第2讲

完成时与完成进行时(二)





高中语法 完成进行时

完成进行时的构成

现在完成进行时

has

have

+ been +现在分词(working)

过去完成进行时

had

+ been +现在分词(working)

将来完成进行时

will have

+ been +现在分词(working)

注意:现在完成进行时主语为第三人称单数时,用has;在将来

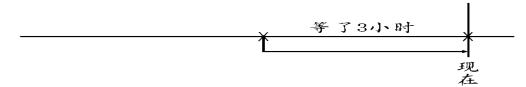
完成进行时中,shall用于主语为第一人称的情况。



Tammar 现在完成进行时的用法

表示从过去某时一直继续到现在的一个动作。这个动作一般会继续进行下去,或是到说话时结束,但强调到说话时为止一直在做的动作。

He has been waiting for three hours. 他已经等了三个小时了。



I have been studying English hard for many years. 多年来我一直在努力地学英语。 They have been talking about the book. 他们一直在谈论那本书。 My clothes are wet. I' ve been walking in the rain.

我的衣服湿了,我一直在雨中走。

注意: 只有持续性动词才能用于完成进行时。



Parishan 过去完成进行时的用法

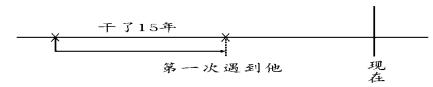
表示一个动作从过去某时开始,一直延续到另一个过去时间,此动作那时可能刚刚结束,也可能要延续下去。

When I got there, he had been waiting for me for half an hour.

当我到达那里时,他已等我半小时了。(动作不再延续)

When I first met him, he had been working in the factory for 15 years.

我第一次遇到他时,他已在那工厂干了15年了。(动作可能还要进行)



I had been studying for two hours before my friend came.

我朋友来时,我已学习两小时了。

By the time the war broke out, he had been living in the country for 30 years.

到战争爆发时,他在这个国家已住了30年。



Rammar 将来完成进行时的用法

表示将来某一时间前一直进行的动作,这一动作并有可能继续下去。

By the end of next year, I shall have been teaching here for three years.

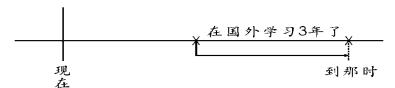
到明年底,我在这儿已教了3年书了。

I will have been working for two hours by the time you arrive.

当你到来时,我将已工作了两小时。

By then, he will have been studying abroad for three years.

到那时他就将在国外学习3年了。



注意:无论是过去完成进行时还是将来完成进行时,一般会有两个时间状语。



一 Frammar 时态构成一览表

英语的时态是一种动词形式。不同的时态用以表示不同的时间 与动作方式。从时间上看,动词说明动作的发生或状态的存在的时 间:**从方式上看**,动词说明动作是怎样发生的或状态是以怎样的方 式存在的。



Paria 时态构成一览表

现以动词work为例,将两讲中所涉及的13种时态列表如下:

动作方式时间	— 般	进行	完 成	完成进行
现 在	work(s)	am is are working	have worked	have been working has
过去	worked	was working were	had worked	had been working
将来	shall work will	shall be working will	shall have will worked	shall have been will working
过去将来	would work			



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一般说来:

要强调该完成的动作对目前的影响及结果,用现在完成时;

强调动作从过去开始一直延续到现在,用现在完成进行时。

She has been writing letters since 6 o' clock this morning and has written five up to now.

从今天早晨6点起她一直在写信,到现在为止她已写了5封信。

I have studied English for ten years. 我学英语10年了。(时间跨度)

I have been studying English for ten years. 10年来我一直在学英语。

(强调动作的延续)



Tammar 现在完成时与现在完成进行时的比较

We have lived here for exactly ten years.

我们在这儿正好住了10年。(强调动作的结束)

We' ve been living here for ten years.

我们在这儿已住了10年。(强调动作的延续)

注意:只有持续性动词才能用于现在完成进行时。





Tammar 过去完成时与过去完成进行时的比较

By evening she **had read** the novel **for ten hours**.
By evening she **had been reading** the novel **for ten hours**.
到晚上时,她已看了10小时的小说书了。

注意: 过去完成时这样用时须与表示一段时间的状语(如since..., for...等)

连用。如果不用一个表示时间期限的状语,句子意义将不一样。

试比较:

When I opened the door I found it had snowed **for a long time.** 我打开门时发现雪已下了好长时间了。**(开门时,雪仍然在下)** When I opened the door I found it had snowed.

我打开门时发现已下过雪了。**(开门时雪已停了)**



Partition 过去完成时与过去完成进行时的比较

一般说来:

当动作有先后时,如要强调某个更早的动作完成或结束,用过去完成时;如果强调某个更早动作的持续过程,就用过去完成进行时。

He told me that he had seen the film the day before.
他跟我说他前一天看过那个电影了。(强调动作的结束)
The bus came after we had been waiting for about half an hour.
我们等了大约半小时,公共汽车才来。(强调动作的延续)

She had been trying on hats for an hour before she bought one. 她试戴了1小时的帽子后才买了一顶。(强调动作的延续)
I was tired, for I had been working all day.
我累了,因为我干了整整一天的活。(强调动作的延续)



Partition 将来完成时与将来完成进行时的比较

试比较:

When I leave tomorrow, I **shall have stayed** here for two weeks. 到明天离开时,我在这里已呆了两星期。(暗示我不会再呆下去了) On October lst, we **shall have been living** in this house for three years. 到10月1日我们在这幢房子里将住了三年。(并不暗示以后不再住下去了)

I shall have done the work by next Friday.

到下周五我就把工作做完了。

I shall have been doing the work for ten days by next Friday.

到下周五这工作我将整整做了10天了。

注意:只有持续性动词才能用于将来完成进行时。



Pamilian 将来完成时与将来完成进行时的比较

这两种时态都可用来表示"将来某一时间或动作发生之前一直持续的动作",但含义略有不同。

试比较:

By July this year she will have taught here for two years.

(可能不再继续任教了)

By July this year she will have been teaching here for two years.

(可能还会继续教下去)到今年7月,她在这儿已教了两年书了。

一般而言,强调将来某时之前已经完成的动作或不再持续的动作, 用将来完成时;如强调动作可能再持续下去,就用将来完成进行时。