

Lesson 6

动词时态

□ 动词时态-习题

1. I C work last week, but I changed my mind.

A. were to start

B. was to start

C. was to have started

D. had started

【考查要点】 时态

【答题思路】

1 由but可知，上周并没有开始工作

2 用 was/were to have done表示过去想做而未做的事。

3 was/were to do 是过去将来时的一种表达方法，常用于宾语从句中。

□ 动词时态-习题

2. After he D for half an hour, he came to know that she was not coming.

A. waited

【考查要点】 时态

B. has waited

【答题思路】

C. was waiting

1 过去完成进行时参照的时间点“过去的过去”，指“从过去的过去”某一时间点开始的动作，一直持续到过去。

D. had been waiting

2 本题中有动作的先后对比关系，而且for half an hour 表示时间的延续性。



动词时态-习题

3. I had just started back to change my clothes ^C I heard voices.

【考查要点】连词

A. as

【答题思路】

B. after

本句前半部分用过去完成时，后半部分用一般过去时。整句表达的意思为“我刚动身回屋换衣服，就听到有人说话。” Had just ... when (刚……就……) = Had hardly ... when

C. when

D. while

I had hardly opened the door when he called me.
我刚打开门，他就打电话给我。

□ 动词时态-习题

4. I **decided to go** to the library as soon as I **D** .

A. finished what I did

【考查要点】 词组辨析

B. would finish what I was doing

【答题思路】

C. finish what I did

1 as soon as “一……就……”

D. finished what I was doing

2 主句谓语动词用的是过去时，从句与主句的时态保持一致，也要用过去的时态

□ 动词时态-习题

5. We D our breakfast **when** an old man **came in**.

A. just have had

B. have just had

C. just had

D. had just had

【考查要点】 时态

【答题思路】

1 had just ...when 刚……就……

2 修饰谓语动词的副词一般置于助动词之后

□ 动词时态-习题

6. Where D dirt, there are flies.

A. there had been

B. there will have

C. has there been

D. there is

【考查要点】 谚语中的时态

【答题思路】

- 1 在成语或俗语中采用一般现在时
- 2 there be句型有时态变化, 如there will be, there has been, there was/were...
- 3 不要混淆there be和have

□ 动词时态-习题

7. **When** I arrived at his office, he **A** on the phone.

A. was speaking

B. spoke

C. had been speaking

D. had spoken

【考查要点】 过去的时态

【答题思路】

1 过去进行时-表示过去正在进行的动作。常见的过去时间状语, then, at that time等

2 过去两个动作同时进行, 常用when, while, as引导从句, 其中延续性动作作用进行体, 短暂性动作作用一般现在时



动词时态-习题

8. **Send** the old man for a doctor quickly, he **B** .

A. will die

B. is dying

C. dies

D. died

【考查要点】 时态

【答题思路】

1 is dying-将要死的；垂死的。

2 现在进行时表将来，表示马上要发生的事情。

□ 动词时态-习题

9. It C for a week and the streets were full of water.

A. has rained

【考查要点】 时态

B. was rained

【答题思路】

C. had been raining

1 过去完成进行时表示过去持续且一直进行的动作

D. should have rained

2 Should have rained 本该下雨而没下

□ 动词时态-习题

10. I D my breakfast when the morning post **came**.

A. had

【考查要点】 时态

B. had been having

C. have been having

【答题思路】

D. was having

- 1 过去进行时-表示过去某个时间正在发生的事情
- 2 句意-正在吃饭时，早报来了。



动词时态-习题

11. **At this time tomorrow** we **B** to New York.

A. are going to fly

B. will **be flying**

C. will fly

D. are to fly

【考查要点】 时态

【答题思路】

现在进行时是指从现在算起的将来某一时间正在进行的动作或按计划、安排将要进行的动作。常与at this time tomorrow等短语连用。

□ 动词时态-习题

12. Jack **will not be able to** attend the meeting tonight **because**

 B

- A. he must teach a class
- B. he will be teaching a class
- C. he teaches a class
- D. he will have been teaching a class

【考查要点】 时态

【答题思路】

- 1 将来进行时表示推测将来某时将要正在发生的动作。
- 2 will have been doing将来完成进行时-表示某种情况从过去一直持续到说话人所提及的未来某个时间，重点在一直持续。该时态并不常见。
- 3 must 只能用在现在时中，将来时态可用will have to

□ 动词时态-习题

13. Where there A a will, there is a way.

A. is

B. was

C. will be

D. has been

【考查要点】 时态

【答题思路】

- 1 成语中常用现在时。
- 2 句意-有志者，事竟成。

□ 动词时态-习题

14. It A a long time **before** we **see** each other again.

A. will be

【考查要点】 时态

B. is

C. has been

D. would have been

【答题思路】

- 1 时间状语从句用现在时表示将来动作
- 2 根据上下文，主句用将来时态表示对未来动作的预测。

□ 动词时态-习题

15. You can put your umbrella aside. The rain seems ^B .

A. to stop

B. to have stopped

【考查要点】 非谓语动词

C. to have been stopped

D. having stopped

【答题思路】

1 seem to do 看起来似乎;似乎要做;好像;好像做

2 不定式的完成式 to have done-强调动作的先后顺序, 句中表示下雨 停止的动作已经完成。

□ 动词时态-习题

16. Please come in. We C about your paper.

A. talk

【考查要点】 时态

B. had been talking

C. have been talking

D. would have talked

【答题思路】

- 1 现在完成进行时-表示过去发生并且一直延续到现在的动作
- 2 过去完成进行时-以“过去”为时间参照点
- 3 would have done-过去将来完成时在过去的一段时间看将来某段时间已经完成的动作或者一种状态

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