

UNIT 8: TENSES III (时态 III)

6. The Future Continuous Tense (未来进行式)

用于:

- I. 级有可能发生的事情。
- II. 已经事先计划好的事情。

用法:

(A) **shall + be + 动词 ing** 或 **will + be + 动词 ing**

注:

	单数	复数
第一人称	I shall	we shall
	I will	we will
第二人称	you will	you will
第三人称	he will	They will
	she will	
	it will	

注:

will not = won't

shall not = shan't

Example (例),

1. I **shall be sending** invitation for the concert to all your parents. (我将会送那演唱会的邀请卡给全部家长。)
2. I'll **be waiting** at the gate when you come out of school. (当你走出学校, 我会在校门口等你。)
3. We'll **be starting** the new grammar book on Friday. (我们星期五即将开始那新的语法书。)
4. **Will you be staying** with your Granny during the holidays? (在假期里你会住在你奶奶家吗?)
5. **Will you be seeing** Maggie at the weekend? (周末里你会看到 Maggie 吗?)

(B) **be going to + 原形动词**

Example (例),

1. I'm **going to** work hard and pass my exams. (我将全力以赴去应付考试。)
2. I think it's **going to** rain. (我想天就快下雨了。)
3. I hope someone **is going to** fix the television soon. (我希望有人尽快把那电视修好。)

(C) 使用现在简单式 (simple present) 或现在进行式 (present continuous) 来表示未来即将发生的事情。

Example (例),

1. The new supermarket **opens** on Friday. (那超市星期五即将开张。)
2. Tomorrow **is** a public holiday. (明天是公众假期。)
3. My sister **is leaving** school soon. (我姐姐即将离开学校。)

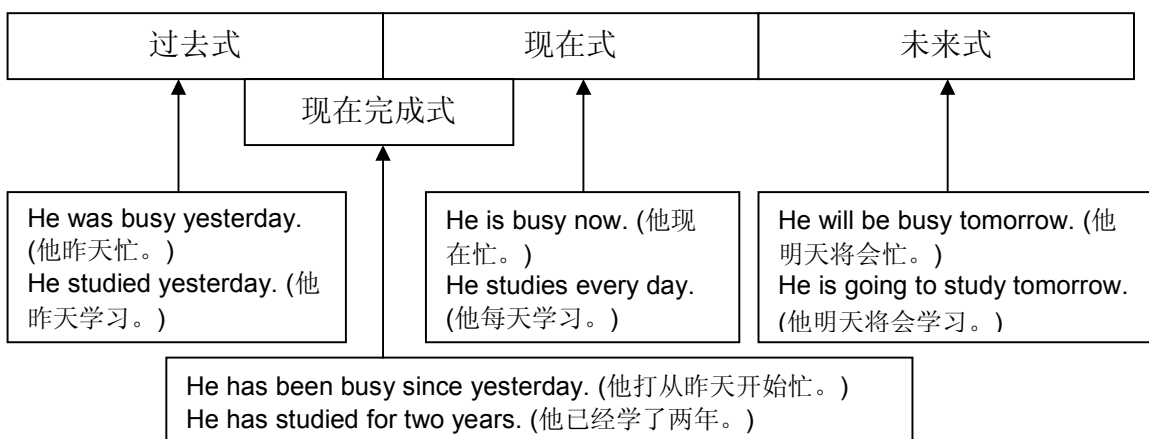
(D) **be + about to + 原形动词**

Example (例),

1. The plane **is about to take off**. (飞机即将起飞了。)
2. The movie **is about to start**. (电影即将开始了。)
3. I think it's **about to rain**. (天就快要下雨了。)
4. The supermarket **is about to close**. (那超市即将要关了。)
5. We **are about to serve** the dinner. (我们即将要上菜了。)

7. Present Perfect Tense (现在完成式: has/have)

现在完成式是用来表示过去发生的动作或状态，与现在有关系的一种时态。其中包括了“持续”、“完成”、“经验”等不同的用法。



(A) 现在完成式的否定句及疑问句

肯定句 → 主词 + have/has + 过去分词~

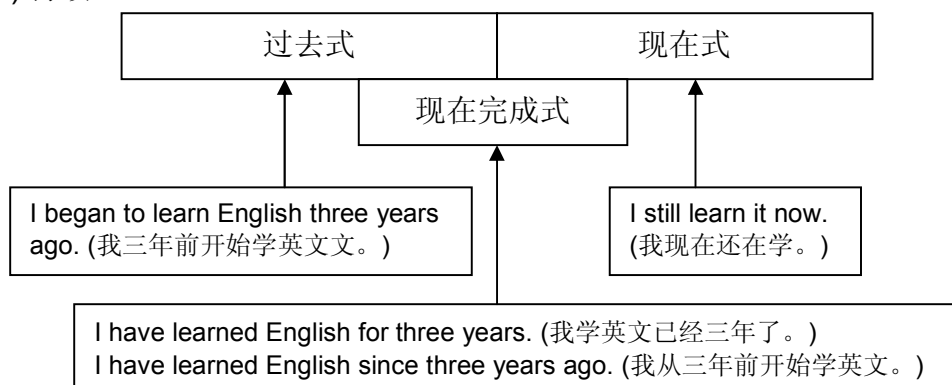
否定句 → 主词 + have/has + not + 过去分词~

疑问句 → Have/Has + 主词 + 过去分词~ ?

肯定句		He has		done a good job.
否定句		He has	not	done a good job.
疑问句	Has	he		done a good job?
答句	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't			

(B) 现在完成式的使用时机

(1) 持续



表示持续的副词

i. for + 时间长度

ii. Since + 时间起点 { 过去时间
过去式子句

Example (例),

1. We **have known** each other { for ten years. (我们彼此认识十年了。)
since { ten years ago.
we were children.

2. I haven't seen you for a long time. (好久不见。)

= It **has been** a long time since I last saw you.= it **is** a long time since I last saw you.

⇒ (俚) Long time no see.

iii. 其他副词: all day (整天), these days (这些日子), lately (最近), recently (最近), always (时常), this week (这周) ... 等。

Example (例),

I **have had** a headache all day (long). (我头痛了一整天。)

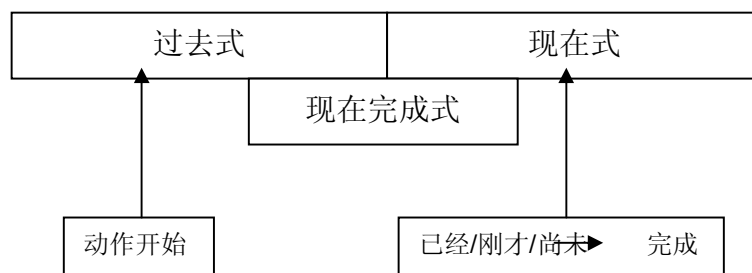
iv. how long (多久)

Example (例),

How long **has** he **played** the piano? For two hours.

(他弹琴弹多久了? 两小时。)

(2) 完成



表示完成的副词

- i. **already** (已经): 放 **have/has** 和过去分词之间。也可放句尾。
- ii. **just** (刚才): **have/has** 和过去分词之间。
- iii. **yet** (尚; 还): 通常只用于疑问句及否定句。放 **have/has** 和过去分词之间, 也可放句尾。
- iv. 其他副词: **today** (今天), **this morning** (今早), **lately** (最近), **recently** (最近), **now** (现在) ... 等。

Example (例),

1. The train for London **has** already **arrived**. (往伦敦的火车到了。)
2. I **have** just **read** that comic book. (我刚读过那本漫画书。)
3. **Have** you **found** my digital camera **yet**? (你找到我的数码相机了吗?)
No, I **haven't** found **yet**. (不, 我还没找到。) / No, not **yet**. (不, 还没。)

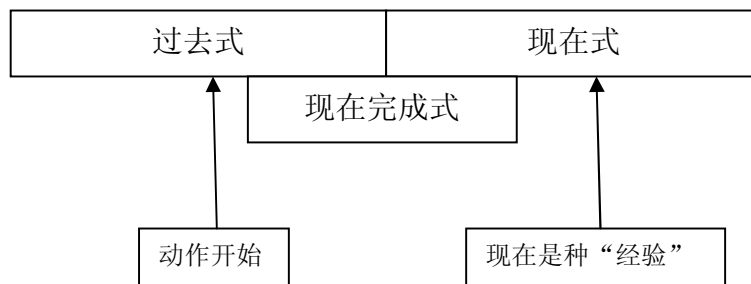
比较:

- just** (刚才): 可用于现在完成式及过去式。
- just now** {
- 用于过去式, 意思是指“刚才”
 - 用于现在式, 意思是指“此刻现在”
 - 用于未来式, 意思是指“马上”

Example (例),

1. (过去式) Tom **came** in just now. He's probably upstairs. (Tom 刚才进来。他也许在楼上。)
2. (现在式) He **is** just now answering the call. (他此刻正在接电话。)
3. (未来式) I'll do it just now. (我马上做。)

(3) 经验



表示“经验”的副词

- i. **ever** (曾经), **never** (不曾), **often** (经常) 等频率副词。
- ii. **once** (一次), **twice** (两次), **thrice** (三次), ... **times** (~次), **before** (之前) 等。

Example (例),

1. Have you **ever** visited National Palace Museum? (你曾参观过故宫博物院吗?)
2. My younger sister really likes that movie. She **has watched** it five times. (我妹妹真的很喜欢那部电影。她已经看了五次。)

(C) 特别注意的现在完成式

现在完成式及过去式

Example (例),

1. Vincent **has gone** to Thailand on business. (Vincent 已经去泰国出差了。)

指已经出差，但至今还没回来。
2. Vincent **went** to Thailand on business. (Vincent 之前去泰国出差。)

指之前出差，但现在也许已经回来了。

have been 及 have gone to

⇒ **have been to** 意指“曾经去过...”或“刚才去了...”

⇒ **have gone to** 意指“已经去了...”，主词只能用第三人称。

Example (例),

1. I **have just been to** the station to see her off. (我刚才去了车站替她送行。)
2. **Have you ever been to** the library? (你曾经去过图书馆吗?)
3. She **has gone to** Europe. (她已经去欧洲了。)
4. **Did you ever go to** a basketball game? (你曾经去看篮球赛吗?)
5. **Have you ever been to a** basketball game? (你曾经去看篮球赛吗?)

瞬间动作(动作不能延续者)用于现在完成式时，其后不可加一段时间。

Example (例),

1. (错误) His grandfather **has died** for ten years. (他爷爷过世了十年。)
- (正确) His father **died** ten years ago. (他爷爷十年前过世了。)

(正确) His father **has been dead** for ten years. (他爷爷过世了十年。)

2. (错误) Amy **has bought** the car for one year. (Amy 已经买那辆车一年了。)

(正确) Amy **has bought** the car already. (Amy 已经买了那辆车。)

(正确) Amy **bought** the car and has owned it for one year. (Amy 已经买了那辆车而拥有它已经一年。)

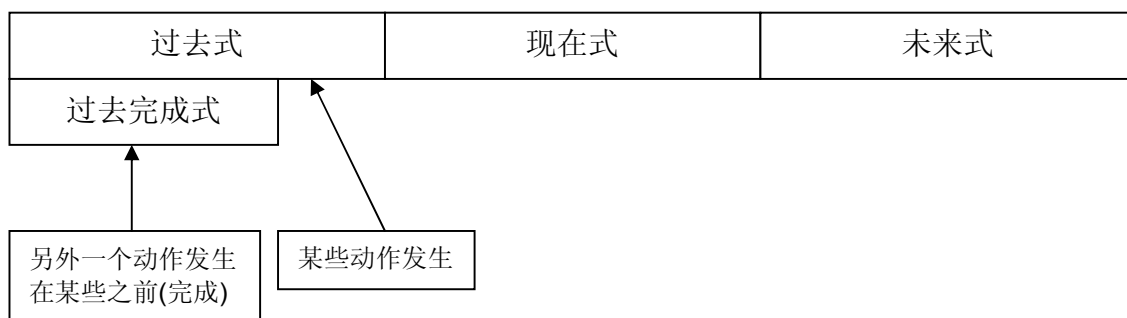
3. (错误) Mr. Wang **has gone** to Hong Kong for three days. (王先生已经去香港三天了。)

(正确) Mr. Wang **has gone** to Hong Kong. (王先生已经去了香港。)

(正确) Mr. Wang **has been** in Hong Kong for three days. (王先生已经去香港三天了。)

8. Past Perfect Tense (过去完成式: had)

用法: 表示在过去的某个时间或动作以前已经发生的动作或已经存在的状态。就是我们常说的: 表示"过去的过去的动作或状态"。



用 **had** 来当作是个辅助动词叙述过去完成式。当我们使用过去简单式时, 如有某些动作发生在那过去简单式之前, 就可以使用过去完成式。

Example (例),

1. The police arrived to arrest him, but he **had** already **left**. (当警察来到时, 他已经离开了。)

2. Suddenly he remembered where he **had hidden** the money. (他突然想起他把钱收藏在哪里了。)

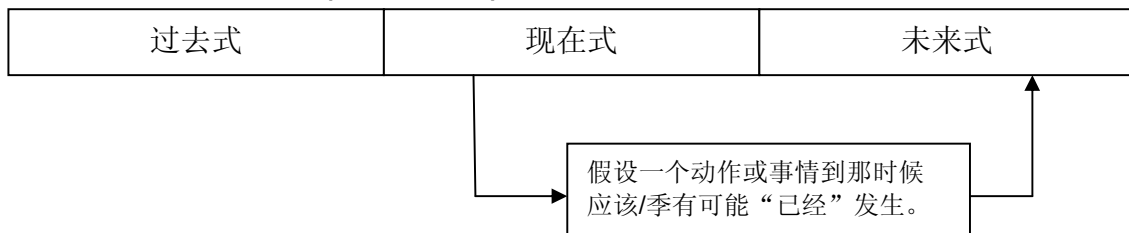
3. I noticed that he **had left** his book behind. (我发现他把书留下了。)

4. When we reached the bus stop, the bus **had** already **left**. (当我们到达车站时, 车已经开走了。)

5. My test results were much better than I **had expected** them to be. (我的成绩比我之前预测得还好。)

6. Dad **had** just **reached** home when it started to rain. (天开始下雨了, 爸爸才到家。)

9. Future Perfect Tense (未来完成式)



用法: 表示从将来的某一时间开始、延续到另一个将来时间的动作或状态，或是发生在某个将来时间，但对其后的另一个将来时间有影响的动作或状态。就好象把现在完成时平移到时间轴的将来时时段一样。其用法从和过去及现在有关，变成了和将来及将来的将来有关。未来完成式可用在指某些事情或动作，在未来的某些时间过后，“级有可能”会发生。

形式:

will + have + 过去分词

shall + have + 过去分词

Example (例),

1. When you get this message, I **shall have left** for Britain. (当你收到此讯息时，我应该已经离开这里，前往英国了。)
2. They'll **have realized** by now that we're not coming. (他们应该现在已经察觉到我们不来了。)
3. I hope I **shall have lost** weight by the time the wedding takes place. (我希望到那婚礼时，我已经瘦下来了。)
4. By the time we arrive everybody **will have gone** home. (当我们到达时，大家应该都回家了。)
5. **Will** you already **have eaten** when you arrive? Yes. I shall. (当你抵达时，你将应该会已经吃饭了吧？是的，我会。)