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# 谈现在完成时的三四三用法

所谓现在完成时的三四三用法是指现在完成时的三种基本用法、四种特殊用法和三种时间状语。

## 一、现在完成时的三种基本用法

1. 对现状有影响的某一已发生的动作或某种经历。

(1) The teacher has written the word on the blackboard.

(2)—Where is John?

—He has gone to France and he has been there three times.



2. 对前一阶段的某个动作或事情的一个总结。

**(1)How many pages have you covered today?**

**(2)Professor Lee has written three books on computer.**

3. 从过去某一时刻一直延续到现在的动作或状态。

**(1)I've lived in Greece since 1976.**

**(2)He has stayed here since three days ago.**

## 二、现在完成时的四种特殊用法



1. 表示在现在之前发生的习惯性的动作，它不涉及到今后该动作的发生与否。

**(1) I've always dreamed of coming to China, and now my dream has come true.**

**(2) It has always been popular in Spanish-speaking countries.**

**(3) Maybe that is the sound that I've heard at night.**

**(4) Thank you for finding my lost monkey stamp. I've often tried to find another like it, but there aren't many in the world.**



2. 强调一个动作发生在另一个动作之前，这一用法较为正式。因为说的是经常性的情况，有时也可用一般现在时。

**(1) There are three things to do if someone has had an accident.**

**(2) See a doctor if a child has been burned.**

**(3) It is not polite to stay too late after the other guests have gone.**

**(4) Human beings often throw away things they have used only once.**

**(5) Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion.**

比较:

- a. **What do you do if someone falls off a bicycle and hurts himself or herself badly?**
- b. **What should you do if a person has drunk poison by mistake?**

3. 用在时间或条件状语从句中，表示将来发生在另一个动作之前的动作，此时不可用将来完成时，但有时也可用一般现在时。

**(1) When you have finished, please fold the map and put it away.**

**(2) I shall go as soon as I have finished my lessons.**

比较:

**(1) a. When you have finished your experiment, please tidy the lab and put everything back in the cupboards.**

**b. After you finish your experiment in the lab, make sure that you turn off all the lights and lock the door.**

**(2) a. Don't get off the bus until it stops.**

**b. Don't get off the bus until it has stopped.**

#### 4. 用于一些固定的句型

**(1) This/It is the first/second...time (that) sb. has done sth.**

**This is the first time (that) I have been to Henan.**

**This is the third time that Mr. Li has given us a physics class in this month.**

**(2) Sth./Sb./It/This/That is the+形容词最高级+名词 (that) sth./sb. has done sth.**

**This is the most delicious food that I have ever eaten.**

**He is the cleverest boy I have ever seen.**

### 三、与现在完成时连用的三种时间

1. 不确定（或经常与否）的时间：**ever, never, already, yet, just, always, often, before**等。

**(1) Have you got the plan ready yet?**

**(2) He has already finished his homework.**



2. 包括现在在内的时间, **today, this morning/ afternoon/week/month/year/term..., these days, recently, lately, so far, up till now, in the past /last ..., in recent ...**等。

**(1) We haven't had much rain this summer.**

**(2) There have been great changes in our city in the past few years.**

注意下面两个句子的区别:

**a. We have had three classes this morning.**

我们今天上午已经上了三节课。

**b. We had three classes this morning.**

我们今天上午上了三节课。

**3. 表示延续的时间: for+一段时间, since+时间点或从句。**

**(1) He has learned a lot since he joined the army.**

**(2) He has been asleep for three hours.**

小结:

(1) 瞬间性动词可以用于现在完成时

(2) 瞬间性动词可以用于现在完成时的时候不能与表示一段性的时间连用

(3) 现在完成时与表示一段性的时间连用时动作一定要延续到现在。

## 时态的比较



现在完成时与一般现在时

**(1) I come from Shanghai.**

**I have come from Shanghai**

**(2) You read very well.**

**You've read very well.**

**(3) The book is written in simple English.**

**The book has been written in simple English.**

**(4) He is gone. He has gone.**

**(5) Look, your shoes have not been worn well. In fact, they wear easily.**

# 现在完成时与一般过去时



**(1) I've seen him this morning.**

**I saw him this morning.**

**(2) I've lost my pen.**

**I lost my pen.**

**(3) Have you ever heard of such a thing?**

**Did you ever hear of such a thing?**

**(4) What have I done to make you so angry?**

**What did I do to make you so angry?**

**(5) He has lived here all his life.**

**He lived here all his life.**

# 现在完成时与现在完成进行时



- (1) Someone has phoned you.**  
**Someone has been phoning you.**
- (2) I've read the novel.**  
**I've been reading the novel.**
- (3) He has lived here for six weeks.**  
**He has been living here for six weeks.**

## 练习题:

1. —Hey, look where you are going?

—Oh, I'm terribly sorry. \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I'm not noticing

B. I wasn't noticing

C. I haven't noticed

D. I don't notice

2. —Where is your new home now?

—In the new developing zone. But I \_\_\_\_\_ downtown  
for five years.

A. have lived

B. had lived

C. lived

D. was living



3. I \_\_\_\_\_ in London for many years, but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China.

A. lived

B. was living

C. have lived

D. had lived

4. He is young, but I \_\_\_\_\_ so young a body with so wise a head.

A. never knew

B. have never known

C. had never known

D. never know

5. This is the first time we \_\_\_\_\_ a film in the cinema together as a family.

A. see

B. had seen

C. saw

D. have seen

6. This is the last time that I \_\_\_\_\_ you a lesson.

- A. gave    B. have given    C. will give    D. give

7. 电影开始已经有10分钟了。





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