

**Grammar**

Present perfect

**现在完成时**

**定义：**

**表示过去发生的动作对现在产生一定的影响。**

**结构：**

**have / has + done**

**用法：**

**(1) 已完成，动作发生在过去，但后果或影响至今仍然存在**

Your letter has just been received.

**(2) 未完成，动作开始在过去，一直持续到现在**

They have lived here for more than twenty years.

**(3)** **搭配现在完成时的时间状语**

already

yet

just

so far

never

ever

since

for

in the past

last few years

**(4)** S**ince**：**现在完成时 + since + 一般过去式/过去的时间状语**

He has taught English at this school since 1993.

I haven't seen him since three years ago.

Great changes have taken place in China since you left.

I've known my best friend since we were in high school.

**(5) 现在完成时和过去时区别**

**现在完成时**强调过去动作对现在的影响，不与具体过去时间状语连用；

**一般过去时**说的是过去发生的或已经结束了的动作，它和现在没有直接关系，即使事实上和现在有关系，说话时也不强调这种关系，而只是指出那个动作发生在过去某一时间。

到目前为止总次数用：现在完成时

强调某一次动作用：一般过去时

**练习**

1. --You have a nice watch.

--Thank you. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ it since I got married.

A. had B. bought C. have had D. have bought

2. How long have you \_\_\_\_ the motorbike?

A. bought B. had C. borrowed D. lent

3. --Where is Zhang?

--Oh, don't you know he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing to see his parents and he will be back tomorrow.

A. has gone B. has been C. had gone D. had been

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to New York, my hometown?.

A. Have...been B. Did...go C. Have...gone D. Are...going

5. -- He’s a native Shanghainese, isn’t he?

--Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ this city for 60 years so far.

A. has gone to B. has been to C. has gone in D. has been in

6．I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a letter from him since he left．

A．didn't receive B．haven't got C．didn't have D．haven't heard

7．—Where have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these days？

—I have to Dazhu with my friends．

A．been；gone B．been；been C．gone；been D．gone；gone

8．How long have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this book？

A．bought B．borrowed C．had D．lent

9．—Where's Peter？

—He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Nanjing．

A．is going B．has been C．has gone D．went

10．You've never seen such a wonderful film before，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ？

A．haven't you B．have you C．do you D．don't you

11．We have lived here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five years ago．

A．when B．since C．before D．after

12．—I have watched the game．

—When you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it？

A．have；watched B．do；watch C．did；watch D．will；watch

13．—How do you like Beijing, Mr Black？

—Oh，I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such a beautiful city.

A．don't visit B．didn't visit C．haven't visited D．hadn't visited

14．The old people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lonely at all since we began to visit them once a week.

A．don't feel B．hasn't felt C．haven't felt D．didn't feel

15．My grandfather\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the small town all his life．He always says he likes the town．

A．lived B．have lived C．has lived D．is living

16．Miss Brown \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Great Wall twice．

A．have been B．has been C．have gone D．has gone

17．His brother has been to Stone Forest twice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he came to Yunnan．

A．after B．before C．since D．for

18．His grandpa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for two years．

A．was died B．has been dead

C．was dead D．has died

19．—Have you ever\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Haikou？

—Yes，I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there with my family last August．

A．gone；went B．been；went

C．been；went to D．been；was in

20．His sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her hometown for three years. She'll return next year．

A．left B．has left

C．has been away D．has been away from