A young reporter was tipped off about a murder, so he called for a company car, leaped in and gave the address to the driver. When he arrived at the scene of the crime, a crowd had gathered. Asking bystanders what had happened, the reporter interviewed several neighbors of the murder victim, and some bereaved family members. Then he stepped up to a man who had been gravely watching the activities.

"Are you a neighbor?" asked the reporter.
"No," said the man.
"A member of the family?"
"No. not related."
"What is your connection with the victim?"
"None."
"Then why are you here?"
Because I’m the driver who brought you here."

: David Biggs in The Argus, Cape Town. Reader Digest.
When he arrived at the scene of the crime, a crowd had gathered.

Asking bystanders what had happened, the reporter interviewed several neighbors of the murder victim.

Past Perfect Tense

The verb form of Past Perfect Tense is

had + 3rd person singular past participle

I had gone home.

We had been in Chiangmai.

You had broken into my house.

The Johnsons had broken into your house.

The Johnsons had broken into my house.
### Past Perfect Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3tJ'U6-:J</th>
<th>Past Perfect Tense</th>
<th>3tJ'U6-:J</th>
<th>Past Perfect Tense</th>
<th>3tJ'U6-:J</th>
<th>Past Perfect Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I had gone home.</td>
<td>I had not gone home.</td>
<td>Had I gone home?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You had been in Chiangmai</td>
<td>You had not been in Chiangmai.</td>
<td>Had you been in Chiangmai?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She had sold her car.</td>
<td>She had not sold her car.</td>
<td>Had she sold her car?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They had broken into my house.</td>
<td>They had not broken into my house.</td>
<td>Had they broken into my house?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Learn new Vocabulary

**Past Perfect Tense**

- I had to go home.
- You had not been in Chiangmai.
- She had sold her car.
- They had not broken into my house.

### หมายเหตุ

1. **Past Perfect Tense** เป็นไม้ดิ่งยาว ที่มี 3 ปัจจัยคือที่ ที่ 3
   - ตัวอย่าง I had not gone home.

2. **Past Perfect Tense** เป็นไม้ดิ่งยาว ที่มี 3 ปัจจัยคือที่ ที่ 3
   - ตัวอย่าง Had I gone home?

### Practice

- When I arrived at the party, Tom had already gone home.
  (เมื่อฉันมาถึงที่งานดี๋ง ทอมก็ได้กลับบ้านไปแล้ว)

- When I had written the letter, I went to the post office.
  (เมื่อฉันเขียนจดหมายเสร็จ ฉันก็ไปที่ไปรษณีย์)

- When I got home, I found that someone had broken into my apartment and had stolen my necklace.
  (เมื่อฉันกลับบ้าน ฉันพบว่ามีคนขโมยเงินในออฟฟิศและขโมยจี้ทองคำไปแล้ว)
He didn’t leave the house until he had checked that all the windows were closed.
(เขายังไม่ออกจากบ้าน จนกระทั่งค้นชุดประตูและWindowsจนหน้าต่างปิดเรียบร้อย)
We left as soon as we had finished dinner.
(เราออกไปทันทีที่เรารับประทานอาหารเสร็จ)
I had finished my report before I went shopping.
(ฉันทำรายงานเสร็จก่อนที่จะออกไปซื้อของ)

She said she had posted the letter on Monday.
(เธอบอกว่าเธอส่งจดหมายไปแล้วเมื่อวันจันทร์)

I thought I had bought a new film, but I couldn’t find it.
(ฉันคิดว่านี้ซื้อหนังใหม่มา แต่ฉันไม่พบ)

Jack told me that he had taken the test twice.
(เจ็คนั้นบอกฉันว่าเขาทดสอบสองครั้ง)
1. We were good friends. We ______ each other for a long time.
   1. knew  
   2. had been knowing
   X had known  
   4. were knowing
2. John was no longer there. He ______ away.
   1. went  
   2. had been going
   3. was going  
   X had gone
3. While the farmers ______ crops, a windstorm ______.
   1. had planted, struck  
   2. planted, were struck
   3. plants, strikes  
   X were planting, struck
4. He rarely ______ class.
   1. has attended  
   2. attends
   3. is attending  
   4. will attend
5. When I arrived, Tom ______ out.
   1. goes  
   2. had just gone
   3. is going  
   4. had been going
6. We went to the cinema late. The film ______.
   X had already begun  
   2. began
   3. had been beginning  
   4. would begin
7. When I went to see them, they ______ their dinner.
   1. finished  
   2. would finish
   X had already finished  
   4. had been finishing
8. Jack is a tennis instructor, but currently he ______ clothes.
   1. was selling  
   2. sold
   X is selling  
   4. has sold
9. The car ______ down before he reached home.
   1. broke  
   2. had broken
   3. had been breaking  
   4. was breaking
10. She wasn’t very good at tennis because she ________ it before.
   1. did not play    x had never played
   2. was not playing  4. would not play

Who have you gone to the movies to?
   1. Then he stepped up to a man who had been gravely watching the activities.
   2. The playground was wet; it had been raining all the morning.
   3. He couldn’t stand up. He had been drinking all day.
   4. I was tired. I had been cutting wood all day.

From your context, you have just arrived. Be sure to identify the actions of the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

**Past Perfect Continuous Tense**

The rules for the Past Perfect Continuous Tense are:

had + been + verb + ing

Here are the rules for using Past Perfect Continuous Tense in the context of the statements in the previous example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Past Perfect Continuous Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>had been</td>
<td>drinking</td>
<td>had been drinking all day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>had been</td>
<td>cutting wood</td>
<td>had been cutting wood all day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>had been</td>
<td>crying</td>
<td>had been crying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>had been</td>
<td>fighting</td>
<td>had been fighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John/He/She/It</td>
<td>had been</td>
<td>drinking</td>
<td>had been drinking all day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Johnsons/They</td>
<td>had been</td>
<td>fighting</td>
<td>had been fighting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Past Perfect Continuous Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Thai</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Thai</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I had been drinking all day.</td>
<td>ฉันเคยรับประทานทุกวัน</td>
<td>I had not been drinking all day.</td>
<td>ฉันไม่เคยรับประทานทุกวัน</td>
<td>Had I been drinking all day?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You had been cutting wood all day.</td>
<td>คุณเคยตัดไม้ทุกวัน</td>
<td>You had not been cutting wood all day.</td>
<td>คุณไม่เคยตัดไม้ทุกวัน</td>
<td>Had you been cutting wood all day?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It had been raining all morning.</td>
<td>ฝนตกทั้งเช้า</td>
<td>It had not been raining all morning.</td>
<td>ฝนไม่ตกทั้งเช้า</td>
<td>Had it been raining all morning?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They had been fighting.</td>
<td>พวกเขาเคยสู้กันตลอด</td>
<td>They had not been fighting.</td>
<td>พวกเขาไม่เคยสู้กันตลอด</td>
<td>Had they been fighting?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
1. **Past Perfect Simple Tense** คือ *had* ไม่ใช่หลังจาก *had*
   ตัวอย่าง: I had not been raining all morning.

2. **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** คือ *had* ไปก่อน *be* ประการ
   ตัวอย่าง: Had I been drinking all day?

### Example

He looked filthy. He had been sleeping under bridge for a month, and had been drinking far too much.

(เขาดูยุ่งมาก มีอาการที่เกิดขึ้นต่อเนื่องกัน ไม่ให้เข้าคลอด ณ ช่วงเวลา หนึ่งในอดีต ผ่านมา

He had been drinking far too much.

(เขาดื่มมาก เนื่องจากได้ตื่นมาในเวลานั้น และดื่มแต่เหยื่อนมาก เกินไป)
I was very tired when I arrived home. I had been working hard all day.

The football match had to be stopped. They had been playing for half an hour when there was a terrible storm.

John had been smoking for 30 years when he finally gave it up.

แบบฝึกหัดที่ 2

1. Tom was feeling very tired; he_________hard all day.
   1. studied
   2. was studying
   3. had been studying
   4. would study

2. The play________by the time they________.
   1. began, arrived
   2. had already begun, arrived
   3. will begin, will arrive
   4. has already begun, arrive

3. Mary fainted; she________in the sun too long.
   1. stayed
   2. would stay
   3. had been staying
   4. was staying

4. The baby________for half an hour when his mother came.
   1. had been crying
   2. was crying
   3. cried
   4. would cry

5. The orchestra________for about ten minutes when the audience began shouting.
   1. would play
   2. played
   3. was playing
   4. had been playing

6. I________for 20 minutes when I knew that I came to a wrong place.
   1. would wait
   2. was waiting
   3. waited
   4. had been waiting
7. Tom was leaning against the wall, out of breath. He_______.
   1. would run 2. ran
   3. was running 4. had been running
8. As soon as the candidate_______ to speak, everyone_______.
   1. begins, applauds 2. will begin, has applauded
   3. began, applauded 4. is speaking, has applauding
9. We_______ for about an hour when a car stopped and the driver offered us a lift.
   1. walked 2. were walking
   3. had been walking 4. would walk
10. He_______ himself as he_______.
    1. cuts, shaved 2. cut, was shaving
    3. has cut, has shaved 4. will cut, will shave

ภาคคำพพท์ (Vocabulary)

จากอนุกรม ขอบกิศีตามชื่อของคำพพท์ (Part of Speech) ความหมาย (Meaning) และการใช้ (Usage) ตั้งต่อไปนี้

ชีนิดองคำพพท์ (Part of Speech)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ชื่อ</th>
<th>คำพพท์</th>
<th>รูปแบบคำพพท์</th>
<th>ความหมาย</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reporter</td>
<td>report</td>
<td>reported</td>
<td>reportedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murder</td>
<td>murder</td>
<td>murderous</td>
<td>murderously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murderer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scene</td>
<td></td>
<td>scenic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crime</td>
<td></td>
<td>criminal</td>
<td>criminally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ไม่ทราบ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>คำ</th>
<th>ความหมาย</th>
<th>ตัวอย่างประโยค (\text{Usage})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crowd</td>
<td>กลุ่มคน</td>
<td>Everybody is worried about the rising number of murders in Los Angeles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bystander</td>
<td>ผู้รับฟัง</td>
<td>He was dismissed from a well-known company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interviewer</td>
<td>ผู้สื่อสาร</td>
<td>He is a reporter from a Chicago newspaper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interview</td>
<td>ค้นคว้า</td>
<td>The police were tipped off about gun shots heard in the building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neighbor</td>
<td>บ้านใกล้</td>
<td>Everybody is worried about the rising number of murders in Los Angeles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>victim</td>
<td>ผู้ถูกฆ่า</td>
<td>He was dismissed from a well-known company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bereavement</td>
<td>การสูญเสีย</td>
<td>Everybody is worried about the rising number of murders in Los Angeles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activity</td>
<td>อนุรักษ์</td>
<td>He was dismissed from a well-known company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activist</td>
<td>ผู้มีส่วนร่วม</td>
<td>Everybody is worried about the rising number of murders in Los Angeles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relation</td>
<td>ความสัมพันธ์</td>
<td>He was dismissed from a well-known company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connection</td>
<td>ความรู้สึก</td>
<td>Everybody is worried about the rising number of murders in Los Angeles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. scene (n.): สถานที่ที่เกิดเหตุ
   synonym: site, location
   Ex. Two thieves carrying shotguns were seen running away from the scene of the crime.

6. crime (n.): อาชญากรรม, การกระทำล่าสุดที่ผิดกฎหมาย
   Ex. The number of serious crimes risen by sixty percent last year.

7. crowd (n.): ผูเผื่อน
   synonym: assemblage
   Ex. The crowd gathered in front of Government House.

8. bystander (n.): คนที่ดูเห็นผ่านไปไม่มา
   synonym: passerby
   Ex. Many curious bystanders were watching the burning building.

9. interview (v.): ทำรายการ
   Ex. The prime minister was interviewed by many newspapers.

10. neighbor (n.): เพื่อนบ้าน
    Ex. Do you know the neighbors around your house?

11. victim (n.): เศียบ ผู้เคราะห์ร้าย
    synonym: sufferer
    Ex. The poor victim was taken to hospital.

12. bereaved (adj.): ที่สูญเสีย
    synonym: anguished
    Ex. He tried to comfort the bereaved families.

13. activity (n.): กิจกรรม
    Ex. The beautiful girls in the beauty contest had to do many activities together.

14. related (adj.): ชึงเกี่ยวข้อง
    synonym: associated
    Ex. Physics is closely related to mathematics.

15. connection (n.): ความเกี่ยวข้อง
    synonym: link
    Ex. She has denied any connection to the bombing.
1. Tom is a famous ______ ; he writes about news events for radio and television.
   1. news reader  
   2. newspaper man  
   3. reporter  
   4. columnist
2. The young man was arrested for committing ______.
   1. slaughter  
   2. murder  
   3. killing  
   4. suicide
3. The export ______ sends its goods abroad.
   1. import  
   2. shop  
   3. school  
   4. company
4. The ______ in front of the building blocked the fireman from entering inside.
   1. crown  
   2. crowd  
   3. cloud  
   4. clown
5. The vendors sold their goods to the ______ who walked past them.
   1. passengers  
   2. bystanders  
   3. people  
   4. All are correct

1. They are related because ______.
   1) they are pessimistic  
   2) they love the same women  
   3) they are interested in the same things  
   4) they have the same parents
2. Somsri and I are neighbors; ______.
   1) we used to study in the same school  
   2) we stay in the same house  
   3) she lives next door to me  
   4) we have a good friendship
3. The reporter wanted to interview that boxing champion, but ________.
   1) he was friendly
   2) he was too tired to talk
   3) he had no money
   4) he was glad

4. His company has connections with a number of Japanese firms; ________.
   1) he dislikes the Japanese
   2) he has many Japanese friends
   3) he always goes to the States
   4) he uses only dollars

5. He committed a crime, so ________.
   1) everybody respected him
   2) nobody knew
   3) he was promoted
   4) he was arrested

แบบฝึกหัดทดสอบความเข้าใจ

จงตอบคำถามดังต่อไปนี้เพื่อทดสอบความเข้าใจเนื้อเรื่องในอนุภาข้างต้น

1. Why did the young reporter go to the scene of the crime?
   1. Because he was excited.
   2. Because he was curious.
   3. Because the driver took him there.
   4. Because he had to report about a murder.

2. What did he do then?
   1. He walked around.
   2. He interviewed many people about what had happened.
   3. He tried to talk to people.
   4. He sat down quietly.
3. Whom did he interview?
   1. Bystanders
   2. Neighbors
   3. Some bereaved family member  
   4. 2 & 3 are correct

4. Who was the last man that he interviewed?
   1. Bystanders
   2. Neighbors
   3. Family members
   4. The driver

5. Why did he ask this man?
   1. Because he was excited.
   2. Because he was not an expert.
   3. Because he wanted to get some information.
   4. Because he didn’t remember the driver who took him there.