

# Unit 10

*I've had this bike for three years.*

**Period 2** Section A(3a-4c)



# New words



bedroom *n.* 卧室



railway *n.* 铁路; 铁道





**junior** *adj.* 地位 (或职位、级别) 低下的

**junior high school** 初级中学

**e.g. We could give the job to somebody**

**junior.**

我们可以把这份工作交给职位较低的人。





**own** *v.* 拥有；有

e.g. Most households now **own** at least one car.

大多数家庭现在至少有一辆汽车。

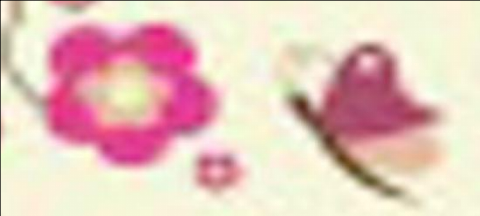
**truthful** *adj.* 诚实的；老实的

e.g. He was not always **truthful**.

他并非总是说真话。







# Fast reading

**3a** Read the article written by a father for a newspaper. What is his family going to sell at the yard sale?

**Son:** a train and railway set  
the toy monkey

**Daughter:** certain toys

**Father:** football shirts





# Careful reading

Read the passage and choose true (T) or false (F).

- F** 1. My daughter is 15 and my boy has already started junior high school.
- F** 2. Our house really get smaller.





**T** 3. My son was quite sad at first.

**F** 4. My daughter felt happy to part with certain toys.

**T** 5. I want to give up my football shirts.

**3b** Read the article again and answer the questions.





- 1. Why did they decide to have a yard sale?**  
**Because the father's children get bigger and their house seems to get smaller.**
- 2. What do they want to do with the money from the sale?**  
**They want to give the money to a children's home.**








**3. Why does the son want to keep his train and railway set?**

**Because he has owned it since his fourth birthday, and he played with it almost every week until he was about seven.**

**4. How can the old toys be useful again?**

**They can be sold to the people who need them.**





**5. Have you ever thought about having a yard sale to sell your things?**

**What would you do with the money you raise?**

**Yes, I have.**

**I would give it to the charity.**





# Exercise

**3c Find the words or phrases in the article which can be replaced with the ones below and write them next to the words.**

lose— part with

kids— children

truthful— to be honest

many— a lot of

some time— a while

even though— although

quickly— fast

older— bigger





# Present Perfect Tense

## 现在完成时

表示从过去已经开始持续到现在动作或状态，可以和表示“从过去某一时刻延续到现在的一段时间状语”连用，如

“**for+时间段**”、“**since+过去时间点**”、“**since+过去时的从句**”、

“**since+一段时间+ago**”。且for与since引导的时间状语可以相互转换。







e.g. My uncle has worked at this factory  
**for** ten years.

= My uncle has worked at this factory  
**since** ten year ago.

I've lived here **since** 1990.

自从1990年以来我就住在这里。

I haven't seen him **for** three years.

我三年没有看见他了。








She's been at this school **since** five years ago.

自从五年前以来她就在这个学校。

# 歌诀

含有**for**, **since**的现在完成时的用法歌诀:  
过去的动作或状态, 一直持续到现在,  
**for**、**since** 把时间带。





# 句中动词的特点


此种用法中表示持续性的动作或状态的动词必须是延续性动词(否定句除外)。

1. 这本书我买了5年了。

**I have bought the book for five years. (✗)**

**I've had the book for five years. (✓)**





2. 你哥哥参军多长时间了？

**How long has your brother joined the army? (✗ )**

**How long has your brother been in the army/been a soldier? (✓ )**







# 非延续性动词和延续性动词之间的转换

1. 转换为相应的延续性动词，用于现在完成时。

**borrow — keep**

**buy — have**


**put on — wear**

**catch a cold — have a cold**

**get to know — know**

**get to sleep — sleep**





## 2. 转化为 “be + 形容词/副词/介词/名词”

**begin / start — be on**

**go out — be out**

**close — be closed**

**open — be open**

**get to/arrive/reach — be (in)**

**die — be dead**

**leave — be away**







**finish — be over**

**fall sleep — be asleep**

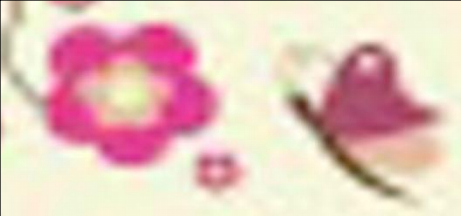
**join — be in/be a member of**

**become — be**

**make friends — be friends**

**come/go/ — be + 相应的介词短语**





# Exercises

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ this book for nearly three weeks.

A. has borrowed

B. has lent

C. has bought

~~D.~~ has kept

2. Ten years has passed \_\_\_\_\_ the CCTV event People Who Moved China took place in 2002.

A. when

B. while

C. before

~~D.~~ since





**4a**

**Rewrite the sentences using  
*for* or *since*.**

**1. Jim is in Japan. He arrived there three  
days ago.**

**Jim has been in Japan for three years.**

**2. They are very hungry. Their last meal  
was ten hours ago.**

**They have been hungry for ten  
hours/since ten hours ago.**





**3. I have a camera. I bought it in 2009.**

**I have had a camera since 2009.**

**4. I know Anna. I first met her three years ago.**

**I have known Ann for three years/  
since three years ago.**

**5. Linda is ill. She became ill on Monday.**

**Linda has been ill since Monday.**






4b

**Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1. I **have never been** (never be) to the water park before. I want to **go** (go) next month before the weather gets too cold.
2. They **have never owned** (never own) any pets, but they **always want** (always want) to have a dog.








3. We have had (have) a piano since last November. We bought (buy) it from the Li family when they moved to the US last year.

4. Cathy and Amy haven't been (not be) back to their hometown for two years. They miss (miss) their hometown a lot and hope to visit the place next year.





**5. This museum has been (be) here for over 20 years. It is (be) one of the oldest buildings in this small town.**





**4c**

**Fill in the questions and ask two students. Then complete the chart.**

- 1. Do you have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_? How long have you had it?**
- 2. Do you own a(n) \_\_\_\_\_? How long have you owned it?**





	Things	How long
<b>Tony</b>	<b>favorite book basketball</b>	<b>for two years since he was 10 years old</b>
<b>student1</b>		
<b>Student2</b>		





# 结束语

Each man is the architect  
of his own fate.

每个人都是自己命运的建筑师

