

# Perfect Tenses

Intermediate Grammar Course

# 完成式

1. have / has / had + pp (過去分詞 [V3])

2. 口訣：已經...咗

# Present Perfect (現在完成式)

 用法:

動作在 過去發生 但與現在有關聯(結果/經歷)。

常配合時間副詞: already, just, yet, ever, never, since, for。

# Present Perfect (現在完成式)



句式結構:

主語 + have/has + PP(過去分詞)

◆ 例子:

"I have finished my homework." (我做完功課啦！→ 現在唔使再做)

"She has visited Japan three times." (佢去過日本三次 → 強調經歷)

"We haven't eaten dinner yet." (我哋仲未食晚飯 → 到現在仍餓)

# Present Perfect (現在完成式)

⚠ 注意:

Gone vs. Been:

✗ "She has gone to Paris." → 佢而家仲喺巴黎！

✓ "She has been to Paris." → 佢去過巴黎(已返嚟)。

# Past Perfect (過去完成式)

 用法:

描述 過去某時間前已完成的動作(「過去的過去」)。

常配合時間提示: by the time, before, after, when。

# Past Perfect (過去完成式)



句式結構:

主語 + had + PP (過去分詞)

◆ 例子:

"The train had left by the time we arrived." (我哋到之前, 火車已開走 → 強調錯過)

"He had never seen a panda before visiting Ocean Park." (去海洋公園前未見過熊貓)



小技巧:

要有另 1 個動作 / 事件 做陪襯

# Future Perfect (將來完成式)

 用法:

預測 將來某時間前會完成的動作。

時間提示: by, by the time, before + 未來時間。

# Future Continuous (將來進行式)



句式結構:

主語 + will have + PP (過去分詞)

◆ 例子:

"By 2030, scientists will have discovered life on Mars." (到2030年, 科學家將會發現火星生命 → 強調「已完成」)

"She will have graduated before you start university." (你入大學前, 佢已經畢業)

# Summary

## 總結

Present Perfect: has/have + PP → 之前完成, 但仍然影響現在

Past Perfect: had + PP → 過去某個時間再之前

Future Perfect: will have + V3 → 將來某時已做完