

壹、現在完成式的基本概念

- 一、動詞三態：指的是「原形動詞、過去式、過去分詞」
- 二、基本句型：have / has + p.p. ( 過去分詞 )
- 三、have/has 為助動詞
- 四、否定縮寫：have not = haven't , has not = hasn't
- 五、人稱代名詞縮寫：

I have = I've    / you have = you've / we have = we've /  
they have = they've

he has = he's / she has = she's / it has = it's

貳、現在完成式的基本句型

句 型 / 例 句
肯定句：主詞 + have / has + p.p.... 例: Mandy <u>has done</u> (do) her homework.
否定句：主詞 + have / has + not + p.p.... 例: <u>Mandy has not done her homework.</u>
疑問句：Have / Has + 主詞 + p.p....? 例: <u>Has Mandy done her homework?</u>
肯定簡答：Yes, 主詞 + have / has. 例: <u>Yes, she has.</u>
肯定詳答：Yes, 主詞 + have / has... 例: <u>Yes, she has done her homework.</u>
否定簡答：No, 主詞 + haven't / hasn't. 例: <u>No, she hasn't.</u>
否定詳答：No, 主詞 + have / has + not... 例: <u>No, she hasn't done her homework.</u>

練習

- How long \_\_\_\_\_ they known each other?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ seen this movie several times. It's really a must-see.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ seen you for such a long time. How \_\_\_\_\_ you been?
- Pam: \_\_\_\_\_ Grandpa taken his medicine today?  
Lily: No, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- The husband \_\_\_\_\_ seen his wife for months.  
He misses her very much.
- The kid from the children's home \_\_\_\_\_ never been to a zoo. He looks excited.

練習、請依提示使用完成式練習肯定、否定、疑問句

- Grandpa and Grandma / fly in an airplane (肯定句)

- the sick boy / not take the medicine / yet (否定句)

- your cats / ever / catch any mice (疑問句)

參、現在完成式的使用時機 ( 從過去到現在 )

- 一、從過去到現在已經完成、剛剛完成、或尚未完成的動作
- ★ 此用法常與以下三個字連用：already( 已經 )強調「動作已經完成」、just ( 剛剛 ) 強調「動作剛剛完成」、yet 強調「動作尚未完成」

例：My sons have already swept the floor.

= My sons have swept the floor already.

( 我的兒子們已經掃完地。 )

例: Vivian has just finished three sandwiches.

( Vivian 剛吃完三個三明治。 )

例: We haven't made a plan for the next summer vacation (yet).

( 我們還沒擬訂明年暑假的計畫。 )

例: Has the kid brushed her teeth (yet)?

( 這孩子刷牙了嗎? )

用 法	位 置
already ( 已經 )	放在 p.p.前或句尾
	肯定句
just ( 剛剛 )	放在 p.p.前
yet ( 已經 ; 尚未 )	常放在句尾
	否定句 / 疑問句，可省略

練習

- 她表姊已經看這些漫畫書了嗎?

- 他們曾經在湖畔邊野餐嗎?

二、表過去到現在，已有或未曾有的經驗

例; Have you ever ridden on an elephant?

( 你曾經騎過大象嗎? )

例: I have never written letters in English.

( 我從未寫過英文信。 )

例：The students have visited the church twice.

( 這些學生去參觀過教堂兩次。 )

用法	位置
ever 用於疑問句，表「曾經」	p.p.前
never 用於否定句，表「從未」	p.p.前
次數：once, twice, three times..., so far ( 到目前為止 )	句尾
How many times...?詢問「多少次」例：How many times has he been to Japan so far?	

練習

- Has your brother ever fed goats before?  
( 用 never 先簡答再詳答 )

2. Yes, we have read some books by Roald Dahl.  
( 造原問句 )  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. David has taken the plane three times. ( 造原問句 )  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. A: Rick曾考試作弊嗎? B: 不，他從不這麼做。  
**A:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

三、從過去到現在，動作或狀態的持續

- 例：Mr. and Mrs. Lin have been married for nine years.  
( 林氏夫妻結婚九年。 )
- 例: Nick has worked here since 2010.  
Nick has worked here since 15 years ago.  
Nick has worked here since he was 25 years old.  
( Nick 從 2010 年/15 年前/ 他 25 歲就在這裡工作。 )

用 法
for + 一段時間
過去的時間點 since 一段時間 ago 過去式子句
How long...?詢問「多久」 例：How long has her cousin played volleyball?

練習 1 ~ 5 填入 for / since ; 6 ~ 8 依提示作答

1. Carol hasn't eaten meat \_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago.
2. They have been friends \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.
3. It has been raining \_\_\_\_\_ more than four days.
4. Ms. Lin has been busy \_\_\_\_\_ she got to the office.
5. The old lady has lived in Paris \_\_\_\_\_ January.
6. Andrew started to learn English when he was five.  
He is now fifteen, and he still learns it.  
( 用 since 合併 )  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. 我和我的高中同學彼此有好長一段時間未見面了。  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Mitchel 自從搬到美國之後就再也沒有寫信給我了。  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

綜合練習、請在空格中填入正確的字詞(一字可能不只一次)

since / for / ever / already / yet / just / never / before
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1. I've known Ms. Chen \_\_\_\_\_ I was a child.

2. Jenny has \_\_\_\_\_ made a lot of friends at her new school.
3. I'm looking forward to writing my wishes on a sky lantern. I've \_\_\_\_\_ done that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Andy has talked on his cellphone \_\_\_\_\_ about one hour.
5. He has lived in Korea \_\_\_\_\_ he was born.
6. Lisa has \_\_\_\_\_ lived in Kaohsiung \_\_\_\_\_ three months.
7. They haven't finished their work \_\_\_\_\_, so they still can't take a rest now.
8. Amanda hasn't eaten lunch \_\_\_\_\_. She's been busy writing her history report \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.
9. A: Have you \_\_\_\_\_ met our teacher on weekends?  
B: Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ met him on my way here.
10. He has slept \_\_\_\_\_ more than thirteen hours.

肆、延伸補充

一、have been to/have gone to/have been in 的區別：

用 法	意 義	例 句
been to 地方	曾經去過某地	She has been to London three times.
gone to 地方	已經去了某地或在前往某地的途中	Kate isn't in Taiwan. She has gone to New Zealand.
been in 地方	一直待在某地	Tom came to Taiwan five years ago. He has been in Taiwan for five years.

★home/here/there 前不須加介系詞

練習 填入 been to / gone to / been in

1. I have never \_\_\_\_\_ Kaohsiung.
2. Grandma has \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital since last week. I hope she can get well soon
3. Don't wait for him. He has \_\_\_\_\_ another country.
4. Italy is Cindy's favorite country. She has \_\_\_\_\_ Italy several times.
5. It really makes me angry that he's \_\_\_\_\_ the party without telling me.
6. Chris不在這裡。他已經去美國了。  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

二、常用說法：以 It 為主詞與 since 連用，強調某事「持續的時間」已經多久了

句型	It + has been + 一段時間 + since + 過去式子句
例句	They have moved to the country for 20 years. = It has been 20 years since they moved to the country. (他們已經搬到這個國家 20 年了。)

練習

1. 那個嬰兒在沙發上睡著已經有兩個小時了。(It....)

三、附加問句的動詞

直述句的動詞	附加問句的動詞
have has + p.p.	have has
例: That student hasn't finished his homework yet, <u>has</u> he?	
have has + to V had	do does did
例: You have to help the poor man, <u>don't</u> you?	

練習

填入適當的附加問句動詞

- He's learned a lot from the experience, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
- I have to go home before ten o'clock, \_\_\_\_\_ I?
- Ben hasn't fixed the car yet, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
- The students haven't seen that movie, \_\_\_\_\_ they?
- She's sleeping in her bedroom, \_\_\_\_\_ she?

四、瞬間動作 (如 marry, die, leave, start 等) 不適用於持續的用法中，如「for + 一段時間」

- 例：( ) That poor woman has died.  
( ) That poor woman has died for five years.  
( ) That poor woman has been dead for five years.  
( ) The famous singer has come here for a week.  
( ) It has started to rain for ten minutes.

五、should have + p.p.：過去應該做，但未做

- 例：You should have done your homework, but you didn't.  
(你應該要寫完作業的，但你沒有。)

六、must have + p.p.：表示「對過去的推測」

- 例：It must have rained last night because the streets are all wet.  
(昨天晚上一定是下雨了，因為街道全是濕的。)



綜合演練

- ( ) 1. We haven't heard from Anita \_\_\_\_\_ 2018. She is studying in England now.  
(A) for (B) in (C) on (D) since
- ( ) 2. The train \_\_\_\_\_ five minutes ago, so we'll have to take the next one.  
(A) has left (B) would leave  
(C) left (D) is going to leave
- ( ) 3. Uncle Sam \_\_\_\_\_ sick for months. We all hope he'll get well soon.  
(A) was (B) is (C) would be (D) has been
- ( ) 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies these days. Are there any good ones this week?  
(A) haven't been (B) haven't gone  
(C) wouldn't go (D) am not going
- ( ) 5. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ ten pounds over the past two months. He looks much thinner now.  
(A) loses (B) has lost (C) will lose (D) was losing
- ( ) 6. Robert and Paul have known each other since they \_\_\_\_\_ in junior high school.  
(A) have studied (B) studied (C) study (D) will study
- ( ) 7. I \_\_\_\_\_ Paris once. I hope that I can visit it again someday.  
(A) have been in (B) have gone to  
(C) have been to (D) go to
- ( ) 8. It \_\_\_\_\_ two years since I last visited the zoo.  
(A) has been (B) was (C) will be (D) has had
- ( ) 9. Dad looks very tired after work today. He must \_\_\_\_\_ very busy in the office.  
(A) have been (B) be (C) has been (D) to be
- ( ) 10. You should \_\_\_\_\_ Mom everything about it last night.  
(A) tell (B) have told (C) be telling (D) told
- ( ) 11. Jane: \_\_\_\_\_ have Mr. and Mrs. Chang been married?  
Ken: They have been married for twenty years.  
(A) How soon (B) How long  
(C) How often (D) How old
- ( ) 12. Ann: \_\_\_\_\_ Grandma \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine yet?  
Ken: Yes, she took it five minutes ago.  
(A) Will ; take (B) Has ; taken  
(C) Is ; taking (D) Does ; take
- ( ) 13. Max: Have you ever taken a taxi to school?  
Tina: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) No, I never do.  
(B) No, I've never taken a taxi to school before.  
(C) Yes, I've taken the MRT to school once.  
(D) Yes, I didn't take a taxi to school yesterday.

- ( ) 14. Alice: Have you ever been to a baseball game?  
Jamie: No, never. \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Do you? (B) Have you?  
(C) Don't you? (D) Haven't you?
- ( ) 15. Many of my classmates have had the experience of taking an airplane, but I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) don't (B) wasn't (C) won't (D) haven't
- ( ) 16. Alex: Why are you still here? It's already eight o'clock.  
Tom: Because I \_\_\_\_\_ my work. Don't worry.  
It's almost done.  
(A) wasn't finishing (B) wouldn't finish  
(C) haven't finished (D) won't finish
- ( ) 17. Have you got anything for Joe \_\_\_\_\_?  
He'd be happy to get your gift on his birthday.  
(A) almost (B) already (C) soon (D) yet
- ( ) 18. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ rainy and cloudy in the last few days. I hope the sun will come out soon.  
(A) has been (B) had been  
(C) will be (D) would be
- ( ) 19. Dad: Have you brushed your teeth yet? Ann:  
No, but I \_\_\_\_\_ before I go to bed.  
(A) haven't (B) have (C) won't (D) will
- ( ) 20. For the past twenty years, my father \_\_\_\_\_ in a school library. But he'll leave the job next month.  
(A) worked (B) has worked  
(C) is working (D) works
- ( ) 21. Mozart \_\_\_\_\_ his first music when he was only six years old.  
(A) is writing (B) has written  
(C) will write (D) wrote
- ( ) 22. We were so sure that Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ well on the difficult job. His past experience in other work showed he was the right guy for it. So when he failed, no one believed it.  
(A) had done (B) did (C) has done (D) would do