

初中一般现在时与现在进行时语法详解及习题

第一篇：初中一般现在时与现在进行时语法详解及习题

一般现在时

一、概述

一般现在时表示习惯性、经常性、反复性的动作或存在的状态。

“习惯性、经常性、反复性”是一般现在时的三大特性，它不表示特定时间内发生的事。用法：

1)经常性、习惯性的动作或存在的状态。e. g. I go to school on foot. He is very busy now. 2表示主语的特征、性格、能力、爱好等。

e. g. He can swim. I work hard. I like watching TV. 3)表示客观真理

e. g. There are seven days in a week. The moon moves round the earth. 二、一般现在时的结构

时态的结构指的是动词的变化形式。一般现在时主要有两种结构，一种是动词原形，用于主语为非第三人称时的情况；另一种为动词的第三人称单数形式，用于主语为第三人称时的情况。Eg1. We often get up early in the morning. Eg2. My father often gets up early in the morning. 三、谈谈“主语为三单，其后动词s添”

在一般现在时中，当主语为第三人称单数时，谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。可以简单叙述为“主语为三单，其后动词s添”。何谓第三人称单数？用一句话概括就是“非你、非我、非复数”，如 he, she, it, my father, my mother, my sister, our English teacher, Tom, Mike, Liu Jia, China, my book, etc. Eg3. He sometimes goes to school by bike. Eg4. My father works in the hospital as a doctor. 四、

动词第三人称单数变化规则

动词第三人称变化的规则与可数名词复数变化的规则相同。规则

一、一般在词尾加-s。

如：looks, puts, reads, sees, skates

规则

二、以-o, -s, -x, -sh, -ch结尾的加-es。

如: goes, does, misses, passes, mixes, fixes, pushes, wishes, watches, teaches,等。

规则

三、以辅音字母加 y 结尾的, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es。注意一定是辅音字母加 y 才变, 若是元音字母加 y, 则直接加-s。

如: fly → flies, try → tries, fry → fries, copy → copies buy → buys, enjoy → enjoys, play → plays, say → says, pay → pays

一般现在时的句子转换

(1) 当句子中有 be 动词或情态动词时, 则把 be 动词或情态动词 (can, could 等等)提到主语的前面变成一般疑问句;在 be 动词或情态动词后面加 not 变成否定句.例: ①陈述句: She is a student.一般疑问句→ Is she a student? 否定句→ She is not a student. ②陈述句: I can swim. 一般疑问句→ Can you swim? 否定句→ I can not swim.

(2) 当句子中即没有 be 动词, 也没有情态动词时, 则在主语前加助动词 do (you, 以及复数), does (单数 she, he, it) 变成一般疑问句; 在 主语后谓语动词前加助动词 don' t (I, you,以及复数), doesn' t (单数 she, he, it) 变成否定句, 助动词后的动词要变成动词原形。例: ① 陈述句: We get up at 7:00 every morning. 一般疑问句→Do you get up at 7:00 every morning?否定句→We don' t get up at 7:00 every morning. ②陈述句: She has a little brother.一般疑问句→ Does she have a little brother?否定句→ She doesn' t have a little brother.标志: 其时间状语为 often、usually、always、sometimes 等频率副词, on Saturdays、in the morning(afternoon evening)、every day 等。

特殊用法: 下列动词 come , go , arrive leave, start, begin , return 的一般现在时可以表示将来, 主要用来表示在时间上已确定或安排好的事情。例如:

The train leaves at six tomorrow morning.火车明天上午六点开。

When does the bus start? It starts in ten minutes.汽车什么时候开? 十分钟后

六、练习巩固

1. 写出下列动词的三单形式

go_____

catch_____

brush (刷) _____ wash_____ do_____

like_____

have_____ watch_____ drink _____ fly_____

say_____

learn _____ eat_____ read_____ sing_____

buy_____

study_____

stay _____ make _____

look _____ pass_____

carry _____ come_____ plan(种植)_____ teach_____

buy_____

2. 用括号内动词的适当形式填空。
1. We often_____ (play) in the playground.
 2. He _____ (get) up at six o' clock.
 3. _____ you_____ (brush) your teeth every morning.
 4. What_____ (do) he usually_____ (do) after school?
 5. Danny_____ (study) English, Chinese, Maths, Science and Art at school.
 6. Mike sometimes _____ (go) to the park with his sister.
 7. At eight at night, she often_____ (watch) TV with his parents.
 8. _____ Mike_____ (read) English every day?
 9. How many lessons_____ your classmate_____ (have) on Monday?
 10. What time_____ his mother_____ (do) the housework?

选择题

- () 1. I _____ to school at 7:00 in the morning. A. go
B. going
C. goes () 2. They _____ books every day in the library. A. reads

- B. read
 C. reading () 3. The monkey _____ eating bananas very much. A. like
 B. likes
 C. liking () 4. My father _____ to read newspaper after supper every day. A. like
 B. likes
 C. liking () 5. I like watching TV, but my mother _____ like it. A. don' t
 B. doesn' t
 C. does () 6. _____ your father drink milk every day?
 A. do
 B. are
 C. does () 7. We will go shopping if it _____ tomorrow. A. don' t
 rain
 B. didn' t rain
 C. doesn' t rain
 D. isn' t rain
 () 8. He said the sun _____ in the east and _____ in the west. A
 rose; set
 B rises; sets
 C rises, set
 D rise; sets () 9. Wang Mei _____ music and often _____ to
 music. A like; listen
 B likes; listens
 C like; are listening
 D liking; listen () 10. Jenny _____ English every evening. A has
 study
 B studies
 C study

D studied

4. 改错 (划出错误的地方, 将正确的写在横线上) 1. Is your brother speak English? _____ 2. Does he like going fishing? _____ 3. He likes play games after class. _____

4. Mr. Wu teaches us English. _____ 5. She don't do her homework on Sundays. _____

5. 把下列句子变成一般疑问句 (并作肯定和否定回答)、否定句
例: I like cooking. → Do you like cooking? Yes, I do. No, I don't.
1. My friends like playing soccer. 2. They speak English every day. 3. Daniel watches TV every evening

4. John is from Canada. 5. Tom does his homework at home. 6. My dog runs fast. 7. Amy likes playing computer games. 8. She can play the piano well

课后作业一. 选择题
2. There _____ an English film. A. will have B. is going to have C. is going to be D. is
3. The picture _____ nice. A. looks B. is looked C. look D. is looking
4. She _____ down and soon falls asleep. A. lie B. lain C. laid D. lies
5. They _____ the office in time very morning. A. reach to B. arrived C. went D. get to
6. We shall go to Shanghai on business before you _____ back next week. A. will come B. came C. would come D. come
7. The plane _____ off. A. takes B. took C. was taken D. is take
8. I see her _____ the room this morning. A. to enter

B. entered

C. enter

D. enters
9. The teacher asks us _____ to school on time. A. to come B. coming C. come D. comes
10. John is always _____ others. A. help B. helping C. helps D. to help
11. He tells us _____ at eight. A. working B. to work C. work D. worked
12. You'd better _____ at home and _____ your homework. A. to stay, do B. stay, do

C. to stay, to do D. stay, to do 13. He sits down _____ a rest. A. having
B. have C. to have D. had 14. Uncle Wang knows _____ a washing
machine. A. how to make B. to make C. how making D. what to make
15. Jim decides _____ Polly to Ling Feng when he is back to
England. A. to leave B. left C. leaving D. leave

一、将下列句子译成英语 1.汤姆喜欢英语。

2.他们看电视。

3.杰克是个老师。

4.妈妈在 11 点吃午饭。

5.我们踢足球。

二、变否定句。1. He wants a book. 2. Jimmy washes hands
before dinner. 3. Lisa likes milk very much. 4. They walk to
school. 5. Lingling and Dandan are 10 years old. 6. I am
Chinese. 7. Ben is from America.

三、变一般疑问句并作肯定和否定回
答。 1. He wants a book. 2. Jimmy washes hands before
dinner. 3. Lisa likes milk very much. 4. They walk to school. 5. Lingling
and Dandan are 10 years old. 6. I am Chinese. 7. Ben is from
America. 现在进行时

构成: Am/is/ are+ v-ing 是现在进行时的构成形式

一般情况 V +ing falling 以不发音字母 e 结尾的单词去 e, +ing
having write---writing make---making ride---riding take---
taking 2. 以重读闭音节结尾的单词, 末尾只有一个辅音字母时, 双写词
尾字母+ing sit---sitting swim---swimming put---putting

run---running get---getting

什么是音节? 闭音节? 重读闭音节?

1, 英语单词是由字母组成的, 字母构成音节。一般来讲有一个元
音就是一个音节。含一个元音的词叫作单音节词, 含两个或两个以上
元音的单词叫作双音节或多音节词。单音节词都是重读音节, 双音节
和多音节词中一般有一个重读音节, 其他的是弱读音节。2, 闭音节:
闭音节是两个辅音中间有一个元音的音节。例如: not, thank, ten,

am , six等。

3, 重读闭音节是需要重读的闭音节, 如果是单音节一定重读, 但是重读符号省略;如果是多音节, 一定有一个需要重读。重读闭音节(辅音1+ 元音+ 辅音2)中的辅音2在构词法中要双写, 如果不重读, 如listen中的第二个音节 ten(闭音节)中的n就不用双写, 因为重读在第一个音节 lis上

特殊变化(或者说以 Ie 为结尾的重读闭音节的动词)的现在分词(有3个): lying-lie, dying-die tying-tie 这些结尾要去 e 再把 I 变 y 再加 ing.

基本用法

○1表示说话时正在进行的动作

常和 now 连用, 有时用一个动词如 look (看)、listen(听)来表示 now (现在)这一时间概念。

Look! A train is coming看! 火车来了

Listen! He is playing the piano听! 他在弹钢琴。○2表示现阶段正在进行着的动作 但不一定是说话时正在进行。常和 at present (目前)、this week (本周)、these days (这几天)等时间状语连用。

What lesson are you studying this week? 你们本周学哪一课了? (说话时并不在学) ○3 现在进行时有时可用来表示一个在最近按计划或安排要进行的动作

即是说可以用来代替将来时, 但此时, 一般要与表示将来的时间状语连用, 而且仅限于少量动词。如: go (去)、come (来)、leave (离开)、start(开始)、arrive(到达)、return (返回)、sleep (睡觉)、„

Are you going to Tianjing tomorrow? 你明天去天津吗?

How many of you are Coming to the party next week? 你们有多少人下周要来参加晚会?

○4 be going to+动词原形

这一句型表示即将发生的事或打算(准备)做的事, 我们把它归

在将来时里了。she isn't going to speak at the meeting她不打算在会议上发言。

注意：如果没有表示将来时间的状语，此类句子就可能指现在或现阶段的动作。Where are you going next week ?

下周你计划去哪儿？用现在进行时表示将来时，因为有 next week（下周）这一时间状语。Where are you going ? 你现在去哪儿？

因为没有表示将来时的时间状语，所以就按句型来翻译，即现在进行时。

○5 一般现在时和现在进行时的区别

一般现在时表示经常性的动作；而现在进行时表示暂时性的动作。He walks to work.他步行上班。（习惯、经常性的动作）

He's walking to work because his bike is being repaired.他现在走着上班，因为他的自行车正在修理。（只是暂时的情况）Where does he live? 他家住在哪儿？（询问一般的情况）

Where is he living(staying)? 他这几天住在哪儿？（询问暂时一段时间的情况）○6 现在进行时有时可用来代替一般现在时，表达说话人的某种感情，使句子有强烈的感情色彩。常与 always, forever 连用。

You are always forgetting the important thing.你总是把重要的事情忘掉。（表达出不满的情绪）

Mary is doing fine work at school.玛丽在学校学习得挺不错。

现在进行时练习

一、按要求改写句子

1. The boy is playing basketball. 否定句：
_____ 一般疑问句：_____ 肯定回答：_____ 否定回答：_____ 对

“ The boy ” 提问：_____

二、单项选择

() 1. 我在照看孩子. (A) I am looking after the baby. (B) I'm look aftering the baby. (C) I look am aftering the baby. (D) I looking after

the baby. () 2. _____ friend's making _____ a kite. (A) I, me (B) My, my (C) My, me (D) His, his () 3. Is the woman wearing _____ yellow your teacher? (A) in (B) putting on (C) wearing (D) having () 4. Look! The twins _____ their mother do the housework. (A) are wanting (B) help (C) are helping (D) are looking () 5. _____ are the birds doing? They are singing in a tree. (A) Who (B) What (C) How (D) Where () 6. Is she _____ something? (A) eat (B) eating (C) eatting (D) eats () 7. 你在干什么? (A) What is you doing? (B) What are you do? (C) What are you doing? (D) What do you do? () 8. What are you listening _____? (A) / (B) for (C) at (D) to 我9. 正在听他说话. (A) I listening to him. (B) I'm listening to him. (C) I'm listen to him. (D) I'm listening him. () 10. They are _____ their clothes. (A) makeing (B) putting (C) put away (D) putting on () 11. Listen! She _____ in the classroom. (A) is singing (B) sing (C) to sing (D) is sing () 12. Today Jim _____ his white shirt and brown trousers. (A) is putting on (B) wear (C) put on (D) is wearing () 13. _____ are you eating? I'm eating _____ meat. (A) What, some (B) Which, any (C) Where, not (D) What, a () 14. They _____ TV in the evening. They do their homework. (A) are watching (B) can't watching (C) don't watch (D) don't watching () 15. The children _____ football. (A) is playing (B) are playing (C) play the (D) play a () 16. They are flying kites. (A) 他们喜欢放风筝. (B) 他们在放风筝吗? (C) 他们在放风筝. (D) 他们常放风筝. () 17. Look, They are swimming in the river. I want _____ you. (A) to go with (B) go with (C) helping (D) help () 18. Look. Lucy is _____ a new bike today. (A) jumping (B) running (C) riding (D) takeing

三、用现在进行时完成下列句子：

1. What _____ you _____ (do)? 2. I _____ (sing) an English song. 3. What _____ he _____ (mend)?

4. He _____ (mend) a car. 5. _____ you _____ (fly) a kite? Yes, _____. 6. _____ she _____ (sit) in the boat?
 7. _____ you _____ (ask) questions?
 8. We _____ (play) games now. 四. 写出下列动词的现在分词
 stand _____ swim _____ play _____ watch _____
 skate _____ run _____ sleep _____ jump _____
 walk _____ ride _____ clean _____ make _____
 wash _____ do _____ go _____ listen _____
 play _____ come _____ sing _____ have _____
 write _____ dance _____ sit _____ read _____

课后习题

现在进行时专练

一 用括号中动词的适当形式填空:

1. My parents _____ (watch) TV now. 2. Look. Three boys _____ (run). 3. What _____ your mother _____ (do) now?
 4. _____ your dog _____ now? (sleep)
 5. _____ you _____ (listen) ?? to music? Yes, I am. 6. Look, Miss Chen _____ football. (play)
 7. Tom and his sister _____ (wait) for you over there. 8. Now Class 3 and Class 4 _____ (have) a test. 9. Listen, someone _____ (sing) in the classroom. 10. —Where is Zhang Yan? —She _____ (talk) with her teacher in the teacher's office. 11. What are you _____ (do) now? I _____ (eat) bread. 12. It's nine o'clock. My father _____ (work) in the office. 13. Look, the boy _____ (put) the rubbish into the bin. 14. _____ he _____ (clean) the classroom? No, he isn't. He _____ (play). 15. Where is Mark? He _____ (run) on the grass. 16. Listen, who _____ (sing) in the music room? Oh, Mary _____ (sing) there. 17. (do) _____ you like animals? Yes, I

_____ What are you _____? I am _____ my?
homework. 18. (dance) My sister likes _____. She can
_____ well. Now she is _____ 19. (swim) Her parents can
_____ They like _____ They are _____ now

二. 选择填空:

() 1. Who _____ over there now? A. singing B. are sing C. is singing
(2. It's nine ten. The students _____ a music class. A. hav B. having C. are having
() 3. Listen! The boy _____ A. crying B. is crying C. cries
() 4. Don't talk here. Grandparents _____. A. sleep B. issleepin C. are sleeping
() 5. Isthe man _____ tea or milk? A. drinks B. drink C. drinking

第二篇：一般现在时和现在进行时区别及习题

一般现在时

一. 一般现在时描述现在或经常性的动作性质或状态的时态

1. He has a strong accent of an America(现在的状态) 2. Light travels much faster than sound. (客观事实) 3. They go to church every Sunday. (习惯性, 经常性) 4. The train arrives at 10:30pm. There is plenty of time. (按时间表, 计划, 规定将要发生) 5. 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中代替一般将来时。 If you arrive, please give me a phone call. 5表示正在存在的状态。 There goes the bell. How hard it rains 一般现在时和现在进行时是初一阶段所学的两种重要时态, 它们的不同之处有以下几点: 1)基本用不同; 2)谓语动词的形式不同; 3)时间状语不同; 4)有不同的特殊用法。

一、基本用法不同

【1】一般现在时用来表示习惯性的动作或状态。如: She goes to school by bike every day她每天骑自行车去上学。

【2】现在进行时用来表示现在(说话的瞬间)正在发生或进行的动作或者用来表示现阶段正在进行或存在的状态。如: Look! She is reading under the tree瞧! 她正在树下看书。

二、谓语动词的形式不同

【1】一般现在时的谓语动词：1) be 动词用 am/is/are 这三种形式；2) 实义动词用动词原形或第三人称单数形式(根据主语数的变化而变化)。

【2】现在进行时谓语动词的形式为： am / is / are + 动词-ing 形式。如： We go to school at seven in the morning. 我们早晨七点钟上学。 I am reading English now. 我现在正在读英语。

三、时间状语不同

【1】一般现在时常与 often, sometimes, always, usually 等频率副词及 once a week/day 等频率短语连用，还与 every morning / day / week..., on Wednesday, in the morning / afternoon / evening 等时间状语连用。

【2】现在进行时常与 now, these days, these weeks 等时间状语连用。句首有 Look! / Listen 等提示语时，后面的句子中动词一般用现在进行时。

四、特殊用法

1. 一般现在时的特殊用法： 表示客观真理、自然现象往往要用一般现在时表示。如： The moon goes round the earth. 月亮绕着地球转。
2. 现在进行时的特殊用法： 现在进行时与 always 连用时，往往含有赞扬、厌恶、责备等感情色彩。如： He is always working hard. 他总是非常努力地工作。(表示赞扬)

come, go, begin, start, leave 等动词常用现在进行时表示将要发生的动作。如： I'm coming. 我就来。

一、选择题练习

1. Who _____ over there now?

A. singing

B. are sing

C. is singing

D. sing 2. It's eight o'clock. The students _____ an English

class. A. have

B. having

- C. is having D. are having 3. Listen! The baby _____ in the next room. A. crying
B. cried
C. is crying
D. cries 4. Look! The twins _____ new sweaters. A. are wearing
B. wearing
C. are wear
D. is wearing 5. Don't talk here. Grandparents _____. A. is sleeping
B. are sleeping
C. sleeping
D. sleep
6. Tom is a worker. He _____ in a factory. His sisters _____ in a hospital. A. work/ work
B. works/ work
C. work/ works D works/works 7. Who _____ English best in your class?
A. speak
B. speaks
C. speaking 8. Mrs Read _____ the windows every day. A. is cleaning
B. clean
C. cleans 9. We _____ music and often _____ to music. A. like/ listen
B. likes/ listens
C. like/ are listening
10. She _____ up at six in the morning. A. get
B. gets
C. getting
11. On Sunday he sometimes _____ his clothes and sometimes

_____ some shopping. A. wash/ do

B. is washing/ is doing

C. washes/ does

12. The twins usually _____ milk and bread for breakfast, but Jim _____ some coffee for it. A. have/ have

B. have/ has

C. has/ have

二、填空:

1. My father always _____ (come) back from work very late. 2. The teacher is busy. He _____ (sleep) six hours a day. 3. Listen! Joan _____ (sing) in the classroom. She often _____ (sing) there. 4. _____ your brother _____ (know) Japanese?

5. Where _____ you _____ (have) lunch every day?

6. The girl _____ (like) wearing a skirt. Look! She _____ (wear) a red skirt today. 写出下列动词的现在分词形式

1. work _____

sing _____

play _____

study _____

2. dance _____

have _____

write _____

take _____

3. run _____

sit _____

shop _____

swim _____

4. lie _____

第三篇：初中语法一般现在时和现在进行时讲解练习含答案

一般现在时:

一、定义与讲解:

一般现在时表示经常或习惯性的动作或一般性事实。也可表示现在的状态或主语具备的性格和能力。

通常与副词 every day (每天), always (总是), usually (通常), often (经常) sometimes (有时), 等时间状语连用。例: (1) 表示事物或人物的特征、状态。The sky is blue 天空是蓝色的。

Mary's father is an English teacher. 玛丽的爸爸是一名英语老师。(2) 表示经常性或习惯性的动作。

I get up at six every day. 我每天六点起床。She plays sports every day. 她每天都做运动。(3) 表示客观现实。

The table has four legs 桌子有四条腿。

There are 50 students in my class 我们班有 50 个学生。

(4) 表示客观真理, 科学原理, 自然现象, 等客观事实或格言谚语等。

The sun rises in the east every day. 太阳每天从东方升起。The earth goes around the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。(5) 表示平日的喜好。

I like bananas. We don't like vegetables. He likes ice cream. She doesn't like strawberries. 二. 只有主语在第三人称单数时用动词的“三单形式”, 其他人称用动词原形。

★动词三单形式的变化规则:

1. (1) 多数直接在动词词尾加-s. play— plays

like— likes ask— asks work— works get— gets call— calls
以字母 s, x, ch, sh 或 o 结尾的动词, 在词尾直接加-es. watch— watches wish— wishes

do— does

go— goes

(3) 以“辅音字母加-y”结尾的动词, 要先变 y 为 i 再加-es. try— tries

study— studies cry— cries

fly---flies不规则变化: be---is

have---has 三、一般现在时的句子转换:

(1) 变一般疑问句: 当句子中有 be 动词或情态动词时, 则把 be 动词或情态动词 (can, could 等) 提到主语的前面, (口诀: 一调二变三问号);

(2) 变否定句: 在 be 动词或情态动词后面直接加 not 变成否定句. (be后 not 莫忘记)

例: ①陈述句: She is my sister. 疑问句→ Is she your sister? Yes, I am. / No, I' m not. 否定句→ She is not my sister. ②陈述句: can play soccer. 疑问句→ Can you play soccer? Yes, I can. / No, I can' t. 否定句→ I can not /can' t play soccer. 注意: 对一般疑问句的回答: 一般用什么问就用什么来回答。

但以下例外: Is this a pencil? Yes ,isit/ No, it isn' t. Is that your backpack? Yes , it is. / No, it isn' t. Are these your parents? Yes, they' re. / No, they aren' t. Are those Jim' s brothers? Yes, they' re. /No, they aren' t. (3) 当句子中没有 be 动词, 也没有情态动词时, 变一般疑问句时, 在主语前加助动词 do (I, we, you 以及复数), does (第三人称单数 she, he, i 等) 变成问句;

(4) 变否定句时, 在主语后谓语动词前加助动词 don' t, doesn' t 变成否定句, 切记: 助动词后的动词则还原成动词原形。

例: ①陈述句: We get up (起床) at 7:00 every morning. 疑问句→ Do you get up at 7:00 every morning?

否定句→ We don' t get up at 7:00 every morning. ②陈述句: She has a brother. 疑问句→ Does she have a brother? 否定句→ She doesn' t have a brother. ※在一般现在时中, 当主语是第三人称单数时, 谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式, 即常在动词原形后加-s 或-es。

但有些同学们对于哪些主语是第三人称单数还不十分清楚, 现归纳总结如下:

一、人称代词 he, she, it 是第三人称单数。如: He likes watching TV. 他喜欢看电视。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/357143040004010005>