



## 现在完成时补充

### 📌 知识点回顾

1. have been to/have gone to/have been in 用法辨析:

(1) have been to+地点

①定义: 表示“曾经去过某地”, 目前已返回, 强调经历。

例句: I have been to Beijing three times. 我去过北京三次。

Have you ever been to China? 你曾经去过中国吗?

They have been there before. 他们以前去过那里。

②时间标志词: 次数 (once/twice/...times) 或 ever/before/just 等。

(2) have gone to+地点

①定义: 表示“去了某地”, 目前在途中或已到达, 未返回。

例如: -Where is Mr. Smith? I can't find him. 史密斯先生去哪里了? 我找不到他。

-He has gone to Beijing for business. 他因为生意去了北京。

②注意事项: 通常不与次数连用; 多用于第三人称 (第一/二人称用“have gone”时需结合语境)。不可用于进行时态, 因“go”为瞬间动作。

(3) have been in+地点

①定义: 表示“在某地待了一段时间”, 强调状态的持续性。

②结构: have been in+地点 (城市/国家/场所)+时间段

例句：They have been in London for five years. 他们在伦敦待了五年。

She has been in the hospital since yesterday. 她从昨天起就住院了。

We have been in this school since 2020. 我们从 2020 年起就在这所学校。

③注意事项：结构后接地点名词，不可接地点副词（如 here/there）；时间段可用“for+时间段”或“since+时间点”表达。

## 2. 瞬间动词转换成延续性动词

（1）瞬间动词与延续性动词定义：

①瞬间动词（非延续性动词）：表示短暂、瞬间完成的动作，比如：buy, borrow, die, join 等，不可与“for+时间段”或“since+时间点”等表延续的时间状语连用。

②延续性动词：表示可持续的动作或状态，比如：have, keep, be dead, be in 等，可与延续性时间状语连用。

(2) 常见转换表格:

瞬间动词	延续性动词	例句对比 (现在完成时)
buy (买)	have (拥有)	He bought a book yesterday. →He has had the book for a day.
borrow (借)	keep (保留)	She borrowed the pen a week ago. →She has kept the pen for a week.
die (死亡)	be dead (死亡的状态)	His grandfather died 10 years ago. →His grandfather has been dead for 10 years.
join (加入)	be in+组织 (在组织的状态)	He joined the army in 2015. →He has been in the army since 2015.
leave (离开)	be away (离开的状态)	They left Beijing last month. →They have been away from Beijing for a month.
arrive (到达)	be in/at+地点 (在某地的状态)	She arrived in Shanghai yesterday. →She has been in Shanghai since yesterday.
start/begin (开始)	be on (进行中)	The movie started 20 minutes ago. →The movie has been on for 20 minutes.
finish/end (结束)	be over (结束的状态)	The meeting finished an hour ago. →The meeting has been over for an hour.

瞬间动词	延续性动词	例句对比（现在完成时）
marry (结婚)	be married (已婚状态)	They married in 2010. →They have been married for 15 years.
open (打开)	be open (开着的状态)	He opened the window just now. →The window has been open for 10 minutes.
close (关闭)	be closed (关着的状态)	She closed the door an hour ago. →The door has been closed for an hour.

(3) 注意事项:

否定形式的特殊性: 瞬间动词的否定式可表示延续状态。

例句: He hasn't left here for three years. 他三年没离开这里了。

(leave 为瞬间动词, 但否定式可与“for+时间段”连用。)