (go)
- They interested in English for 5 years. (be)
- He a book and it very popular. (write) (become)
- He something to Andrea. (tell)
- How long you interested in Maths? (be)

B.

จงแต่งประโยคที่เป็นรูปปฏิเสธของ Present perfect Tense

1. read/ a newspaper/ yesterday

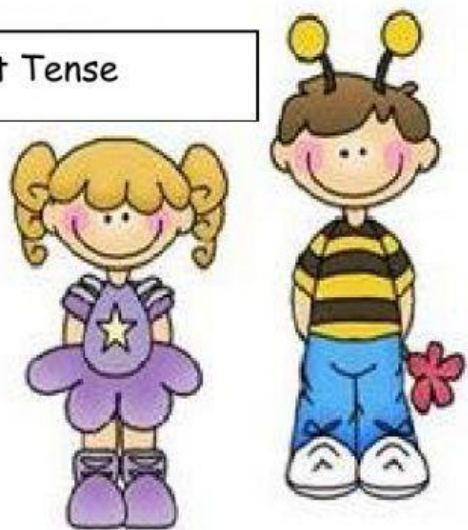
I haven't read a newspaper since yesterday.

2. have / a break/ this morning

3. travel / abroad / last summer

4. watch / TV/ last night

5. buy / a present / December



C. Fill in with **for** or **since**.

- ten years
- I was five
- 8 o'clock
- two hours
- ages
- Saturday



Have you ever ice-skating?

Yes, I have.

