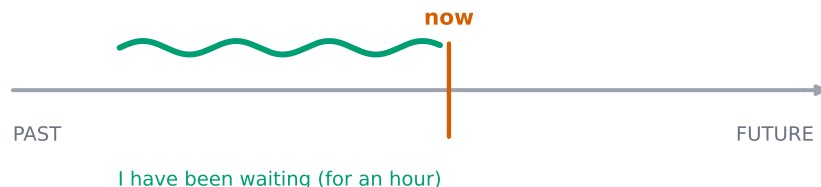


现在完成进行时

English Grammar · B1

结构 (have been + V-ing)

Present perfect continuous - duration up to now



Present perfect continuous: duration up to now: tense timeline

现在完成进行时 (present perfect continuous) 强调一个动作**从过去持续到现在**, 常常仍在进行。

结构: 主语 + have / has + been + 动词-ing

{en: I| 我 / have| (完成时) / been| (进行) / waiting| 等待 / for| (持续) / an| 一 / hour| 小时 / .}

我已经等了一个小时了。(可能还在等)

{en: It| (天气 it) / has| (完成时) / been| (进行) / raining| 下雨 / all| 整 / day| 天 / .}

雨已经下了一整天了。

注意否定: haven't / hasn't been + V-ing。 **疑问:** Have / Has + 主语 + been + V-ing?

持续到现在

这个时态关注的是**持续的过程和时长**, 常和 **for** 和 **since** 连用:

- **for** + 一段时间: for two hours.
- **since** + 起点: since this morning.

{en: She| 她 / has| (完成时) / been| (进行) / studying| 学习 / since| 自从 / nine| 九点 / .}

她从九点起就一直在学习。

与现在完成时的区别:

- 现在完成进行时: 强调**过程** / **时长** (I have been reading — 一直在读)。
- 现在完成时: 强调**结果** / **完成** (I have read it — 读完了)。

注意状态动词 (know、like、be) 一般**不用**进行时: ~I have been knowing~ × → I have known ✓。

常见错误

- × ~I am waiting for an hour.~ → ✓ I **have been waiting** for an hour. — “等了一小时、还在等” 必须用完成进行时; 现在进行时不能带“已持续多久”。
- × ~How long are you living here?~ → ✓ How long **have you been living** here? — how long 问时长, 配完成 (进行) 时。
- × ~She has been finished her essay.~ → ✓ She **has finished** her essay. — 主动语态直接用 has/have + 过去分词 (has finished), 不要多加 been。been 用在进行时 (has been studying) 或被动语态 (Her essay has been finished, 无宾语) 里, 不能用在带宾语的主动完成时中。
- × ~I have been reading three books this week.~ → ✓ I **have read** three books this week. — 报“完成的数量”用现在完成时; 进行时只强调过程, 不谈成果。