

Present Perfect

Form: Subject + have/has + V.3

Usage

1. เหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีต (ที่ไม่ได้ระบุเวลาชัดเจน) และผลของการกระทำปรากฏอยู่ในปัจจุบัน

- I have bought a new car.
- Jenny has lost her telephone.

2. เหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีตและดำเนินต่อเนื่องมาจนถึงปัจจุบัน

- John has lived in London since he was three.
- I haven't talked to him for a few days.

หลักการใช้ since และ for

- Since (ตั้งแต่) + จุดเริ่มต้น
 - I have read this novel since 10 o'clock.
- For (เป็นเวลา) + ระยะเวลา
 - I have read this novel for three hours.

3. เหตุการณ์ที่เพิ่งเสร็จใหม่ๆ

- I have just finished my assignment.
- I have already phoned to Jim.

- Just (เพิ่งจะ)
"Would you like something to eat?" "No, I have just had dinner."
- Already (เรียบร้อยแล้ว)
"Is Judy coming to the cinema with us?" "No, she has already seen it."
- Yet (ยัง)
 - Has it stopped raining yet?
 - I haven't sent her an email yet.

4. ประสบการณ์ว่าเคย (ever) หรือ ไม่เคย (never) ทำอะไรในชีวิต

- "Have you ever been to Japan?" "No, I've never been there."
- I love this movie. It's the best movie I've seen.
- I've never driven a car before.
- This is the first time I have ridden an elephant.

Affirmative (ประโยคบอกเล่า)		
I/You/We/They	have ('ve)	bought.
He/She/It	has ('s)	studied.
Negative (ประโยคปฏิเสธ)		
I/You/We/They	have not (haven't)	bought.
He/She/It	has not (hasn't)	studied.
Question (ประโยคคำถาม)		
Have	I/you/we/they	bought?
Has	he/she/it	studied?

Exercise1: เติม for หรือ since

1. Jill has been in England _____ Monday.
2. Jill has been in London _____ three days.
3. My aunt has lived in Australia _____ 20 years.
4. Margaret is in her office. She has been there _____ 8 o'clock.
5. India has been an independent country _____ 1947.
6. The bus is late. We've been waiting _____ 20 minutes.
7. Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty _____ many years.
8. Mike has been ill _____ a long time. He has been in hospital October.
9. The house is very dirty. We haven't cleaned it _____ ages.
10. We've known each other _____ we were at school.

Exercise 2: Complete with the present perfect tense.

1. Here's your book. Pete _____ (return) it.
2. Please wait. They _____ (not finish) yet.
3. _____ (you/change) the color of your hair?
4. She _____ (not send) us an invitation to her party.
5. We _____ (use) this recipe for chocolate cake many times.
6. _____ (you/ever/see) a ghost?
7. It _____ (just/stop) raining.
8. I _____ (never/ hear) such a stupid joke before.
9. _____ (they/forget) your phone number?
10. She _____ (pay) the bill.

Exercise 3: Circle the correct answer.

1. Jessica has (never/ever) been to Hong Kong.
2. Have they had answer (yet/just)?
3. Emma's (already/yet) washed the dishes.
4. Has William (never/ever) forgotten your birthday before?
5. George? Oh, he's (just/yet) left!
6. We haven't found anything (so far/already).

ความแตกต่างระหว่าง have gone และ have been แปลว่า ไป
have gone แสดงว่ายังอยู่นั้น

Emma is away on holiday. She has gone to Korea.

(เธอยังอยู่เกาหลี หรือ อยู่ระหว่างเดินทางไปเกาหลี)

have been แสดงว่าไปแล้วกลับมาแล้ว

Emma is back home from holiday now. She has been to Brazil.

เธอได้ไปบราซิล (ไปมาแล้วตอนนี้ก็กลับมาแล้ว)

Complete with 'have gone' or 'have been' in the correct form.

1. Mike is on holiday. He _____ to Italy.

2. Anne isn't here at the moment. She _____ to the shop to get a newspaper.

3. "Are you going to the bank?" No, I _____ already _____ to the bank.

4. We _____ never _____ to the United State, but we'd love to go.

5. Peter's carrying dozens of bags. I think he _____ to the supermarket.