**8年级英语第36课时**

**《语言知识的灵活运用—Module 4》拓展资源**

一、非延续性动词(瞬间动词)和延续性动词在现在完成时态中的用法。

有一些动词叫非延续性动词，也叫瞬间动词，这些动词的动作一发生就结束了。这些动词虽可用于现在完成时，但不能与表示一段时间的状语连用。当含有现在完成时态的句子中出现since或for引导的时间状语时，表示行为或状态从过去一直持续到现在，此时在have/ has + done结构中的动词应能表示可以持续的动作，也就是使用延续性动词。常见的非延续性动词有come, go, join, leave, buy, die, become, borrow, begin, open, close等。

例：（误）He has gone to Japan for two weeks.

（正）He has been in Japan for two weeks.　 他已经去日本两周了。   
例： She joined the club three months ago.　 她三个月前参加了俱乐部。

（误）She has joined the club for three months.

（正）She has been in the club for three months. 她加入俱乐部已三个月了。

（正）She has been a member of the club for three months.

她成为俱乐部成员已三个月了。

（正）She has been a member of the club since three months ago.

她自从三个月前就成为俱乐部成员了。

例： The old man died five years ago. 这个老人五年前去世的。

（误）The old man has died for five years.

（正）The old man has been dead for five years. 这个老人去世已五年了。

（正）The old man has been dead since five years ago.

这个老人自从五年前就去世了。

非延续性动词转换为延续性动词：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| leave — be away | come/go (to) — be (in / at) | become — be |
| get (to) — be ( in / at ) | die — be dead | buy — have |
| borrow — keep | finish — be over | join — be in / a member of |
| start — be on | begin — be on | close — be closed |
| open — be open | return — be back | marry — be married |

例如：(1) 电影已经开始了。 The movie has begun.

(2) 电影已开始5分钟了。The movie has been on for five minutes.

如果要保持原来的动词，则可以用下面的句型表示：It is/ has been +动作发生后所经历的时间+since从句（用一般过去时）。

例如：

1. It is /has been a year since he joined the army.
2. It is / has been two weeks since they left Beijing.

二、将下列含有一般过去时态的句子改写成含有现在完成时态的句子。

1. The movie began 5 minutes ago.

The movie \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ for 5 minutes.

2. They left half an hour ago.

They \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour.

3. The old woman died a week ago.

The old woman \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ for a week.

4. He joined the club 3 days ago.

He \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the club for 3 days.

5. They got married 10 years ago.

They \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ for 10 years.

6. Jim got home two hours ago.

Jim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home for two hours.

7. Mum opened the door just now.

The door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ open for a while.

8. They got to know 10 years ago.

They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since 10 years ago.

9. I borrowed the book a week ago.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the book for a week.

10. I bought the bike a year ago.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bike since a year ago.

三、文段表达。

假如你叫李华，你身体不适，你的妈妈已经带你去医院看过了医生，你正在家休息，不能上今天的外教课，请你用英文给外教老师Mr. Brown发一封邮件，告诉他你将不能上今天外教课的原因, 你的身体情况以及你将如何补上这节课。

提示词语：catch a cold, since, take one’s temperature, medicine, better, take notes,

提示问题： Why can’t you go to have the lesson?

What’s wrong with you?

What are you going to do to make up for the missing lesson?

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Mr. Brown，  *I’m sorry that* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Yours,  Li Hua |