五、未來簡單式與未來進行式

例句⇒I will go jogging { 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。) 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

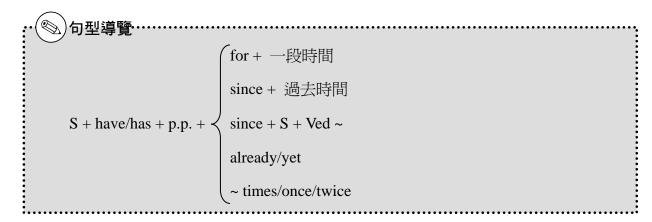
一、現在完成式

- 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。



例句⇒He has failed twice. (他已失敗兩次了。)

for ten years. (他已經認識我十年了。)

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

·⑥句型導覽·

例句⇒He has died for ten years. (×)

⇒He had been dead for ten years. (○)

(他已經死十年了。)



★ 瞬間動作要強調持續,須用此 句型;或改成 be + p.p.的狀態。

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

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.

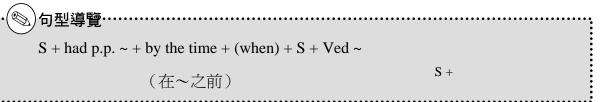
1. 持續至過去某時的狀態

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

 \Rightarrow He had worked in that company for 10 years by 1980. (\bigcirc)

2. 比過去簡單式更早發生

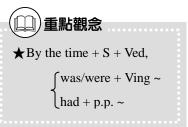
(1)



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

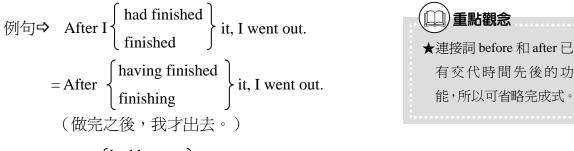
(在我到達那裡之前,我的朋友全都離開了。)

⇒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。)

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



$$\Rightarrow \text{They} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{had known} \\ \text{knew} \end{array} \right\} \text{ how to do it before I told them.}$$

(在我跟他們講之前,他們就已經知道如何做了。)

(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.

 \Rightarrow 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。)

(二)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.



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

(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。)

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.

(到明年爲止,我將教英文滿二十五年了。)

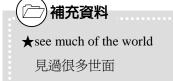
$$\Rightarrow I \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{had taught} \\ \text{have taught} \end{array} \right\} \text{ English for 25 years } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{by 1999.} \\ \text{(by so far).} \end{array} \right.$$

(到1999年爲止,我已經教英文滿二十五年了。)

(到現在爲止,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。)
- $\Rightarrow \text{He will go abroad after he } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{has finished} \\ \text{finishes} \end{array} \right\} \text{his school.}$

(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。)

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。)