

五、未來簡單式與未來進行式

例句⇒I will go jogging { tomorrow. (我明天會去慢跑。)
 if it doesn't rain. (假如沒下雨，我就會去慢跑。)
 right after he arrives. (在他到了之後，我將立刻去慢跑。)

⇒ I will be cooking { at 5:30 this evening. (今天傍晚五點半，我將會煮飯。)
 when he arrive. (當他到的時候，我將會煮飯。)
 while he is studying. (當他在唸書時，我將會煮飯。)

⇒They will be practicing football { at 4:00 tomorrow afternoon.
 when you go to see them.

(明天下午四點時，他們將在練習足球。)(當你去看他們時，他們將在練習足球。)

第二節 完成式

一、現在完成式

1. 完成式：

(1) 分爲現在完成，過去完成，未來完成


(2) 比簡單 V 還早發生

(3) 現完：have/has + p.p. ~

過完：had + p.p. ~

未完：will have p.p. ~


2. 現在完成式：至目前爲止所持續的動作，狀態或完成的動作、經驗。

 句型導覽

S + have/has + p.p. + { for + 一段時間
 since + 過去時間
 since + S + Ved ~
 already/yet
 ~ times/once/twice

例句⇒He has failed twice. (他已失敗兩次了。)

⇒ He has known me { for ten years. (他已經認識我十年了。)
since ten years ago. (自從十年前，他就認識我了。)
since I was ten. (自我十歲時，他就認識我了。)

 句型導覽

have gone to + 地 已經去了~

have been to + 地 曾經去過~


have been in + 地 已經在~

例句⇒He has been to N.Y. twice. (他曾去過紐約兩次。)

⇒He has gone to N.Y. already. (他到紐約去了。)

⇒He { was in } N.Y. in 1982. (他 1982 年時去過紐約。)
{ went to }

⇒He has been in N.Y. since 1982. (他自 1982 年就在紐約了。)

 句型導覽

It is/has been + 一段時間 + since + { 過去時間
S + Ved ~

例句⇒He has died for ten years. (×)

⇒He had been dead for ten years. (○)

(他已經死十年了。)


⇒It { is } been ten years since he died. (自他死後已有十年之久。)
{ has }



重點觀念

★ 瞬間動作要強調持續，須用此句型；或改成 be + p.p. 的狀態。

二、過去完成式：比過去簡單式 V 更早發生，用以表示持續至過去某時的動作、狀態。若沒有相對時間，則無法單獨存在。

 句型導覽

had + p.p.

過助 + have + p.p.

1. 持續至過去某時的狀態

例句⇒ He had worked in that company for ten years. (×)

⇒ He had worked in that company for 10 years by 1980. (○)

(到 1980 年為止，他已經在那一家公司工作了十年。)

2. 比過去簡單式更早發生

(1)



句型導覽

S + had p.p. ~ + by the time + (when) + S + Ved ~

(在~之前)

S +

例句⇒ All of my friends had left by the time I got there.

(在我到達那裡之前，我的朋友全都離開了。)

⇒ By the time you finished the lecture, most of the students had fallen asleep.

(在你完成演講之前，大部分的學生都已經睡著了。)



重點觀念

★ By the time + S + Ved,

{ was/were + Ving ~
had + p.p. ~

(2) 若有連接詞 before 或 after 時，可用簡單式代替完成式。

例句⇒ After I { had finished } it, I went out.
 { finished }

= After { having finished } it, I went out.
 { finishing }

(做完之後，我才出去。)

⇒ They { had known } how to do it before I told them.
 { knew }

(在我跟他們講之前，他們就已經知道如何做了。)



重點觀念

★ 連接詞 before 和 after 已有交代時間先後的機能，所以可省略完成式。

(3) 若有對等連接詞 and 時，V 時態須一致。

例句⇒ He bought a bunch of flowers and went to the restaurant to meet Amanda.

= After he { had bought } a bunch of flowers, he went to the restaurant to meet Amanda.
 { bought }

(他買了一束花之後，就跑去餐廳和 Amanda 見面。)

⇒ I lost the diamond ring which my husband had bought for me the day before.

(我遺失了我丈夫前日買給我的鑽石戒指。)

⇒ Yesterday he lost the watch (which he had been given by his parent.)

= He was given a watch by his parents, but he lost it.

(他昨天遺失了他父母給他的手錶。)

⇒ The little girl had lost her consciousness for hours when she was sent to another hospital.

(在這個小女孩被送達另一家醫院之前，她已經喪失意識好幾個小時了。)

(4) 強調歷史上的事實，必用過去簡單式 V。

例句⇒ Our teacher said that Columbus discovered America in 1492.

(我們老師說哥倫布在 1492 年發現美洲。)

⇒ Last week, I learned from the book that Edison
invented bulbs.

(上禮拜我從書上得知愛迪生發明了燈泡。)



重點觀念

比較：

★ invent 發明→從無到有

★ discover 發現→本來就存在

(5) 表假設過去：與過去事實相反。

例句⇒ If I had had a car then, I could have driven
her home.

(假如我當時有車，就可以送她回家。)

⇒ If you had been at the spot, you could have
been killed.

(假如你當時在現場，你可能就會被殺。)

⇒ But that he made that serious mistake, he wouldn't have been fired.

(若非他當時犯了那個嚴重的錯誤，他也不會被解雇。)



重點觀念

比較：

★ have been p.p. 現在完成被動

★ had been p.p. 過去完成被動

★ have been Ving 現在完成進行式

三、未來完成式

1. 不管動作在甚麼時間開始，在未來結束的都是未來完成式。



句型導覽

will have p.p.

2. 若沒有相對時間，不可單獨存在

例句⇒By the time when you come back to Taiwan, I will have graduated from university.

(在你明年回台灣前，我大學早已經畢業了。)

⇒I will have taught English for 25 years next year.

(到明年為止，我將教英文滿二十五年了。)

⇒I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{had taught} \\ \text{have taught} \end{array} \right\}$ English for 25 years $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{by 1999.} \\ \text{(by so far).} \end{array} \right.$

(到 1999 年為止，我已經教英文滿二十五年了。)

(到現在為止，我已經教了二十五年英文。)

⇒I will have heard the story four times if you tell it again.

(假如你再說一遍的話，這個故事我就聽了四遍了。)

⇒By the time when he is in his thirties, he will have seen much of the world.

(到他三十歲的時候，他將會見過更多世面。)

⇒Let's wait until he has finished his paper. (讓我們等到他完成報告。)

⇒He will go abroad after he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{has finished} \\ \text{finishes} \end{array} \right\}$ his school.

(在他完成學業之後，他將要出國。)

⇒I will go to the movies when I have finished my homework later.

(我等一下做完功課後，我將要去看電影。)



補充資料

★see much of the world

見過很多世面

第三節 完成進行式

現在完成進行：has/have been Ving

過去完成進行：had been Ving

未來完成進行：will have been Ving

一、現在完成進行：have/has been Ving.

例句⇒We have been studying English for more than 5 years. (我們已學英文超過五年了。)

⇒Tom has been surfing the Net since he got home. (自湯姆到家後，他就一直上網。)