

bjmli

英语新课程标准教材系列

NEW IDEA

ENGLISH

现代新理念英语

捷进初中语法④



bjmli
现代教育

英语新课程标准教材系列

NEW IDEA
ENGLISH

现代新理念英语

捷进初中语法 ④



科学普及出版社

· 北京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

现代新理念英语·捷进初中语法④ / 北京市现代教学研究所编. —北京: 科学普及出版社, 2009
(英语新课程标准教材系列)

ISBN 978-7-110-06343-9

I. 现... II. 北... III. 英语—语法—初中—教学参考资料 IV. G633.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 127894 号

本社图书贴有防伪标志, 未贴为盗版

主 编 李世虬 王传伟
副 主 编 安宏侠 姜 雪
编 者 马明辉 吴殿成
版式设计 李付兵
法律顾问 唐国玺

责任编辑 肖 叶
封面设计 杨 虹 王勇林
责任校对 王勤杰
责任印制 安利平
法律顾问 宋润君



电话: 010-58607590 / 010-58607594

www.bjmtl.com

为本套教材的教与学提供服务

E-mail: bjmtl@bjmtl.com

科学普及出版社出版

北京市海淀区中关村南大街 16 号 邮政编码: 100081

科学普及出版社发行部发行

北京盛通印刷股份有限公司印刷

*

开本: 720 毫米 × 1000 毫米 1/16 · 印张: 5.75 字数: 150 千字

2009 年 11 月第 1 版 2009 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1-5 000 册 定价: 17.00 元

ISBN 978-7-110-06343-9/G · 2777

使用说明

本教材是同步语法教程，全套教材共五册，供初中一至三年级学生课外使用，学生在学完本套教材后能较好地掌握系统的语法知识，在此基础上全面提高运用英语的能力。每册课本12单元，每单元2课，全书共24课，其中每个单课处理一个主要语法项目，双课处理与单课有关的次要语法项目，每课均附有精练的巩固性练习。每课书可用1课时学完，全书共用24课时。

由于当前使用的主流教材普遍存在语法知识不系统、语法教学安排零乱的缺陷，给学生的学习带来极大困难，而当前常见的初中语法教材多为供初三学生复习迎考使用的综合性教材，不适合初一、初二学生使用。本套教材就是专为初中各不同学段学生编写的课本，既可用于各学段(包括小升初)提前学习或阶段复习，也可用于初三综合复习，教师可根据学生具体情况灵活安排。

本套教材有下列特点：

语法内容全覆盖

本套教材不仅涵盖了英语课程标准规定的和当前初中主流教材中出现的全部语法项目，还对少量中考试题中出现的超纲内容做了简单介绍，不仅有利于学生掌握系统的语法知识，还有利于学生拓宽视野，提高对英语的理解能力。

不同学段全对应

本套教材共分五册，分别与七年级上下、八年级上下和九年级对应。每册课本均覆盖了当前使用的各套主流教材同一学段的全部语法内容，这样安排，有利于学生无一遗漏地及时复习、梳理和巩固本学段学过的语法知识。

语法规则表格化

浓缩的才是精华，本教材对语法规则的介绍，全部采取表格的形式，简明扼要，重点突出，一目了然。对个别难点还给出了精练翔实、画龙点睛的讲解，有的内容还配有琅琅上口的口诀，有利于学生对规则的理解和记忆。

配套练习扣中考

本教材对编入的语法内容，采取一课一练的形式，练习题大多选自近年中考试题，内容新颖，针对性强，有利于学生及时巩固所学知识和应对中考。

本教材还配有阶段复习练习题，供广大师生使用。

为了给教师的教学和同学们的学习提供方便，我们特意创建了“现代教学”网站，网址是 www.bjmti.com，欢迎教师和同学们访问，相信它一定能给您的英语学习提供很大的帮助。

说明：封面图片为云南丽江泸沽湖(Lugu Lake)。

Contents



Unit 1	Lesson 1	He has already come here	1
	Lesson 2	The box is so heavy that I can't lift it	3
Unit 2	Lesson 3	I have seen the film before	5
	Lesson 4	There is something on the table	7
Unit 3	Lesson 5	I have learned English for six years	9
	Lesson 6	I have made two kites since seven o'clock	11
Unit 4	Lesson 7	Either you or I am wrong	13
	Lesson 8	Both of my parents are workers	15
Unit 5	Lesson 9	He came to ask me a question	17
	Lesson 10	We found him lying in bed	19
Unit 6	Lesson 11	He said he would come on Sunday	21
	Lesson 12	She said she liked dancing	23
Unit 7	Lesson 13	I wonder if you can help us	25
	Lesson 14	I will give him what he needs	27
Unit 8	Lesson 15	The news must be true	29
	Lesson 16	I wish I were a bird	31
Unit 9	Lesson 17	It's not easy to learn to swim	33
	Lesson 18	Swimming is a good sport	35
Unit 10	Lesson 19	The room is cleaned every day	37
	Lesson 20	Our job is to clean the windows	39
Unit 11	Lesson 21	The room was cleaned yesterday	41
	Lesson 22	The book sells well	43
Unit 12	Lesson 23	Mother made her a new dress	45
	Lesson 24	Revision	47
附 录	各课语法详解		49
	词汇表		72
	不规则动词分类巧记表		79




Lesson



He has already come here

►►► 现在完成时态(1)——表示结果

动作发生在过去，着眼于现在的结果：have/has + 过去分词

I/We/They have finished the work now.

She/He has already come here.

I/We/They haven't finished the work yet.

She/He hasn't come here yet.

Have you/they finished the work yet?

Has she/he come here yet?

Yes, I/we/they have. / No, I/we/they haven't.

Yes, she/he has. / No, she/he hasn't.

haven't = have not

hasn't = has not

时间状语：already, (not) yet, just, now

过去分词的构成

规则变化	talk — talked	move — moved	stop — stopped	carry — carried
不规则变化	AAA 型	put — put — put	cut — cut — cut	shut — shut — shut
	ABB 型	meet — met — met	tell — told — told	say — said — said
	ABA 型	run — ran — run	come — came — come	
	ABC 型	sing — sang — sung	give — gave — given	see — saw — seen

现在完成时态与一般过去时态的区别

I opened the door just now.

过去开过门，不知现在门是否开着

I have opened the door.

过去开过门，现在门仍开着

►►► 练习

Ex. 1. 写出下列动词的过去分词

1. set _____ 2. sit _____ 3. copy _____ 4. fly _____ 5. welcome _____
 6. hunt _____ 7. save _____ 8. swim _____ 9. drop _____ 10. become _____
 11. put _____ 12. find _____ 13. go _____ 14. hold _____ 15. leave _____

Ex. 2. 句型练习

例：I have bought a car.

I haven't bought a car.

Have you bought a car?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

1. We have made a kite.

2. He has already come here.

3. They have taken some photos already.

Ex. 3. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. I'm not hungry because I _____(have) lunch already.
2. One of my friends _____ just _____(move) to London.
3. The plane _____(not arrive) yet. It _____(arrive) in an hour.
4. I _____(lose) my pen yesterday and _____(not find) it yet.
5. The wind is blowing hard. _____ you _____(close) the windows?
6. The city _____(set) up another hospital already.
7. We _____ just _____(shut) down the computers.
8. "_____ you _____(write) to Jim yet?" "Yes, I _____(write) to him yesterday."
9. I _____(give) up the plan. Please _____(not talk) about it again.
10. They _____(not leave) for Shanghai yet. They are _____(leave) tomorrow.
11. We _____ just _____(decide) that we _____(have) a picnic next Sunday.
12. "_____ you _____(mend) your shoes, Bob?" "Yes, I _____(mend) them just now."

Ex. 4. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. We _____ the game twice.
A. have played already B. have already played C. already have played
- () 2. "_____ Lucy _____ her homework now?" "Yes, she _____ it an hour ago."
A. Did, do, has done B. Has, done, did C. Is, doing, did
- () 3. "When _____ you _____ the bike?" "Last month."
A. have, bought B. do, buy C. did, buy
- () 4. "_____ you _____ a ticket for the football match yet?" "Not yet."
A. Did, buy B. Do, buy C. Have, bought
- () 5. They _____ all their money, so they have to walk home.
A. spend B. have spent C. are spending
- () 6. I'm not going to visit Beijing because I _____ it already.
A. visit B. was visiting C. have visited
- () 7. Someone _____ the classroom. Look! How clean it is!
A. is sweeping B. have swept C. has swept
- () 8. The artist _____ seven horses on the paper and he will draw the last one.
A. has drawn B. was drawing C. draws
- () 9. "Why is the girl crying?" "She _____ her finger."
A. cuts B. cut C. has just cut
- () 10. I won't see the film tonight, because I _____ my ticket.
A. have lost B. lost C. lose
- () 11. He _____ on two more blue T-shirts, but he doesn't like _____ of them.
A. will try, any B. is trying, neither C. has tried, either
- () 12. "_____ you _____ any information about the famous artist?" "Not yet."
A. Have, found B. Did, find C. Do, find

Lesson 2 The box is **so** heavy **that** I can't lift it

状语从句(3)

目的状语从句

We got up very early *so that* we could catch the early bus. 以便

You must speak louder *in order that* you can be heard by all. 为……起见

结果状语从句

I got up early *so that* I caught the early bus. 以致

The box is *so* heavy *that* I can't lift it. 如此……以致

It is *such* a heavy box *that* I can't lift it. 如此……以致

练习

Ex. 1. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. Put on your overcoat _____ you won't be cold.
A. so that B. or C. when
- () 2. The children are _____ excited that they can't wait _____ their stockings.
A. such, opening B. so, to open C. very, to open
- () 3. This is _____ an interesting film _____ everybody likes it.
A. so, that B. such, and C. such, that
- () 4. This problem is _____ difficult that few of us can _____.
A. so, work out it B. so, work it out C. such, work it out
- () 5. Kate is _____ busy _____ she can't have a picnic with us this weekend.
A. so, that B. too, so C. such, that
- () 6. Please speak louder _____ everybody can hear you.
A. and that B. in order that C. as
- () 7. It was _____ room that it can hold 100 people.
A. so large B. such large a C. such a large
- () 8. It was _____ that we all went out for a walk.
A. so lovely a day B. such lovely a day C. such a lovely weather
- () 9. The jacket was cheap _____ he decided to buy it.
A. because B. so that C. in order that
- () 10. The girl is _____ honest _____ she never tells a lie to her parents.
A. so, that B. too, that C. such, as

- () 11. I was _____ busy _____ I didn't go to bed until midnight yesterday.
A. enough, that B. so, that C. very, that
- () 12. We had breakfast quickly _____ we got to school on time yesterday morning.
A. as B. until C. so that
- () 13. The little girl took medicine on time _____ she might get well before long.
A. in order that B. as soon as C. if
- () 14. He can swim _____ fast _____ his brother.
A. so, that B. such, that C. as, as
- () 15. They stopped the machine _____ that they _____ check it.
A. such, can B. in order, could C. so, can
- () 16. It was _____ walk that we all felt tired.
A. such a long B. such long a C. so a long
- () 17. He worked day and night _____ he succeeded in the end.
A. but B. so that C. in order that
- () 18. He had _____ that he couldn't go to school.
A. such bad a cough B. so a bad cough C. such a bad cough
- () 19. Mr Smith spoke _____ slowly _____ everyone could understand him.
A. so, that B. such, that C. as, as
- () 20. He studied hard _____ he could pass the exam.
A. then B. so that C. in order

Ex. 2. 按要求改写句子，每空一词

1. The box is too heavy for him to carry. (改为同义句)
The box is _____ heavy _____ carry it.
2. The girl isn't old enough to go to school. (改为同义句)
The girl is _____ she can't go to school.
3. She got up early this morning so that she could get there on time. (改为同义句)
She got up early this morning _____ she could get there on time.
4. He is very old. He can't look after himself. (改为同义句)
He is _____ old _____ he can't _____ himself.
5. She is a lovely girl. Everyone likes her. (改为同义句)
She is _____ lovely girl _____ everyone likes her.

Ex. 3. 根据汉语完成句子，每空一词

1. 博物馆如此远，我们乘公交车到那里花了一个小时。
The museum was _____ far _____ we spent an hour _____ there by bus.
2. 她关上门，不让别人进来。
She closed the door _____ others couldn't come in.
3. 这个箱子太重了，我拿不动。
This is _____ box _____ I can't carry it.

Lesson



I have seen the film before

▶▶▶ 现在完成时态(2)——表示经验

动作发生在过去，着眼于现在的经验

I have seen the film before.	She has been to Beijing before.
I have never seen the film before.	She has never been to Beijing before.
Have you ever seen the film?	Has she ever been to Beijing before?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.	Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.
看过电影，表示现在了解电影内容	去过北京，表示现在了解北京的情况

时间状语：never, ever, before, already

have gone to 和 have been to 的区别

He has gone to Shanghai. 他去上海了(人不在此处，可能已到，也可能在路上)

He has been to Shanghai. 他到过上海(现已回来，人不在上海)

现在完成时态不与表示过去的时间状语连用，也不可用于 when 引起的疑问句中

The train arrived half an hour ago.	arrived 不可改为 has arrived
I bought the book just now.	bought 不可改为 have bought
When did you buy the book?	did you buy 不可改为 have you bought

▶▶▶ 练习

Ex. 1. 用 just, ever, never, before, already 或 yet 填空

1. "Have you posted that letter _____?" "Yes, I have posted it _____."
2. "Have you _____ been to Guilin?" "No, I've _____ been there."
3. "You looked so tired. What happened?" "I've _____ finished cleaning the house."
4. "Have you repaired the computer _____?" "No, _____."

Ex. 2. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. "_____ Tom _____ (borrow) any books from the library before?" "Yes, he has."
2. Mary isn't at home now. She _____ (go) to New York. She _____ (go) there last Sunday. She _____ (be) to New York three times.
3. Mr Liu _____ (be) to many places in China, but he _____ never _____ (be) abroad.
4. "_____ you ever _____ (visit) the Summer Palace?"
"Yes, I _____ (visit) it last month."
5. "_____ you ever _____ (hear) of Mark Twain?"
"Yes, I _____. I _____ (read) several of his novels."

6. Helen is seriously ill. Her parents _____ already _____ (send) for the doctor, but the doctor _____ (not come) yet.
7. The Smiths used to _____ (live) in England, but now they _____ (move) to America already.
8. "When _____ he _____ (get) up?" "At 8:00 this morning."
9. Where _____ you _____ (be)? I was looking for you everywhere.
10. I'll give the message to him as soon as he _____ (return).

Ex. 3. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. "Have you ever been to Hainan?" "Yes, I _____."
- A. have B. have ever C. have been
- () 2. I _____ just _____ on the radio that there is a traffic accident on Nanjing Road.
- A. /, hear B. was, hearing C. have, heard
- () 3. Lucy came to see you just now, but you were not here. Where _____?
- A. you went B. have you been C. have you gone
- () 4. They _____ all their food in the fridge, so they will have to buy some tomorrow.
- A. eat up B. have eaten up C. are eating up
- () 5. "Have you _____ written a novel?" "No, _____."
- A. ever, never B. already, never C. yet, ever
- () 6. How many times have you _____ Beijing?
- A. gone to B. been in C. been to
- () 7. "When _____ your mother _____ you that blue dress, Mary?" "Sorry, I _____ it."
- A. does, buy; forget B. did, buy; forgot C. has, bought; forgot
- () 8. Mary isn't here now. She _____ the teacher's office. You can find her there.
- A. has left B. has been to C. has gone to
- () 9. Where _____ you _____ all these days?
- A. did, go B. have, been C. have, gone
- () 10. Mary _____ come back yet. I'm waiting for her.
- A. didn't B. won't C. hasn't
- () 11. "_____ you _____ the film *Harry Potter 5*?" "Not yet. I'll see it this Sunday."
- A. Have, seen B. Do, see C. Did, see
- () 12. "Where is Lucy?" "I don't know. But I know she _____ out just now."
- A. has gone B. went C. goes
- () 13. "Mary isn't in the classroom. Where _____ she _____?" "Sorry, I don't know."
- A. did, go to B. has, been C. has, gone
- () 14. "_____ you ever _____ Australia?" "Yes, I _____ there ten years ago."
- A. Have, been to, went B. Have, gone to, went C. Did, go to, have gone
- () 15. _____ Lucy ever _____ to China _____?
- A. Did, been, before B. Has, been, before C. Has, been, a year ago

Lesson

There is **something** on the table

不定代词(1)——合成不定代词

somebody	anybody	nobody	everybody
someone	anyone	no one	everyone
something	anything	nothing	everything

There <i>is</i> something on the table.	合成不定代词作主语时，谓语用单数
I have <i>something</i> important to tell you.	合成不定代词的修饰语要后置
I have something to tell you.	something 等一般用在肯定句中
Did anybody call this morning?	anybody 等一般用在疑问句和否定句中
She didn't say anything.	
Every one of us loves peace.	合成不定代词跟 of 短语时通常要拆开
— How many people are there in the room? — None.	“一个人(或物)也没有”，侧重数量
— Who is in the reading room? — No one/Nobody.	“没有人”，侧重有无
— What's in your hand? — Nothing.	“没有任何东西”，指物

练习

Ex. 1. 用适当的合成不定代词填空

- Tom has _____ to do today, so he is free.
- _____ is wrong with my bike. Can you help me mend it?
- I hope _____ goes well.
- _____ is knocking at the door. Go and see who it is.
- Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember _____.
- "Do you have _____ to say?" "No, nothing."
- "What do you want to eat?" "_____, I'm not hungry."
- I'm afraid I can't help you. I have _____ to deal with.
- The lights in the room are still on. Is there _____ in it?
- I like living in this town very much. _____ here is very friendly.
- "How many brothers and sisters do you have?" "I have _____."
- "Who saw the midnight film?" "_____. Because all of us were much too sleepy."
- We talked about much of what you said, but didn't talk about _____.
- Today is the first day of school. _____ of us gets some new books.
- "What's in the box?" "It's empty. There is _____ in it."

Ex. 2. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. _____ is difficult in the world if you put your heart into it.
A. None B. No one C. Nothing
- () 2. "Is there _____ in this book?" "Sorry, I have found nothing."
A. anything interesting B. something interesting C. interesting anything
- () 3. _____ is listening to the radio. Let's turn it off.
A. Anybody B. Nobody C. Everybody
- () 4. "Is _____ ready for the journey?" "No, we haven't got a camera."
A. everything B. something C. anything
- () 5. Be careful when you cross the road. Nothing _____ more important than life.
A. are B. was C. is
- () 6. I wanted to buy some Japanese books but there was _____ in the little bookshop.
A. no one B. none C. nothing
- () 7. "Who taught him French?" "_____. He learned it by himself."
A. Somebody B. None C. Nobody
- () 8. Since _____ is here, let's begin our class now.
A. everybody B. nobody C. somebody
- () 9. "Do you believe _____ in the newspaper?" "No, I only believe _____ news."
A. something, some B. everything, some C. anything, any
- () 10. "How many of these books have you read?" "I've read _____ of them."
A. every B. everyone C. every one
- () 11. "Is _____ here?" "No, Bob is ill at home."
A. somebody B. everybody C. nobody
- () 12. I'm hungry. I want _____ to eat.
A. something B. everything C. nothing
- () 13. "Excuse me, what's in the box?" "_____.
A. No one B. Nothing C. None
- () 14. _____ is wrong with his ears. He can't hear _____.
A. Nothing, anything B. Anything, everything C. Something, anything
- () 15. "Has _____ ever climbed the mountain?" "Yes, _____ has."
A. anybody, someone B. somebody, anybody C. everybody, nobody

Ex. 3. 按要求改写句子, 每空一词

1. There isn't anything in the box. (改为同义句) There _____ in the box.
2. All the students in this class are preparing for the English test. (改为同义句)
_____ of the students in this class _____ preparing for the English test.
3. He has something to say. (改为否定句和疑问句)
He _____ to day. _____ he _____ to say?

Lesson



I have learned English for six years

►►► 现在完成时态(3)——表示延续

动作从过去开始，一直延续到现在

How long have you learned English?

I have learned English for six years.

How long has she been in London?

She has been in London since 2001.

How long has Mr Li taught English?

He has taught English since he came to our school.

介词 for 跟时间段: for three months ... 介词 since 跟时间点: since 1978, since Monday ...

连词 since 引起时间状语从句(谓语常为终止性动词过去时态): since he came here

只有延续性动词的现在完成时态才能与 for 和 since 引起的时间状语连用

She has died.	She has been dead for three years.	die → be dead
The film has begun.	The film has been on for half an hour.	begin → be on
I have bought a new bike.	I have had a new bike for two days.	buy → have

borrow → keep join the army → be in the army come/arrive ... → be in

have gone to, have been to 和 have been in(at)的区别

He has gone to the library.

表示结果，目前不在此地

He has been to Hong Kong.

表示经验，去过香港

He has been in London for two years.

表示延续，两年来一直住在伦敦

附：现在完成进行时态 动作从过去开始，一直延续到现在，还在延续下去

How long have you been skating?

I have been skating since 9 o'clock (for two hours).

►►► 练习

Ex. 1. 用 since 或 for 填空，并用括号中动词的现在完成时态完成句子

- We _____ (talk) about the matter _____ over an hour.
- They _____ (play) chess _____ eight o'clock.
- David _____ (wait) for you _____ a long time.
- He _____ (not come) to see his grandparents _____ two weeks.
- They _____ (live) in this house _____ they moved to Nanjing.
- The girl _____ (stay) here _____ Friday.
- The children _____ (watch) TV _____ three hours ago.
- We _____ (look) for my little dog _____ a whole day but _____ (not find) it.

Ex. 2. 用所给动词的现在完成进行时态填空

1. "How long _____ they _____ (learn) English?" "Since 2001."
2. Bob _____ (collect) stamps since he was ten years old.
3. The farmers _____ (work) in the fields for three hours.
4. I _____ (live) here since I came to Beijing in 2000.

Ex. 3. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Thousands of people _____ (wait) for the famous singer since 7:00 in the evening.
2. Mr Wang _____ (be) a teacher for 20 years.
3. I _____ not _____ (hear) from him for nearly two years.
4. "When _____ you _____ (buy) the car?" "I _____ (buy) it three years ago."
5. Lin Tao _____ (learn) English since 2001.
6. I _____ (borrow) the book last month. I _____ already _____ (keep) it for two weeks.
7. They _____ (go) to America last year, and _____ (live) there since then.
8. Lina _____ (make) many friends since she _____ (come) to our school last autumn.
9. "_____ he _____ (arrive) here yet?" "Yes. He _____ (be) here since ten minutes ago."
10. Where _____ Jim _____ (go)? Someone is waiting for him.

Ex. 4. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. "How long has Eliza been a nurse?" "_____."
A. Since 2002 B. Four years ago C. In 2002
- () 2. Frank _____ London since he _____ college.
A. has gone to, leaves B. has been in, left C. has been to, left
- () 3. My grandfather _____ for ten years.
A. has died B. died C. has been dead
- () 4. The twins have studied Chinese _____.
A. five years ago B. since five years ago C. since five years
- () 5. I must return the camera to Li Lei. I _____ it for two months.
A. have kept B. borrowed C. have borrowed
- () 6. "How long have you _____ this house?" "For two years."
A. bought B. moved into C. been living in
- () 7. "Have you _____ the Great Wall?" "Not yet. But I'll visit it this year."
A. gone to B. been in C. been to
- () 8. Hurry up! The play _____ for ten minutes.
A. has begun B. has been on C. began
- () 9. "Where can I find Jack?" "He _____ the post office."
A. has gone to B. has been to C. has been in
- () 10. Mr Brown and his family have _____ Sanya for a few weeks.
A. gone to B. arrived in C. been in

Lesson 6 *I have made two kites since seven o'clock*

►►► 现在完成时态(4)——表示重复

从过去到现在一段时间内动作的不断重复和取得的成果

I have made two kites since seven o'clock.

They have built six new schools in the past 10 years.

She has taught us four new songs since she came to our school.

常用时间状语: since 1978, since liberation, since he came here, in the past three years

How often, How soon 和 How long 引起疑问句的区别

How often do you see a film? Twice a month.	“每隔多久”, 常用于一般现在时态
How soon will you be ready? In five minutes.	“还要多久”, 常用于一般将来时态
How long have you been there? Two weeks.	“多长时间”, 常用于现在完成或一般过去时态

可用一般现在时态代替现在完成时态的句型

It is (has been) 10 years since he came to China. = He has been in China for 10 years.

►►► 练习

Ex. 1. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. She _____ (learn) 1,000 English words since 2003.
2. I _____ (write) three letters since 8 o'clock in the morning.
3. The young man _____ (design) two buildings in the past five months.
4. When _____ Peter _____ (visit) his grandparents last month?
5. The company _____ (publish) millions of books after liberation.
6. The farmers _____ (build) many new houses in the past three years.
7. I _____ (collect) one hundred stamps since last year.
8. They _____ (discuss) the problem since two days ago.
9. It _____ (be) many years since we _____ (meet) each other last time.
10. Great changes _____ (take) place in our country after 1978.
11. How long _____ it _____ (take) you to get to the farm yesterday?
12. How often _____ the Smiths _____ (go) hiking?
13. “How soon _____ the meeting _____ (begin)?” “In two minutes.”
14. “How long _____ you _____ (live) here?” “Since 1997.”
15. How many times _____ he _____ (be) to America in the past ten years?

Ex. 2. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. The teacher _____ more than ten books since he _____ to this school.
A. has written, has come B. wrote, came C. has written, came
- () 2. Ben _____ a lot of novels in the last three months.
A. read B. has read C. reads
- () 3. My mother _____ two new dresses for me before Children's Day.
A. has made B. made C. makes
- () 4. The workers have built two new bridges over the river _____.
A. for three years B. since 2008 C. since three years
- () 5. "_____ you _____ the film yet?" "Yes, I _____ it last Saturday."
A. Have, seen, have seen B. Did, see, saw C. Have, seen, saw
- () 6. _____ five years since we began learning English.
A. It was B. It is C. There are
- () 7. _____ about twenty years _____ my uncle went abroad.
A. It is, since B. It is, that C. It has been, for
- () 8. Hello, Mary! I didn't know you _____ in London. _____ have you been here?
A. are, How often B. are, How long C. were, How long
- () 9. "Sorry to keep you waiting." "Not at all. I _____ here only for a few minutes."
A. have been B. was C. have come
- () 10. His father _____ ten kinds of machines in this factory since 1978.
A. invented B. has invented C. invents
- () 11. "_____ will the children finish the summer school?" "In a month."
A. How soon B. How long C. How often
- () 12. "_____ does Mary go to church?" "Once a week."
A. How soon B. How long C. How often

Ex. 3. 按要求改写句子，每空一词

1. We've been away from our hometown for thirty years. (改为同义句)
_____ thirty years _____ we _____ our hometown.
2. It is four years since we bought the computer. (改为同义句)
We _____ the computer _____ four years.
3. Mr Wang went to Xi'an three years ago. He is still in Xi'an now. (合并成一句)
Mr Wang _____ in Xi'an _____.

Ex. 4. 找出下列句中的错误，将正确答案写入括号

1. Welcome to Beijing! When have you come here? ()
2. How many times have you gone to Hong Kong? ()
3. The Greens have bought a new car for three months. ()
4. We have learned many English songs after Miss Li came to our school. ()
5. It have been four years since we came to this college. ()