

- ★ 比較現在完成式與過去簡單式
 - 1. 現在完成式:表示某動作或狀態始於過去,持續到現在。 過去式:表示某動作發生於過去,且與現在無任何關聯。
 - 現在完成式:表示動作發生於過去不明確的時間。
 過去式:表示動作發生於過去明確的時間。
 - 3. 現在完成式:表示動作發生一段尚未結束的時間內,如 today 、 this month 、 this year ……。過去式:表示動作發生於一段已結束的時間中,如 yesterday(昨天)、 last month(上個月)、 last year(去年)、 this morning(今天早上)……。
 - 4. When 或 What time 開頭的句子,不用現在完成式。例句➡ When did you visit New York? (○)

六、現在完成進行式



句型導覽

S + have/has + been + Ving

- 1. 表示從過去某時間開始,一直繼續到現在,或重複發生的動作或狀態。比現在完成式 更重視動作狀態的一直連續,強調動作還在繼續。
- 2. 比較下列三句:
 - 例句⇨ I have been reading the book. (我一直在讀這本書。)
 - ⇒ I have read the book. (我已經讀過這本書。)
 - ➡ I have read the book for three days. (這本書我讀了三天了。)
- 3. 本身具持續性的動詞如 stay (留)、wait (等待)、study (學習)、learn (學習)、read (讀書)、live (生活)、teach (教書) · · · · ,用在現在完成式與現在完成進行式同樣可表示動作仍在持續中。
 - 例句⇒ I have been learning English for three years. (我已經學了三年英文了。)
 - ⇒ I've been waiting for three hours. (我已經等了三個小時。)
 - ➡ "How long have you been driving?" "Since I was 17." (你從幾歲開車到現在?十七歲。)

第五節 過去完成式



句型導管

S + had + pp

用法	例句
過去某個動作發生以前的動作。	The train had left when I got there. (當我到達時,火車已經離開了。) The train had gone before we reached the station. (我們到達車站之前,火車已經走了。) Your brother lost the pen which I had bought him. (你弟弟把我先前買給他的筆弄丟了。) No sooner had one typhoon passed than another hit the island. (一個颱風剛走,一個又來。)
過去某段時間之內,或過去某一時間點之前完成的動作。	I had lived in N.Y. from 1993 to 1995. (我從一九九三到一九九五年住在紐約。) He had lived here from 1950 to 1970. (他自一九五○到一九七○年住在這裡。) He said he had met me three years ago. (他說他三年前見過我。) I had never met my uncle until then. (在那之前我從未見過我的叔父。)

一、使用時機

- 過去的兩個動作如果不按動作發生順序表達,則都用過去式。反之,先發生用過去完成式,後發生用過去式。
- 2. 歷史上事實,雖然先發生,仍用過去式表達。
- 3. 有 before 和 after 的句子,因時間關係清楚,仍用過去式。

例句与 Jane won the speech contest last week. She had never won that before.

(珍上星期贏了演講比賽。她之前從未贏過。)

- ⇒ Jack said, "Linda hasn't called me yet." (傑克說;「琳達還沒打給我。」)
 - → Jack said that Linda hadn't called him yet. (傑克說琳達還沒打給他。)
- ⇒ By 1993, M.J. had won three NBA titles.

(到了一九九三年, M.J.已經贏了三次 NBA 冠軍頭銜。)

- ⇒ By the time he first retired, M.J. had won three NBA titles.

 (到他第一次退休的時候, M.J.已經贏了三次 NBA 冠軍頭銜。)
- ⇒ By now, he has won three NBA titles. (到目前為止,他已贏了三次 NBA 冠軍頭銜。)

二、had hoped~ 原本希望~

hope(希望)、expect(期待)、intend(意圖)等動詞如果與「過去完成式」連用,表示

過去想做卻沒有做。

例句⇒ I had hoped to go to Japan last year. (我原本希望去年去日本。)

- = I hoped to have gone to Japan last year.
- ⇒ I had hoped to go to Japan this summer. (我原本希望今年夏天去日本。)
 - = I hoped to have gone to Japan this summer.

(二) 補充資料

★ 過去完成進行式

S + had + been + Ving

表示從較早的過去一直繼續到較後的過去。比過去完成式更著重動作、狀態的持續。

例句与 We had been waiting for an hour when the bus came.

(當公車來時,我們已經等了一個小時。)

⇒ Had we been waiting for an hour when the bus came?

(當公車來時,我們已經等了一個小時嗎?)

Yes, we had. (是的,我們已經等了一個小時。)

No, we hadn't. (不,我們還沒等到一個小時。)

- ➡ Where had we been waiting for an hour when the bus came? (當公車來時,我們已經在哪裡等了一個小時呢?)
- → Mother had been preparing our breakfast when I got up. (當我起床時,媽媽已經在準備我們的早餐了。)
- → He had been staying home before his friend called him yesterday morning. (昨天早上,在他朋友打電話給他之前,他一直都待在家裡。)
- □ I suddenly found out the chair I had been sitting on had a broken leg. (我突然發現,我一直在坐的那張椅子的一條腿壞了。)

第六節 未來式

- 一、未來簡單式
 - 1. 基本句型



句型導覽

S + will + Vr

sb + beV going to + Vr 預定~,打算~(表意志)

sth + beV going to + Vr 將會~(表對未來的預測)

例句⇒ I will fly to Hong Kong next week. (我下星期將要搭飛機去香港。)

= I am going to fly to Hong Kong next week.