



跟谁学 | 在线学习更高效

7大体系

时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+简单句+从句+非谓语动词

主讲：耿建超老师



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现在完成进行时

主讲：耿建超老师

1.现在完成时表示:

过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果.

过去的动作或状态持续到现在.

2.现在完成进行时:

某动作从过去某个时间开始,一直延续到现在,并且还有可能持续下去.

现在完成时与现在完成进行时

Have done

Have been doing

如何理解“过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果”?

简单说就是“因果关系”,比如“发生了什么事,所以怎么样”;有时候“所以怎么样”并没有说出来,但是也隐含在了说话的语气中,比如“这几个月我一直健身来着”,这种语气就隐含了“过去对现在有影响”.

有时间状语时

learn

vt. 学习; 得知; 认识到

vi. 学习; 获悉

[过去式 learnt 或 learned 过去分词 learnt 或 learned 现在分词 learning]

sit

vi. 坐; 位于

vt. 使就座

[第三人称单数 sits 现在分词 sitting 过去式 sat 过去分词 sat]

“for + 一段时间”:

如果没有任何强调“到现在为止动作是否结束”,“现在完成时”和“现在完成进行时”都可以.

如果说话的同时知道动作还会持续下去更多用“have been doing”, 如果不会持续下去更多用“have done”.

如果专门强调到现在为止更多“have done”.

- 我已经在这里工作5年了 I **have worked/have been working** here for five years.
- 我已经学英语1年了 I **have learnt/have been learning** English here for one year.
- 我已经等了您2个小时了 I **have waited/have been waiting for you** for two hours.
- 我已经教了一年英语了
- 我在这坐了一个下午了 I **have sat /have been sitting** here for a whole afternoon.

- 自从一年前我就住这里了 I **have lived/have been living** here since one year ago.
- 从八点开始, 我一直在学习
- 从一小时之前开始, 我一直在等你
- 从2000年开始, 我一直在健身

如果句子中明显强调“到现在为止”就更多用现在完成时:

up to now、to now、until now、up till now都表示到现在为止

I have worked here for five years **up to now/to now/until now/up till now.**

- 你学英语多久了 how long have you learnt English?
- 你打篮球多久了 how long have you been learning English?
- 你健身多久了

如果句子里面出现类似下面时间点的词,更多用“现在完成进行时”:

all day、all night、all one's life、these days、recently、lately、this month

all one's life: 整个一辈子
these days: 这些天
recently、lately: 最近
this month: 这个月

- 他这几天一直在看电视 he has been watching TV these days.
- 他整个上午一直在学习 he has been learning all morning.
- 这一辈子都在帮助别人 he has been helping others all his life.
- 我今天一天都呆在家 I have been staying at home all day.
- 他这个月都在玩游戏
- 我整个晚上都在做梦
- 我找了你一整个上午了
- 这雨已经下了一整天了 it has been raining all day.

假如从上午十点到晚上十点都在下雨。

情况1:晚上九点在说这句话时雨还在下,而且没有停的迹象,就用“现在完成进行时”。

情况2:晚上十点雨刚停,“现在完成时”和“现在完成进行时”都可以。

情况3:晚上十点雨停,晚上十一点说用“现在完成进行时”,因为“现在完成进行时”还可以表示刚刚所做的某事。

在生活中说话时我们自己知道是哪种情况,如果在考试的时候没有上下文就不知道是哪种情况,所以在考试时出现“all day、all night、all one's life”等这样的时间点且没有上下文参考的时候更多用“现在完成进行时”,如果有上下文参考就和时间点一起来确定是用“现在完成时”还是“现在完成进行时”。

没有时间状语的情况:



- 我一直在看电影，但还没看完 说明还会继续看.
- 我最近在读书，但还没读完 说明还会继续读.
- 我最近在学英语，还要再学一年 说明还会继续学.
- 他一直在做作业，还得做一个小时 说明还会继续做.

上面的句子虽然没有时间状语, 但是有另一个句子表明事情还会进行下去, 所以时态还是用“现在完成进行时”!

I have learnt English. 我学过英语了. 如果没有时间段状语,“现在完成时”就表示过去一个时间点. 不加时间段,现在完成时完全表示不了时间段,只能表示过去的时间点.

I have already learnt English. 我已经学过英语了

I have learnt English for one year/since one year ago. 我学英语一年了/自从一年前我开始学英语
现在完成时要表达时间段必须加上already、“for+时间”、“since+时间”等表示时间段的时间状语.
如果不加时间段,现在完成时就没办法表示从过去到现在一直在做某事!

I have been learning English. 我最近在学英语.

“现在完成进行时”没有时间状语的情况下也能表示出时间段,最主要的表示的时间段就是“最近”.

总结:

在没有时间状语时,现在完成时只能表示一个时间点.

在没有时间状语时,现在完成时还可以表示时间段,因为现在完成时只能表示时间段!

无时间状语时

1. 句子中一旦出现“最近在做某事”时就用“现在完成进行时”, “最近做某事”表示从过去到现在, 并且还有可能继续做下去.
2. 句子中出现recently、lately就要用现在完成进行时. recently和lately都表示最近.

I have been learning English.

- 我最近在学英语
- 我最近在健身 I have been working out.
- 我一直在看电影 I have been watching movies.
- 我一直在等你 I have been waiting for you.

what have you been doing?

- 你最近在干什么
- 你最近都在见谁
- 你最近都在开哪辆车
- 你最近 (进展) 怎么样

have you been learning English?

- 你最近在学英语吗
- 你最近在健身吗
- 你一直在等我吗
- 你一直在看电影吗

我一直想见你 I have been wanting to see you.

我一直想买辆车 I have been wanting to buy a car.

我一直想告诉你 I have been wanting to tell you.

I have been considering looking for another job.

我最近在考虑换份工作 I have been thinking of looking for another job.

我最近在考虑学英语

我最近在考虑买辆车

I have been wondering where he went.

我一直很奇怪他去哪了

我一直想知道他为什么离开

我一直奇怪他啥时候知道这件事的

我一直想弄明白他怎么找到我们的

have been doing: 时态第一个词是“时表词”, 最后一个词是动词, 剩下的是句剩.

what(疑问词) have(时表词) you(主语) been(句剩) doing(动词)?

“现在完成进行时”可以表示“刚刚做过某事,这个动作刚结束不久,对现在还有影响”, 口语中常用!

I am so tired, I **was working out**. 过去进行时,就是对过去的纯叙述.

I **have been working out**,I am tired. 现在完成进行时,表示“刚刚在健身导致现在累”,产生了对现在的影响.

“过去进行时”和“现在完成进行时”的差别就像“一般过去时”和“现在完成时”的差别.

“一般过去时”和“现在完成时”都可以表示过去的事情,差别是一般过去时是“对过去的纯叙述”,现在完成时是“过去对现在有影响”.

“过去进行时”和“现在完成进行时”都可以表示过去正在进行的事情,差别是过去进行时“是对过去的纯叙述”,现在完成进行时“是过去对现在有影响”.

- 我刚学英语来着
- 我刚才在健身
- 我刚看电影来着
- 我刚才在等你

我没听到，我刚才在复习

我会了，我复习过了

我很累，我健身来着 I **have been working out**, I am tired.

我感觉很壮，我健过身了 I am strong,I **have worked out**.

在这里现在完成时表示过去的一个时间点.

我刚吃过，我现在不饿

我刚在吃饭，浑身是汗

我刚跑步来着，现在很累

我跑过步了，等会不用跑了

他刚才在修车，衣服很脏

他把车修了，车修好了

重点理解:


“我刚干嘛来着,所以怎么样”这就表示过去对现在有影响.如果表示“我刚干嘛来着”,就用“现在完成进行时”,因为这句话的语气隐含着对现在有影响.

不可延续的动词


“不可延续的动词”在现在完成时中肯定不可以用！

“现在完成进行时”还可以表示最近这段时间循环往复(重复的和习惯性)的一个动作！

- 我最近经常见到他 I have been seeing him.
- 我最近经常头痛 I have been having a headache.
- 我最近经常做噩梦
- 我最近老梦到他
- 我最近经常买彩票
- 我最近老犯错
- 我最近吃的很多
- 他最近经常偷东西
- 他从5年前开始，一直在偷东西
- 我卖手机已经卖了一年了
- 这话你都说了5年了 you have been saying this for five years.

suit 
n. 套装, 西装; (从事特定活动时穿的) 成套服装;
v. 满足(某人) 需要; 相配, 合身; 适合; (尤指为特定的活动) 穿衣
[复数 suits 过去式 suited 过去分词 suited 现在分词 suiting 第三人称单数 suits]

prison 
n. 监狱; 监禁; 拘留所
vt. 监禁, 关押

break 
v. 打破; (人或动物) 骨折; 擦破(皮肤); 违犯; 弄坏; (机器) 失灵; 打断(连续性); (天气) 突变; (新闻) 突然传开; 终止
n. 间断; 休息; 短假; 缺口; 破裂; 进攻; 骨折; 结束; 机会; (斯诺克) 一次连续得分; 蓓蕾
[过去式 broke 过去分词 broken 现在分词 breaking 第三人称单数 breaks]

这些天我一直在看系列电视剧越狱,两天内我就能看完!

1. I B the American TV series *Prison Break* these days and I can finish watching within two days. 这里也可以用“in two days”

A. have watched B. have been watching C. watch D. am watching

虚拟语气,与现在相反,所以用了过去的时态!

2. If Newton lived today, he would be surprised by what D in science and technology. (2007天津卷) 如果牛顿还活着,它会被今天的科学和技术所惊讶到!

A. had discovered B. had been discovered 要出现过去的时间才可能出现“过去完成时”.
C. has discovered D. has been discovered

get caught:突然遭受. get caught in the traffic jam:遭遇交通堵塞. I got caught in the work. 我工作特别忙
“on the way home”表示在回家的路上,home在这里是地点副词做定语. suit: n. 西装; v. 适合,相配.

3. I got caught in the rain on the way home and my new suit C.
改编自2007北京卷) “on the way home”在这里是做状语.

he is on the way to Beijing.他正在去北京的路上. “on the way to Beijing”在这里是做表语.

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

on the way home/there/abroad/to Beijing:回家的/去那儿/出国的/去北京的路上. I am already on the way to Beijing.我已经在去北京的路上.
“got caught”在这里got是系动词,相当于“be+done”,表示被动,“been + done”表示过去的被动. “got caught”表示过去被遭受到!

3. 根据句意, 首先应断定是被动语态, 即“衣服被毁”; 再根据动作发生的时间顺序, 即“先遇上雨, 后衣服被毁”, 故选has been ruined. 如果选D的话, 则表示“先衣服被毁, 后遇上雨”, 很明显不对.

过去完成时表示过去某一时间或动作以前已经发生或完成了的动作,对过去的某一点造成的某种影响或是结果,用来指在另一个过去行动之前就已经完成了的事件.它表示动作发生的时间是“过去的过去”,侧重事情的结果.过去完成时必须出现过去式,且这个动作发生在这个过去式之前.

对现在有影响,所以选C. 选D表示不出来对现在有影响,纯叙述过去的事情!

我得了一个头痛病
4. —I have got a headache.
那倒不奇怪/难怪

—No wonder. You C in front of that computer too long.

(2007江西卷)

A. work B. are working C. have been working D. worked

pay attention to: 注意.

pay special attention to: 特别注意.

pay close attention to: 密切关注/注意.

状语从句+祈使句. 当你拿到论文后,要特别注意被标记的地方.

5. When you get the paper back, pay special attention to what B. (2007 四川卷)

A. have marked B. have been marked C. had marked D had been marked

如果这里用“worked”表示过去一段时间很努力.一般过去时是描述过去(一段时间)发生的的事情.
后面还可能接着努力,还可以用现在完成过进行时(have been doing).

6. Danny C hard for long to realize his dream and now he is popular. (2007福建卷)

A. works

B. is working

C. has worked

D. worked

realize

vt. 实现; 认识到; 了解; 将某物卖得, 把(证券等)变成现钱; 变卖

popular

adj. 流行的, 通俗的; 受欢迎的; 大众的; 普及的

凯茜在阳光学校的课堂上记下了语法规则,她在那里学习了一年的英语.

7. Cathy is taking notes of the grammatical rules in class at Sunshine School, where she D English for a year. (2007湖南卷)

A. studies

B. studied

C. is studying

D. has been studying

“for a year”说明已经持续了一年, 凯茜又正在学习语法规则, 说明动作从过去到现在并且还在持续, 所以用“现在完成进行时”.

虚拟语气,“had done”说明是与过去相反! 如果交通没有那种拥堵的话,我六小时前能回来!

- 8. —If the traffic hadn't been so heavy, I could have been back by 6 o'clock.

好遗憾!Tina刚还在这儿等着见你!

- What a pity! Tina B here to see you. (2005 湖南卷)

was说明过去的事情,“would be”表将要,“has been”现在完成时表示过去到现在.

- A. is B. was C. would be D. has been

我很喜欢这些英语歌曲,它们已经在收音机上被教了很多次了! “many times”表示多次,说明要用过去完成时.

- 10. I like these English songs and they D many times on the radio.

(2008安徽卷)

- A. taught B. have taught C. are taught D. have been taught

你觉得我们应该接受那个提供的工作吗?

- 11. — Do you think we should accept that offer? (2008江西卷)

因为我们到目前为止运气都都不好,而且时间快没有了.

- Yes, we should, for we A such bad luck up till now, and time out.

- A. have had; is running B. had; is running
- C. have; has been run D. have had; has been run

for后面出现句子,说明for可能是个连词.

because和for都能表示原因, because可放前放后. for只能放后.

“up till now”表示到现在为止,说明该用“现在完成时”.

“ran out”表示已经没有了; “is running out”表示“将没有了,马上就没有了”

how many times have I told you? 我跟你说过多少次了?

- I have told you so many times 我跟你说了那么多次了. 现在完成时
- I have been telling you for so many years 我告诉你这么多年了. 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时就用“how long”

how long have I been telling you?

you have been telling me for so many years.

tell是个不可延续的动词, 这么多年都在告诉说明是经常性、习惯性的动作

I have told you so many times. 我跟你说了那么多次了.

这也表示经常性的动作,但这个经常性的动作只能用次数来表示,所以看到“多少次”就用现在完成时!

“现在完成时”的时间段一般强调到现在为止的时间段: 比如五年了、到现在为止、自从什么时候开始到现在为止等.

“现在完成进行时”的时间段不精确.比如 一个月、这些天、整个上午等

我确定他会在总决赛上赢得第一名. **final**也有总决赛的意思.

12. ---I'm sure Andrew will win the first prize in the final.

• ---I think so. He D for it for months. (2008江苏卷)

• A. is preparing B. was preparing C. had been preparing D. has been preparing

living burdens:生活负担. **living burdens on me**: 在我身上的生活负担.

大约87.5%的中国人觉得生活负担比十年前重.但他们的收入也增长了.

• 14. About 87.5% of the Chinese people feel that their living burdens are heavier than ten years ago, but their incomes A. 很多人的收入,所以**income**要用复数

• A. have increased B. increase C. increased D. are increasing

• 16. —How long has this bookshop been in business?

• — D 1982, (NMET 1994)

• A. After B. In C. From D. Since

“has been”是现在完成时“have done”结构, “现在完成时”的时间段只要后面加时间点的都是**since**.

“to keep you waiting”是“主谓宾+宾补”结构,“to keep”相当于主谓,wating在这里是非谓语动词做宾补!
“to keep you waiting”是不定式做原因状语,不定式做原因状语前面都是表示情绪、情感的词。

• 17. ---I am sorry to keep you waiting.

• ---Oh, not at all. I A here only a few minutes. (NMET 1994)

• A. have been B. had been C. was D. will be

我见过他好几次了,你不用描述他. 对现在有影响所以用现在完成时,“several times(几次)”也说明要用现在完成时.

• 18. You don't need to describe her. I B her several times. (NMET 1995)

• A. had met B. have met C. met D. meet

1、have done: 现在完成时。

2、have been done: 是现在完成时的被动语态。

• 19. --- A the sports meet might be put off.

• --- Yes, it all depends on the weather.

• A. I've been told B. I've told C. I'm told D. I told

off表示取消、不再进行。

“put off”就是把某物放到“不在进行”的状态,表示“取消”。

“put off”和“call off”都表示取消!

(NMET 1995)

• 21. ---Who is Jerry Cooper?

• --- D ? I saw you shaking hands with him at the meeting. (NMET 1997)

shaking在这里是非谓语动词做宾补. shake hands:握手

你还没有见他吗? 我看见你跟他握手了. 对现在是有影响的,说明要用现在完成时!

• A. Don't you meet him yet B. Hadn't met him yet?

• C. Didn't you meet him yet

你还没有见他吗? 能用yet、already更多是现在完成时!

D. Haven't you met him yet

see sb doing:看见某人在做什么(看到过程一部分)

see sb do:看见某人做了某事(看到全过程)

see sb done:见某人完成。

I don't recognize you.我不认识你。

I didn't recognize you.我刚刚没认出你。

do you recognize him? 你认识他吗?

wear: 佩戴、穿

wear perfume: 喷香水

wear earrings: 戴耳环

recognize

vt. 认出, 识别; 承认; 接受, 认可; 赞赏

vi. 确认, 承认; 具结

[第三人称单数 recognizes 现在分词 recognizing 过去式 recognized 过去分词 recognized]

23. ---Oh, it's you! I A you.

had在这里是使役动词

---I've just had my hair cut and I'm wearing new glasses. 我刚刚剪了头发, 佩戴了新眼镜

A. didn't recognize B. hadn't recognized C. haven't recognized D. don't recognize

“have + sth (宾语)+ 过去分词(宾语补足语)”意为“让 / 叫 / 使 / 请别人做某事”, 宾语后面用过去分词作宾语补足语, 说明与过去分词表示的动作之间是被动关系. 在这里have是使役动词.

24. ---Hi, Tracy, you look tired.

---I am tired. I C the living room all day. 我今天给客厅刷了一整天漆.

时间段没有明确表示出“是到现在为止”, 所以用“现在完成进行时”.

A. painted B. had painted C. have been painting D. have painted

price go up: 价格上涨; price go down: 价格下跌

价格已经下跌, 我怀疑是否会保持如此. 价格下跌对现在有影响所以用现在完成时.

26. The price C, but I doubt whether it will remain so. (NMET 1999)

A. went down B. will go down C. has gone down D. was going down

23. have做使役动词时, 表示“让什么处于某种状态”.

have让某人做某事有一种对方不会拒绝的感觉, 比如上级对下级. have him come in. 让他进来.

I've had my hair cut. 我使我的头发处于被剪的状态. cut在这里是非谓语动词做补语.(cut的过去分词和过去式都是原型).

24. “刷了一整天漆”有三种情况, 比如从早上十点刷到晚上十点.

(1). 晚上九点说这句话时用“现在完成进行时”.

(2). 晚上十点说这句话时, “现在完成进行时”和“现在完成时”都可以. 如果时间段明确表示出到现在为止用“现在完成时”.

(3). 晚上十一点说这句话, 可以用现在完成进行时表示刚刚发生的事.

have sth done的四种用法: <https://zhidao.baidu.com/question/590071567.html>

Have sth. done可表示四种不同的语法意义:

1、（主语）请/派别人完成某事。如:

We had the machine repaired. 我们请人把机器修好了。

2、（主语）完成某事（可能参与）。如:

They are going to have (=got) some trees planted. 他们打算植些树。

3、（主语）遭受某种不幸的情况。如:

Yesterday I had my wallet stolen. 昨天我的钱包被偷了。

4、用于否定句中,表示“不允许....”“不让”。如:

I would never have done what they did. 他们做的事情我是决不会做的。

这个任务的所有准备都已经完成，我们准备开始。 “all”和“for the task”都是preparations的定语！

- 28. All the preparations for the task D, and we are ready to start.

(NMET 2000·春招)

- A. completed B. complete C. had been completed D. have been completed

John和我成为朋友已经八年,我们第一次认识是在一个圣诞晚会上,在此之前我们见过几次面。

- 30. John and I D friends for eight years. We first got to know each other at a Christmas party. But we _____ each other a couple of times before that.

(2002·春招)

a couple of times before that:在此之前好几次。

- A. had been; have seen B. have been; have seen
- C. had been; had seen D. have been; had seen

a couple of 
三两个...; 一对...

出现过去的过去动作(也就是第三个动作,第一个是现在,第二个是过去,第三个是过去的过去)就用“过去完成时”。

整个早上她都在等待来自医生的医学报告,她的紧张感也在上升。对后面没有影响,所以选“grew”,“grew”和“waited”相对应。

- 31. All morning as she waited for the medical report from the doctor, her nervousness C.

(NMET 2003)

- A. has grown B. is growing C. grew D. had grown

nervous 

adj. 神经的; 紧张不安的; 强健有力的

[比较级 more nervous 最高级 most nervous]

nervousness

n. 神经质; [心理] 神经过敏; 紧张不安

damage

n. 损害; 损毁; 赔偿金 vi. 损害; 损毁 vt. 损害, 毁坏

[复数 damages 第三人称单数 damages 现在分词 damaging 过去式 damaged 过去分词 damaged]

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席卷英格兰北部的一场风暴造成了数百万英镑的损失。对现在造成了影响用“现在完成时”。

- 32. Millions of pounds' worth of damage A by a storm which swept across the north of England last night. (2005重庆卷)
- A. has been caused B. had been caused C. will be caused D. will have been caused

change

v. 改变, 转变, (使) 不同; (使) 变换; 替代, 更换; 交换; 货币兑换; 将.....换成零钱; 退还

n. 变化, 改变; 替代物; 换洗衣物; 零钱, 硬币; 换乘; 全新体验; 新月相的出现

[过去式 changed 过去分词 changed 现在分词 changing 复数 changes 第三人称单数 changes]

顾客们被要求在离开商店之前确认售货员找对了零钱。

- 33. Customers are asked to make sure that they B the right change before leaving the shop. (2006重庆卷)
- A. will give B. have been given C. have given D. will be given

答案是填have been given 现在完成时的被动语态

本句表示一个被动的动作先于另一个动作,并对现在有影响。

我在伦敦住了很多年,但我从未后悔自己最终决定返回中国的决定。

- 34. I A in London for many years, but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China. (2006 重庆卷)
- A. lived B. was living C. have lived D. had lived

34.在叙述两个或两个以上接连发生的动作用and、but、so或then等连接并按时间发生的先后顺序叙述时,只需用一般过去时.但是如果两个先后发生的动作不是按时间的顺序排列或叙述时,为明确动作发生的先后顺序,先发生的动作就得用过去完成时.这里后半句的意思是我从来没有后悔过我最终要返回到中国的决心,动词regret这个动作要早于前半句的动作,所以前面用过去式就可以了。

“to the math problem”表示“对于这个数学问题”,在这里是介词短语做定语。

我不会告诉学生对于这个数学问题的答案.直到他做这个题超过了一个小时. 状语从句有主将从现,所以until引导的从句用现在时.

- 37. I won't tell the student the answer to the math problem until he A on it for more than an hour. 超过一个小时说明不是到现在为止,时间段不确定,所以用现在完成进行时.

- A. has been working B. will have worked
- C. will have been working D. had worked

“will have been working”是将来完成进行时!

据说早期的欧洲卡牌是为了娱乐和教育而设计出来的. 没有强调影响,也没有说“已经”,所以直接用被动语态.

- 38. It is said that the early European playing cards D for entertainment and education. (2006 辽宁卷)
- A. were being designed B. have designed
- C. have been designed D. were designed

过去的时间做状语要用一般过去式,比如yesterday、 five years ago等.

“when I was at college”表示是表示过去的时间状语,所以用一般过去时!

- 39. ---Have you seen the movie “Speed”?
- ---Yes, I A it when I was at college.
- A. saw B. have seen C. would see D. had seen

couple

n. 对; 夫妇; 数个 vi. 结合; 成婚 vt. 结合; 连接; 连合

[过去式 coupled 过去分词 coupled 现在分词 coupling 复数 couples 第三人称单数 couples]



quarrel

n. 吵架, 口角; 反目, 失和; 争吵 (或抱怨) 的原因; 方头凿, 方头投掷物; 方骰箭

v. 吵架, 争论; 反对; 挑剔; 抱怨

[过去式 quarreled或 relled 过去分词 quarreled或 relled 现在分词 quarreling或 quarrelling]

- 40. My father C too much recently. He should smoke less for the benefit of his health. “recently”表示从过去到现在,接下来还会发生,所以用“现在完成进行时”!
- A. was smoking B. would smoke C. has been smoking D. had smoked

这对老夫妻已经结婚40年,他们从来没有吵过架! never放在句首要用倒装句. 原句是“they have never quarreled once.”

- 41. The old couple have been married for 40 years and never once C with each other. (NMET 2003) once在句子中是副词!
- A. they had quarreled B. they have quarreled
- C. have they quarreled D. had they quarreled

never放在句首,句子要部分倒装.

部分倒装的结构为“时表词+主语+动词”.

部分倒装的结构和一般疑问句很像,比如“do you know”

这座城市从未比现在更需要现代公共交通! never放在句首要用倒装句. 原句是“the city has Never been in greater need of ... before ...”

- 42. Never before A in greater need of modern public transport than it is today. before在句子中是副词!
- (2005 上海卷)
- A. has the city been B. this city has been
- C. was this city D. this city was

in need of ...: 需要什么. I am in need of money. 我需要钱.

in greater need of: 特别需要什么. I am greater in need of money. 我特别需要钱.

I have never been in greater need of money. 我从来没有这么需要钱.

never have I been in greater need of money. 倒装句.

have和has: 第三人称单数是has, 第一人称和第二人称是have, 第三人称的复数也是have. 过去式都是had. has是have的第三人称单数形式.

How are you ?

How have you been ?

do在这里是“进行、进展”的意思.

How do you do ?

“how do you do?”表示“你平常进展的怎么样”, 就是“你好啊”的意思.

How are you doing ?

“how are you doing?”表示“你现在进展的怎么样、过的还好吗、进展的好吗”

How have you been doing ?

“how have you been doing?”表示“你最近进展的怎么样”. “have been doing”是现在完成进行时.

How is everything ?

How has everything been ?

go也有“进行、进展”的意思, 但是go只能指事情的进行、进展.

how are things going? 一切都好吗

how have things been going? 最近怎么样

how did the interview go? 面试怎么样.

the interview went well. 面试很好.

How is everything going ?

回答: everything goes well. 一切都还好

How has everything been going ?

everything作为主语是单数, 作为宾语是单数, 也是复数.

“how is everything going?”表示“现在事情进行、进展的怎么样”;

“how has everything been going?”表示“最近事情进行、进展的怎么样”. “has been going”是现在完成进行时.