

Chapter 7-3

Present Perfect Tense 現在完成時

Additional Notes

1. Present Perfect Tense: Structure ●

1) Positive Sentences

Structure: **Subject** + **have/has** + **Past Participle** [過去分詞]

Examples:

- I **have finished** my homework.
- You **have visited** Beijing.
- We **have completed** the project.
- They **have moved** to a new house.
- He **has eaten** breakfast.
- She **has written** a letter.
- It **has stopped** raining.

2) Negative Sentences

Structure: **Subject** + **have/has** + **not** + **Past Participle**
(haven't / hasn't)

Examples:

- I **have not (haven't) finished** my homework.
- They **have not (haven't) arrived** yet.
- He **has not (hasn't) eaten** breakfast.
- She **has not (hasn't) written** the report.

Notice:

✓ He hasn't finished.

✗ He hasn't finish.

✓ They haven't arrived.

✗ They haven't arrive.

3) Question Sentences

Structure: **Have/Has** + **Subject** + **Past Participle** + ?

Examples:

- **Have you finished** your homework?
- **Have they arrived** yet?
- **Has he eaten** breakfast?
- **Has she written** the report?

Notice:

✓ Has she finished?

✗ Has she finish?

✓ Have they arrived?

✗ Have they arrive?

4) Common Mistakes

Incorrect

✗ He has finish his homework.

Correct

✓ He has finished his homework.

Incorrect

✗ Has she wrote the report?

Correct

✓ Has she written the report?

Incorrect

✗ They have went home.

Correct

✓ They have gone home.

Incorrect

✗ I have see that movie.

Correct

✓ I have seen that movie.

2. Present Perfect Tense: Verb Form ●

In the **Present Perfect Tense**, every sentence needs:

- A helping verb (have or has)
- A past participle

Structure: **Subject** + **have/has** + **Past Participle**

Examples:

I have finished my work.	He has finished his work.
You have finished your work.	She has finished her work.
We have finished our work.	It has stopped raining.
They have finished their work.	

The main verb changes to its **past participle form**.

1) Subject and Have/Has Agreement

The helping verb must agree with the subject.

Subject	Helping Verb
I	have
you	have
we	have
they	have
he	has
she	has
it	has

Examples:

- I **have** completed the task.

- They **have** arrived.
- He **has** eaten lunch.

2) Past Participle Rules

There are two types of **past participles** (including **past tense** forms 包括過去式):

- Regular Verbs
- Irregular Verbs

由於 Past Participle 和 Past Tense 的變化規則大致相同，
因此本節將一併介紹，後續單元不再重複說明。

1. Regular Verbs [規則動詞]

Rule 1: Regular Past Participles

For most regular verbs, add **-ed** to form the **past participle**.

Examples:

- work → work**ed**
- play → play**ed**
- visit → visit**ed**
- clean → clean**ed**
- finish → finish**ed**

Sentences:

- I have **worked** here for five years.
- She has **finished** her homework.
- They have **visited** London.

Rule 2: Verbs Ending in -E

If a verb ends in **e**, simply add **-d**.

Examples:

- live → liv**d**
- move → mov**d**
- love → lov**d**
- arrive → arriv**d**

Sentences:

- We have **lived** here since 2020.
- She has **arrived** at the airport.

Rule 3: Verbs Ending in Consonant + Y

Change **y** to **i** and add **-ed**.

Examples:

- study → studi**ed**

- carry → carr**ied**
- worry → worr**ied**
- try → tr**ied**

Sentences:

- He has **studied** English for three years.
- They have **carried** the boxes upstairs.

Rule 4: Double the Final Consonant

For short verbs ending in: **vowel + consonant**, **double the final consonant** before adding **-ed**.

Examples:

- stop → stop**ped**
- plan → plan**ned**
- jog → jog**ged**

Sentences:

- The bus has **stopped**.
- We have **planned** our trip.

2. Irregular Verbs [不規則動詞]

Irregular verbs do not follow the regular **-ed** rule. Unlike [不像] regular verbs, there are **no fixed rules** [沒有固定規則] for forming the **past tense and past participle of irregular verbs**. Therefore, they usually need to be memorised [需要刻意背].

To make learning easier for beginners [初學者], we can group irregular verbs into **three common types**:

- All three forms are different
- Past tense and past participle are the same
- All three forms are the same

Type 1: All Three Forms Are Different

The **base verb**, **past tense**, and **past participle** are all different.

Base Verb	Past Tense	Past Participle
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen
write	wrote	written
eat	ate	eaten

Examples:

- She **went** to Shanghai.
- She has **written** an email.

Type 2: Past Tense and Past Participle Are the Same

The **past tense** and **past participle** have the same form.

Base Verb	Past Tense	Past Participle
buy	bought	bought
bring	brought	brought
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
catch	caught	caught

Examples:

- I have **bought** a new computer.
- She has **taught** English for five years.

Type 3: All Three Forms Are the Same

The **base verb**, **past tense**, and **past participle** are identical [一模一样的].

Base Verb	Past Tense	Past Participle
cut	cut	cut
put	put	put
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
let	let	let

Examples:

- I have **cut** the paper.
- She has **put** the book on the table.

Note:

There are no fixed rules for irregular verbs. However [然而], learning them by **types and patterns** [類別與規律] can make them easier to remember.

(下一個單元的學習資料中會提供不規則動詞表格，供大家參考與

3. Present Perfect Tense: Adverbs of Time ●

In the **Present Perfect Tense**, adverbs of time show that an action happened at an **unspecified time in the past** [過去某個不確定的時間] or **continues up to the present** [一直延續至今].

Examples:

- already
- just [剛才]
- yet [還]
- ever [曾經]
- never
- recently / lately [最近]
- so far [迄今為止]
- since [自從]
- for [持續(多久)]

Sentences:

- I have **already** finished my homework.
- She has **just** arrived.
- Have you finished your work **yet**?
- They have **never** visited Japan.
- We have completed three projects **so far**.

Position of Adverbs of Time

- Some adverbs usually come **before the past participle**.

Structure: **Subject** + **have/has** + **Adverb of Time** + **Past Participle**

Examples:

- I **have already finished** my homework.
- She **has just arrived**.
- They **have never visited** Japan [日本].
- We **have recently moved** to a new house.

-
- Some adverbs usually come **at the end of a sentence**.

Structure: **Subject** + **have/has** + **Past Participle** + **Adverb of Time**

Examples:

- I **have not finished** my work **yet**.
- We **have completed** three projects **so far**.
- They **have lived** here **for** five years.
- He **has worked** here **since** 2020.

Note

- already → already completed [已完成，故必然是肯定句]
- just → a short time ago [剛發生不久]
- yet → usually in negatives and questions [一般用於否定與疑問句]
- ever → at any time in life [一生中任何時候]
- never → at no time [一生中從未]
- since → starting point of time [時間起點] (故需要+時間點)
- for → length of time [時間長度] (故需要+時間段)

Examples:

- She has worked here **since** 2020.
- They have lived in London **for** ten years.
- Have you **ever** been to Singapore [新加坡]?
- I have **never** flown on an airplane [飛機].