

全国公共英语考试语法比较过去时与现在完成时 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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1) 过去时表示过去某时发生的动作或单纯叙述过去的事情，强调动作；现在完成时为过去发生的，强调过去的事情对现在的影响，强调的是影响。2) 过去时常与具体的时间状语连用，而现在完成时通常与模糊的时间状语连用，或无时间状语。一般过去时的时间状语: yesterday, last week, ...ago, in 1980, in October, just now, 具体的时间状语共同的时间状语: this morning, tonight, this April, now, once, before, already, recently, lately 现在完成时的时间状语 for, since, so far, ever, never, just, yet, till / until, up to now, in past years, always, 不确定的时间状语 3) 现在完成时可表示持续到现在的动作或状态，动词一般是延续性的，如 live, teach, learn, work, study, know. 过去时常用的非持续性动词有 come, go, leave, start, die, finish, become, get married 等。举例：
： I saw this film yesterday. (强调看的动作发生过了。) I have seen this film. (强调对现在的影响，电影的内容已经知道了。)
) Why did you get up so early? (强调起床的动作已发生过了。)
) Who hasn't handed in his paper? (强调有卷子，可能为不公平竞争。)
) She has returned from Paris. 她已从巴黎回来了。 She returned yesterday. 她是昨天回来了。 He has been in the League for three years. (在团内的状态可延续) He has been a League member for three years. (是团员的状态可持续) He joined the League three years ago. (三年前入团，joined 为短暂行为。) I have finished my homework now. --- Will somebody go and get Dr.

White? ---Hes already been sent for. 句子中如有过去时的时间副词（如 yesterday, last, week, in 1960）时，不能使用现在完成时，要用过去时。（错）Tom has written a letter to his parents last night.（对）Tom wrote a letter to his parents last night. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com