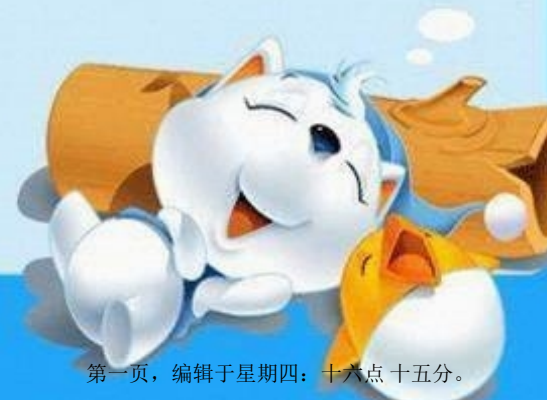


现在完成时态

The Present Perfect Tense



• 构成: 助动词have/has + 过去分词

1. **肯定句** 现在完成时的肯定句式是“have (has) + 过去分词”。该句式中的have或has是助动词，has用于第三人称单数，其它人称一律用have。

eg. He has eaten supper.

They have eaten supper.

eg. Has he eaten supper?

eg. He hasn't eaten supper

现在完成时态的分类

- 用法一、
- 1. 表过去发生的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果，
(强调结果现在还存在)
- -- It's so dark.
- -- Someone has turned off the light.
 - (有人刚把灯关了, 对现在造成的结果是: 现在很黑)
- I have just had my breakfast. (对现在的影响: 不饿)
- Has he had his breakfast?
Yes, he has.
When did he have his breakfast?
He had breakfast at 6:00.

通常与表示包括现在在内的时间副词 **just** (谓语动词之前) (刚刚), **already** (已经(肯定句)), **before, yet** (一般疑问(句末): 已经; 否定句: 还) **never, ever** (疑问句) **twice recently**(近来) 等状语连用

① I have never heard of that before.

② Have you ever ridden a horse?

③ She has already finished the work.

④ { Have you milked the cow yet?

Yes, I have done that already.

⑤ I've just finished my homework.

⑥ He has not come yet.

Exercises

- 1. I **have had** _____ (have) lunch already.
- 2. **Has** _____ the train **arrived** _____ (arrive) yet?
has _____ **been** _____
- 3. Tom _____ never _____ (be) to China.
has _____ **seen** _____
- 4. The twin **saw** _____ just _____ (see) my father.
have _____ **ridden** _____
- 5. The twins _____ (see) my father just now.
- 6. _____ you ever _____ (ride) a horse?
Never.

7. Have you cleaned (clean) the room?

Yes, we have done (do) that already.

When did you do (do) it?

We did (do) it an hour ago.

8. Has he seen (see) this film yet? No.

When will he see (see) it?

He will see it tomorrow.

9. How many times have you come (come) here?

Once.

• 用法二:

表示过去已经开始，持续到现在的动作或状态，也可以表示一直持续到现在并可能还将持续下去。

A 动词使用延续性动词。

B 和表时间段的时间状语连用。

常与for或since引导的时间连用so far, up to/till now, in the last/past+一段时间, all one's life, by now, these days, for two years、since 1984、since he came here

I haven't seen her these days.

She has learnt English for 3 years/since 3 years ago.

They have lived here since 1990.

What has happened to the USA in the last 350 years?

注 意:

(1) since + 一段时间 + ago = for + 时间段;

since two weeks ago = for two weeks;

I have kept the library book for a week. =

I have kept the library book since a week ago.

(2) since + 时间点 = for + 时间段

since 2000 = for 7 years

(3) since + 从句 (常用一般过去时)

The Greens **have lived** in Beijing **since** they **moved** to Beijing from Paris

(4) It is /has been + 一段时间 + since 从句.

自从某事发生已有一段时间了。 It is /has been two years since my brother joined the army.

一、用for和since填空。

for three hours

for a week

since three o'clock

for a long time

for two days

since 1997

since yesterday
afternoon

for two weeks

since I came here

since three years
ago

since last Sunday

since last month

Have a try

用for和since填空

1. They have been learning Chinese since they came to China.
2. I haven't seen her for a long time.
3. He has been living here since 2001.
4. She has been doing her homework for two hours.
5. It's 5 years since we left school.
6. – How long has Mary been a teacher?
– Since two years ago.

三、非延续性动词与现在完成时

短暂性动词在肯定句、疑问句中不能与时间段连用，这些动词是：**become, begin, buy, borrow, arrive, come, die, fall, finish, get to know, go, join, leave, marry**等。为了表述这种意思，我们常用相应的延续性动词**have, keep**等来代替非延续性动词。

他入党五年了。 **He joined the Party five years ago .**

——**He has been in the Party for five years.**

——**He has been a Party member for five years.**

——**it is five years since he joined the Party**

电影开始五分钟了。 **The film began five minutes ago.**

——**The film has been on for five minutes.**

——**It is five minutes since the film began**

常见非延续性动词和延续性动词的转变

- **第一类：动词** → **be + adj.**
- die → **be dead** → **be over**
- open/close → **be open/closed**
- fall ill/asleep → **be ill/asleep**
- marry sb/get married to → **be married to**
- **第二类：动词** → **be + 介词.**
- start/begin → **be on**
- leave → **be away from**
- join → **be in/be a member of**

- **第三类：动词** → **另一个动词**
- buy → **have**
- borrow → **keep**
- get/begin to **持续性v.** → **持续性v.**
- become → **be**
- put on → **wear**
- eg.

- His father died 2 years ago.

→ His father *has been dead* for 2 years/since two years ago.

- The football match began at 9:00a. m.

→ The football match *has been on* since 9:00 a.m.

- The twins joined the army when they were 18 years old.

→ The twins *have been soldiers/ in the army, members of the army* since they were 18years old.

- My teacher left Nanjing 3 days ago.

→ My teacher *has been away from Nanjing* for 3 days/since 3 days ago.

巧记瞬间性动词的转换

“开始离去借来还， 出生入死买到家，
穿衣入睡要感冒， 开开关关变结束。”

1 begin	be on	6 return	be back
2 leave	be away from	7 join	be in
3 go	be off	8 die	be dead
4 borrow	keep	9 buy	have
5 come	be here	10 arrive	be here
10 reach	be here	11 put on	wear
Fall asleep	be asleep	13 catch a cold	have a cold
14 open	be open	15 close	be closed
16 become	be	17 end/finish	be over

close → be closed open → be open

The shop closed two hours ago. The shop _____
for _____.

2) The door opened at six in the morning. The door
_____ for six hours.

⑨ join the league / the Party / the army
→ be a league member / a Party member / a soldier
→ be a member of the league / the Party
→ be in the league / the Party / the army

1) He joined the league in 2002.

He _____ a _____ for two
years.

He _____ a _____ the _____ for two
years.

He _____ the league for two years.

2) My brother joined the army two years ago.

My brother _____ a _____ for _____
_____.

My brother _____ in _____ for two years.

- ; die → be dead; leave sp. → be away from sp.
fall asleep / get to sleep → be asleep;
finish / end → be over; marry → be
married;

2) He left Shanghai just now

- .He _____ _____ _____ Shanghai for five minutes.

3) My grandpa died in 2002.

- My grandpa _____ _____ _____ for _____
_____.

4) The meeting finished at six.

- The meeting _____ _____ _____ for six hours.

5) I got to sleep two hours ago .

- I _____ _____ _____ since _____
_____.

6) They married in 1990.

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