第2讲

完成时与完成进行时(一)





Pammar 完成时态

完成时的构成

现在完成时

has

have

+ 过去分词 (seen)

过去完成时

had

+ 过去分词 (seen)

将来完成时

will have

+ 过去分词 (seen)

注意: 在现在完成时中,助动词has仅用于主语是第三人称单数的情况。在将来完成时中,如果主语为第一人称也可用shall have +过去分词。



完成时态的基本用法

(1) 表示动作到现在为止已经完成或刚完成,汉语常用"了"来表示。如:

I have done my homework. 我已做好了回家作业。

They have built many new houses. 他们造了许多新房子。

He has left his keys in the room. 他把钥匙留在房里了。

(2) 表示从过去某一时间到现在说话时某一动作发生的总次数或完成的总量。如:

He has seen the film the movie three times. 这电影他已看了三次。

The students have planted three hundred trees around the school.

学生们在校园周围种了300颗树。



高時間 完成时态的基本用法

(3) 动作在过去完成,表示"经验",汉语常用"过"来表示。如:

I have seen the film. 我已看过这电影。

We have never heard about it. 我们从来没听说过这事。

She has been to Beijing. 她去过北京。

(4) 表示过去已经开始,持续到现在的动作或状态,常同s

long ...? 句型中。如:

She has lived here **since 1980**. 她自1980年来就住在这里。

注意: for + 时间段;

since + 时间点

We have studied English for three years. 我们英语已学了三年了。

It has been fine for weeks. 天已晴了好几个星期了。

How long has the film been on so far? 这部电影至今上映多久了?



常与现在完成时连用的时间状语



表示不确定的时间状语:

already 已经 never

从不

ever

ビ

before

以前

yet

至今,还

just

刚

注意: ever—般用于疑问句, already—般用于肯定句, yet—般用于疑问句或否定句。

2

表示一段时间的状语:

since 1980 / then

for two years / a long time

in the past (last) two years

自1980年/那时起

(有)两年/很长的一段时间

在过去两年中



常与现在完成时连用的时间状语



包括现在在内的时间状语:

recently 最近 lately 最近 so far 到现在(目前)

为止

now 现在 today 今天 up to now 直到现在/迄

今为止

this morning/afternoon/evening 今天上午/下午/晚上

this week/month/year/term 这个星期/月/年/学期



Familian 现在完成时值得注意的几个问题

- (1) 现在完成时不能和表示特定的过去时间状语连用,如 yesterday , last week , three years ago , in 1980 , 如:
- I have sent the letter yesterday.
- ✓ I sent the letter yesterday. 我昨天已寄出那封信。

注意: just用于现在完成时,但just now表示"刚才"时,只能用于一

般过去时,如:

I have **just** finished my homework. 我刚做完家庭作业。

I finished my homework just now. 我刚才做完了家庭作业。



(2) 终止性(瞬间)动词(如:close, open, arrive, stop, die, leave, buy等)用于现在完成时,不能与表示持续一段时间的状语连用。所谓终止性(瞬间)动词即指动词所表示的动作在瞬间完成。如:

√ He has come here.

他已来这儿了。

* He has come here for two weeks.

√ He has been here for two weeks.

他来这儿已两个星期了。

√ He has left.

他离开了。

* He has left for five minutes.

√ He has been away for five minutes.

他离开有五分钟了。

I have borrowed the book for two weeks.

✓ I have kept the book for two weeks.

这本书我已借了两个星期了。



Yammar 现在完成时值得注意的几个问题

注意:终止性动词若需要表示保持一段时间,英语中须用其他动词词来替换该类

动词。如:

come →be here open →be open

leave →be away buy →have

die →be dead join →be a member of

begin →be on arrive →be here

注意:在否定句中, "终止性"动词可以和表示一段时间的状语连用。如:

I haven't heard from him for many years. 我已好多年没有收到他的来信了。



· 现在完成时值得注意的几个问题

(3) have been to, have gone to, have been in的区别,试比较:

She has been to Beijing. 她去过北京。

有过这样的经历

She has gone to Beijing. 她到北京去了。

她可能在去北京的路上,或已到达北京,现在不在这里

She has been in Beijing for two weeks. 她在北京已两周了。

现在仍然在北京



两种需要用现在完成时的典型结构

(1) It/This + is/will be + the first (second...) time that...

This is the first time that I have heard about the place. 这是我第一次听说那地方。

It/This is the second time (that) we have met. 这是我们第二次见面了。

(2) It/This is the best (worst, most interesting) +名词+ that...

It is the best film (that) I' ve ever seen. 这是我所看过的最好的一部电影。

This is the most interesting novel (that) he has ever written.

这是他所写的最有趣的一部小说。

注意:现在完成时也常用于下列句子中。

Suzhou is one of the most beautiful cities that I have ever visited.

苏州是我访问过的最美丽城市之一。



Parishan 过去完成时的用法

(1) 过去完成时主要用于宾语从句和状语从句,表示在过去不同时 间发生的两个动作中,发生在先的动作,如:

He said that he had met her in the street.

他说他在街上遇见了她。

He told me that he had been to Shanghai several times.

他告诉我他已来过上海几次。

I didn' t want to see the film because I had already seen it.

我不想看那个电影,因为我已经看过了。

Tom had learned a little Chinese before he came to China.

汤姆在来中国之前曾学了一点中文。

When I got to the airport, the plane had taken off.

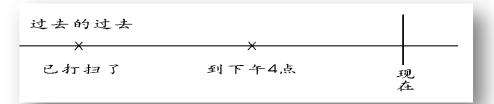
当我到达机场时,飞机已经起飞了。



过去完成时的用法

(2) 表示在过去的某一时间或动作之前已经完成了的动作(即过去的过去)。

We had cleaned the classroom by 4 p.m. 到下午4点我们已打扫完了教室。



By the end of the year, the students had learned 500 English words. 到年底学生们已学了500个英语单词。

By the time he was twelve, Edison had began to make a living by himself. 到他12岁时,爱迪生已经开始自己谋生了。

常用的时间状语还有: by that time, by the age of twenty, before 2000, before her marriage 等



Parishar 过去完成时的用法

(3) 表示从过去某一时间开始,持续到过去的另一时间的动作或状态,往 往和由for引导的表示一段时间的状语连用。如:

He had studied Chinese for two years before he came to China.

在他到中国来之前已经学了两年中文了。

I had been at the station for 20 minutes when the train finally came.

当火车来的时候,我已在车站呆了二十分钟。

When we got to the cinema, the film had been on for an hour.

当我们到达电影院时,电影已放映一小时了。

She said that she had been in Shanghai for two weeks.

她说她在上海已两个星期了。



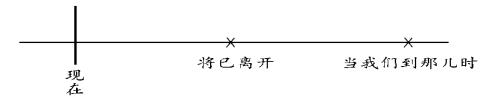
Parinar 将来完成时的用法

(1) 表示将来某时刻前或某动作发生之前已完成的动作。

By the end of next year the factory will have produced three million bicycles. 到明年年底这个厂将生产出300万辆自行车。

They will have left by the time we get there.

当我们到那儿时,他们将已离开了。



I shall have finished the report tomorrow at noon/when they come.

明天中午/到他们来时,我就会把报告写好了。



Pariting 将来完成时的用法

(2) 表示一个持续到将来某时间并有可能继续发展下去的动作或状态。 这种用法一般带有一个表明时间期限的状语。如:

He will have lived with his grandpa for 20 years by next spring. 到明年春天,他就和爷爷住了20年了。(他有可能继续与爷爷住在一起)

注意:如果没有一个表明时间期限的状语,将来完成时所表示的动作就不可能延续下去。

试比较:

They will have played basketball **for an hour** by the time I arrive there. 到我赶到那儿时,他们将已打了1个小时的篮球了。**(可能继续打下去)**They will have played basketball by the time I arrive there. 当我到那儿时,他们就已打过篮球了。**(动作已完成)**