

Module 2 Experiences

Unit 3 Language in use

现在完成时(1)

一、概述

- 1.定义:表示在以前某个时间已经发生的行为或曾经做过的事情对目前有某种影响。
- 2.考点介绍:现在完成时的结构;现在完成时的标志词;过去分词的变化规则

二、现在完成时的句类及构成

句类	构成	举例
肯定句	主语 + have / has + 过去分词 + 其他.	I have had lunch. 我已经吃过午饭了。
否定句	主语 + have / has + not + 过去分词 + 其他.	I haven't had lunch. 我还没吃午饭。

句类	构成	举例
一般疑问句	Have / Has + 主语 + 过去分词 + 其他?	Have you had lunch? 你吃过午饭了吗?
特殊疑问句	疑问词 + have / has + 主语 + 过去分词 + 其他?	Where has he been? 他去哪里了?

三、现在完成时的用法

现在完成时表示过去发生的动作或经历的事情对现在造成的影响或结果, 句子中常带有 **ever, never, ... times, before** 等时间状语。如:

I have watched the football match. 我看过那场足球赛了。
(知道了比赛的过程和结果)

I have been to Beijing three times. 我去过北京3次。(去北京的经历)

四、过去分词的变化规则

1. 一般情况下, 在动词词尾直接加-ed。如

: **work**→**worked**, **play**→**played**

2. 以不发音的字母e结尾的动词, 在动词词尾直接加-d。

如: **close**→**closed**, **move**→**moved**

3. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词, 将y改为i, 再加-ed。如

: **carry**→**carried**, **study**→**studied**

4. 以重读闭音节结尾且词尾只有一个辅音字母的动词，
双写辅音字母，再加 **-ed**。 如

: stop→stopped, prefer→preferred

5. 不规则变化需单独记忆。 如

: do→done, go→gone, see→seen, wake→waken

专练

一、单项填空

(**A**) 1. —Mum, I want to see the famous talk show.

—What a pity! It _____ for a while.

A. has been over

B. was over

C. will be over

(**C**) 2. We _____ each other since 2021.

A. know

B. knew

C. have known

(**B**) 3. The famous writer _____ three books in the past two years.

A. writes B. has written C. wrote

(**A**) 4. —Have you ever been to Qingdao _____?

—Yes. I went there two months _____. It is a modern city.

A. before; ago B. ago; before

C. ago; ago

二、找出下列句子的错误,并在横线上进行更正

5. Bill has makes many friends so far.

makes改为made

6. How many time have you been to Shanghai?

time改为times

7. Sam has learnt English from five years.

from改为for

8. She has been to the library so she is not in her office.

been改为gone

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