



โครงการติวเข้มภาษาอังกฤษ
MU GRAD TEST(Computer Based)
สำหรับลูกจ้างคณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล

(หลักสูตรเร่งรัด 30 ชั่วโมง)

A woman with long dark hair, wearing a white strapless top and a brown skirt, stands on the left. A man with a headband and a patterned garment stands on the right. They are both looking towards each other. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with trees and other people.

อย่าลืมสมัครสอบ **MU Grad Test**

ก่อนวันที่ **16** มิ.ย. และส่งผลคะแนนสอบ
อย่างช้าสุดไม่เกินวันที่ **29** มิ.ย. ได้ที่

คุณศรุต sarut.kas@mahidol.ac.th

Suchada.suw@mahidol.ac.th

Verb Forms and Tenses

Simple Present

(verb) + (s or es - if using the 3rd person)

Past Present Future

You study English.
She studies English.

Present Continuous

(am / is / are) + (present participle)

Past Present Future

You are studying English right now.

Present Perfect

(has / have) + (past participle)

Past Present Future

You have studied English at some time in the past.

Present Perfect Continuous

(has / have) + (been) + (present participle)

Past Present Future

You have been studying English for three years and you may continue studying English.

Simple Past

(verb) + (ed) or irregular

Past Present Future

You studied English yesterday.

Past Continuous

(was / were) + (present participle)

Past Present Future

You were studying English when the telephone rang.

Past Perfect

(had) + (past participle)

Past Present Future

You had studied English at some point in time before you came to class.

Past Perfect Continuous

(had) + (been) + (present participle)

Past Present Future

You had been studying English for two years before you came to class.

Simple Future

(will) + (verb)
(am / is / are) + (going to) + (verb)

Past Present Future

You will study English in the future.
You are going to study English in the future.

Future Continuous

(will) + (be) + (present participle)
(am / is / are) + (going to) + (be) + (present participle)

Past Present Future

You will be studying English for the next two years.
You are going to be studying English for the next two years.

Future Perfect

(will) + (have) + (past participle)
(am / is / are) + (going to) + (have) + (past participle)

Past Present Future

You will have studied English for two years at some time in 2012.
You are going to have studied English for two years at some time in 2012.

Future Perfect Continuous

(will) + (have) + (been) + (present participle)
(am / is / are) + (going to) + (have) + (been) + (present participle)

Past Present Future

You will have been studying English for two years next Monday.
You are going to have been studying English for two years next Monday.

SINCE

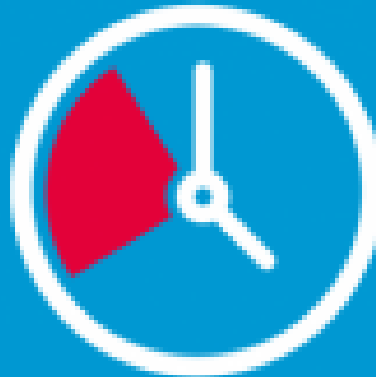


1990

2010

2016

6 YEARS



FOR

FOR - SINCE

I have been living in Japan **since** 2012.

since
2012

SINCE + starting point

(and continues until now)

FOR + duration of time

NOW

I have been living in Japan **for** 4 years.

for 4 years



FOR

+ period of time
+ number + time word

When we measure the duration of something or how long it lasts.

It has a start point and an end point and can be used in different tenses.

- I studied English in Ireland **for** 2 years.
- I will be there **for** around two months.
- We have been married **for** 14 years.

for ten minutes
for eight hours
for five days
for six months
for three years
for two centuries

FOR

SINCE

+ starting point
+ a time / a date

When something started in the past and continues until now.

Since is mostly used in the present perfect and perfect progressive tense.

- He hasn't eaten **since** 7 o'clock.
- I have been working here **since** June.
- We have been married **since** 2002.

since 8 o'clock
since Monday
since February
since 1982
since I left school
since the end of last century

SINCE

Complete the following sentences with FOR or SINCE !

11. It hasn't rained **SINCE** June.
12. We have been married **FOR** 12 years now.
13. I've known John **FOR** a very long time.
14. We have known each other **SINCE** high school.
15. They have had this car **SINCE** 2008.
16. She has been very ill **FOR** several days.
17. We haven't seen her **SINCE** this morning.
18. This jacket is very old. I have had it **FOR** ages.
19. He hasn't eaten anything **SINCE** this morning.
20. It has been hot **SINCE** May.



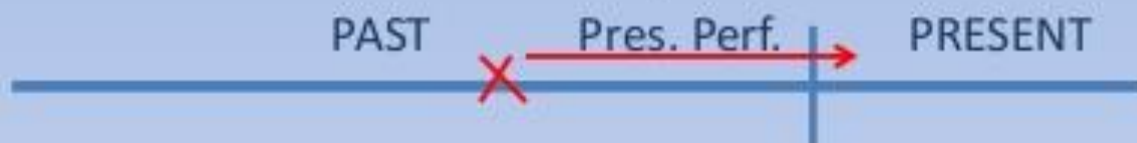
Yet?

Already?

Just?

PRES. PERFECT (have/has + participle)

We use this tense for actions which started in the past and have a result or consequences in the present:



- * I ***have studied*** German for a year
- * Tom ***hasn't defeated*** Jerry for years.
- * ***Have*** you ***seen*** the last Brad Pitt's film?

There are 2 possibilities to get the participle:

Regular verbs: by adding **-d** or **-ed**

Irregular verbs: **3rd column** of the list of irregular verbs

EVER

* *Have you ever ridden a motorbike?*

(INT.: you want to know if something has happened = BEFORE THE VERB)

NEVER

* *I have never climbed the Mont Blanc*

(NEG. meaning: you say that something hasn't happened = BEFORE THE VERB)

ALREADY

* I *have already finished* the English task

(AFF.: you have done the task sooner than expected = BEFORE THE VERB)

JUST

- Sue *has just left* to school

(AFF.: she left a few seconds or minutes ago = BEFORE THE VERB)

STILL

* They still haven't woken up

(NEG.: the action hasn't happened for the moment = BEFORE THE AUX.)

YET

* Peter hasn't asked me out yet

(NEG.: the action hasn't happened for the moment = AT THE END OF THE SENT.)

* Has John split up with his girlfriend yet?

(INT.: you want to know if the action has happened = AT THE END OF THE SENT.)

FOR

- * I *have lived* in Cantabria for ten years.
- * John *hasn't phoned* Susan for six months.

FOR is used for periods of time (the duration of the action).

SINCE

- * John *has gone* running every morning since June.
- * Ronaldo *has played* for Real Madrid since 2009.

SINCE: a point of time (when the action started).

	POSITION	SENTENCE	MEANING
EVER	Before the V	AFF./INT.	The best seen or want to know
NEVER	Before the V	NEG.	Not done
ALREADY	Before the V	AFF.	Done
JUST	Before the V	AFF.	Done a moment ago
STILL	Before the AUX	NEG.	Not done
YET	At the end	NEG./INT.	Not done or want to know
	MEANING		MEANING
FOR	Periods of time	SINCE	A point of time

EXAMPLES:

DONE



I've already cleaned my room
She has already sent the mail



PLAN
TO DO



I haven't cleaned my room yet.
She hasn't sent the mail yet.
Have you finished your work yet?.



RECENTLY



I've just cleaned my room.
She has just sent the mail.

DONE



Just, yet, still, already

- ◆ JUST → used only with present perfect and it means 'a short time ago'
Ex: Mike has just called. Can you ring him back please?
- ◆ YET → used to talk about something expected to happen. It means 'at any time up to now'. It is used in questions and negatives at the end of the sentence.
Ex: I haven't finished my homework yet.
- ◆ STILL → used to talk about something that hasn't finished, especially when we expected it to finish earlier.
Ex: You promised to give me the report yesterday and you still haven't finished it.
- ◆ ALREADY → used to say that something has happened early.
Ex: I've already spent my salary and it's 2 weeks before pay day.

Complete the sentences with one of the following words : JUST , ALREADY, YET, EVER, NEVER, STILL

15. Bob **STILL** hasn't phoned me yet. I am starting to get nervous.
16. Have you **EVER** eaten porridge ?
17. We have **ALREADY** seen this film, but we'll watch it again.
18. Sue has **JUST** come back from her holiday in Greece. She's got a wonderful tan.
19. Have you finished your exams , **YET**?
20. I have **NEVER** been to Turkey but I would love to go.
21. They haven't installed my phone **YET**.
22. Has she **EVER** worked in a restaurant?
23. The books I ordered **STILL** haven't arrived . Where are they ?
24. I have **ALREADY** visited Rome, but it would be nice to go there again .
25. He **STILL** hasn't found his keys. He's been looking for them the whole morning.
26. They have **JUST** arrived from a long journey to Australia.
27. Has your lesson started **YET**?
28. I have **ALREADY** done my homework, so I guess I can play outside with my friends.

FUTURE TENSES

WILL (FUT. SIMPLE)

- Predictions (we don't know):

*We **'ll travel***

to Mars in 20 years.

- Sudden decisions:

I'm hungry!

*I **'ll make** a sandwich.*

- Offerings:

*- **Will** you **have** something to drink?*

- No thanks,

*I **won't have** anything.*

BE GOING TO

- Plans & intentions (an idea for the future):

*I **'m going to meet** my friends.*

(but I haven't phoned them yet)

- Evident predictions (something we know):

*We **are going to have** a baby in 2 months.*

Look at the sky!

*It **'s going to rain** in a few minutes.*

PRES. CONTIN.

- Arrangements: planned actions at a specific time (your intention or plan has been arranged):

*I **'m meeting***

my friends at seven.

*We **'re having** a birthday party.*

PRES. SIMPLE

- future events at a specific time (timetables or schedules):

*The plane **takes land** at 11:40.*

*We **leave** to Edimburgh at nine.*

WILL

Rapid Decision

- I'm thirsty. I think I **will** buy a drink.

Offer

- That looks heavy. I **will** help you with it.

Promise

- Don't worry, I **won't** tell anyone.

Threat

- If you don't stop, I **will** tell your mother.

Refusal

won't = will not

- She **won't** listen to anything I say.

GOING TO

Prior Plan

= The decision was made before the moment of speaking.

- I'm **going to** the beach next weekend with my friends.

Evidence / Signs

= When there are signs that something is likely to happen.

- My stomach hurts a lot and I think I **am going to** throw up.
- It's 70-0. They're **going to** win.

You can use both **Will** and **Going to** for making predictions.

- I think it **will** rain tomorrow. = - I think it **is going to** rain tomorrow.

COMPARE: **Are you busy this evening?**

- I haven't made any plans.

I think I **will** probably watch TV.

OR

I'm probably **going to** watch TV.

- Yes, I'm **going to** the movies.

Only **Going to** is possible because this is a prior plan.

Will and **going to** are both possible here. We are "predicting" what will happen because nothing is planned.

In spoken English **Going to** is often pronounced as "**gonna**"

1. I **saw** a great film yesterday.
2. **Have you ever bought** a new car?
3. I **met** him last Monday.
4. The band **was playing** while I **was writing**.
5. She **bought** the new car in 2005
6. Her mother **has been living** in Victoria for the past five years.
7. They **had already been** in Germany when we arrived a few days ago.
8. **Are you planning** to get married?
9. I **haven't had** so much fun since I was a kid.
10. When I got up I **looked** out of the window and **saw** that it **was raining**.

11. Janet **had been working** for Smith and Brothers before she came to work for us.

12. I **have seen** three movies so far this week.

13. How long **have you been** waiting for me?

14. I **flew** over Loch Ness last week. - **Did you see** the Loch Ness monster?

15. I'm afraid I'm not hungry. I **have already eaten**.

16. Peter **was playing** football in the afternoon when he got the call.

17. "What **were you doing** between 9 and 12 yesterday morning", the detective said.

18. He kept looking at her, wondering where he **had seen** her before.

19. The doctor's waiting room was full of people. Some **were reading** a magazine, a woman **was knitting** and a child **was playing** with a doll. Suddenly the door **opened** and a nurse **came** out

20. Travelling **has become** much easier and more comfortable in the past hundred years.

21. I ***have been baking*** cake. That's why my hands are full of flour.
22. When I first ***came*** to this house it ***was*** quite a noisy area.
23. He twisted his ankle while he ***was skiing***.
24. ***Do you ever lock*** the doors before you leave the house?
25. My best friend and I ***have known*** each other for 15 years.
26. Jack usually ***smokes*** but he ***doesn't smoke*** when his father comes.
27. ***Have you had*** breakfast yet? – Yes I had together with Sue at 7.
28. I ***did*** this kind of work when I was a small boy.
29. He ***was reading*** the paper when his wife ***came*** home.
30. He ***has been speaking*** for an hour now. I'll be finished soon.

31. How long **have you know** John and Maria?- We met the couple over thirteen years ago
32. He **had been living** in Oxford for two years and when his mother died he moved to London.
33. After Harry **had finished** his work he **called** Jude from the office.
34. You **have been doing** your homework for two hours. Haven't you finished yet?
35. He always **goes** to the supermarket alone, but today he **is taking** his son with him.
36. He never **works** in the evening, only on Sundays.
37. I **have never been** to South America but I have been to New York several times.
38. **Has anyone seen** Jean? – No, she probably went to her friend's place.
39. I **went** to the bank yesterday but when I got there it was closed.
40. She **has been** in school all day.

41. Lee ***has been*** late every day since Tuesday.

42. Herbert's father ***has never forgotten*** his son's birthday

43. I ***didn't finish*** my report because I had a problem with my computer.

1. Please could you see Mr. Thomson as soon as your performance review meeting -----?

(A) will end

(B) ends

(C) will be ending

(D) will have ended

2. Carl apologizes for not being available when you called, but he ----- an important client.

(A) had visited

(B) visited

(C) was visiting

(D) had been visiting

3. The service in the hotel restaurant was so bad that I ----- to complain to the manager.

(A) am deciding

(B) decide

(C) decided

(D) was decided

4. The new packaging machine we bought recently ----- down three times already.

(A) was breaking

(B) had broken

(C) is breaking

(D) has broken

5. The meeting ----- at three o'clock, so we must hurry if we want to be there in time.

(A) starts

(B) started

(C) was starting

(D) has started

6. Exactly how long ----- worked as a senior accounting clerk for this company?

(A) have you

(B) did you

(C) are you

(D) will you

7. After being discharged from the hospital, our president Mr. Liu ----- taking a long break.

(A) will

(B) is going to

(C) will be

(D) will have

8. ----- sign for the package that arrived this morning?

(A) Have you

(B) Did you

(C) Were you

(D) Are you

9. We felt excited about the trip to Mexico,
as we had never ----- to Latin America.

(A) been

(B) went

(C) gone

(D) to go

10. By the time the shareholders read the annual report, our sales ----- by one-third.

(A) will fall

(B) will have fallen

(C) is falling

(D) had fallen