

动词时态 Tense

I 本章要点

	一般	进行	完成	完成进行
现在	一般现在时	现在进行时	现在完成时	现在完成进行时
过去	一般过去时	过去进行时	过去完成时	过去完成进行时
将来	一般将来时	将来进行时	将来完成时	将来完成进行时
过去将来	过去将来时	过去将来进行时	过去将来完成时	过去将来完成进行时

II 时态语法点分述

一、一般现在时 Simple Present Tense

结构公式: am/is/are/do/does

常见时间状语:

sometimes, usually, never, always, often; every day / week / month / year / ... ; on Sunday (s) / Monday (s) /...

1. 经常性或习惯性的动作, 如日常行为, 常与表示频率的时间状语连用。

常用频度副词:

Life rarely turns out the way that we plan.

-Beverly Hills 90210

(是电视剧名)

2. 表示按计划将会发生的事情，主语常常是物。

这列高速列车（高铁）早上9点出发去北京。(high-speed train

3. 表示真理或不变的事实。

树叶在秋季从绿变黄。

4. 在时间、条件、让步状语从句中，从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时，简称为“主将从现”。

如果我在纽约时有时间去购物，我会帮你去苹果店买个 iPad 10

★真题试炼★

- 1) Aunt Lucy will tell us something about her trip to Australia when she ___ back.

A. came B. comes C. would come D. will come

- 2) --Could you tell me when Mr. Li _____ in Wuhan?

--Sure. When he _____, I'll call you.

A. arrives, will arrive B. will arrive, arrives
C. arrives, arrives D. will arrive, will arrive

5. 特别结构

结构公式一：It is+段时间+since 从句

结构公式二：It has been+段时间+since 从句

Attention

第一种句型更常见。如：

- 1) As for myself, it is many, many years since I first began to think of him in a very different manner.

—Pride and Prejudice

至于说到我自己对他印象转坏，那已经是好多好多年的事了。

- 2) _____

好久不见。

二、现在进行时 Present Continuous Tense

结构公式：am/is/are+doing

时间状语：Now, at present, at the moment, look, listen

1. 表示说话时正在进行的动作。

嘘，孩子们正在睡觉呢。

2. 表示最近一段时间内正在进行的动作。

Jack' s having a ~~hamed~~ at the office at the moment and he' s smoking about fifty cigarettes a day.

3. 与频率副词连用, 表示作者的一种感情态度。(如 always, forever, constantly, continually)

你老是像我妈一样唠叨我。(nag sb.)

4. 表达某种情感, 表示关切, 礼貌, 赞美等。

I' m telling you ~~truth~~. Cf I tell you the truth.

5. 表示将来即将发生的动作, 给人一种期待感, 常伴有表示将来的时间状语。

They are getting married next month.

Attention

- 1) 此用法常用于:

arrive, return, land, leave, come, go, drive, fly, travel, ~~move~~, die, stay

I' m going home tonight. ~~我~~今晚回家。

- 2) 以下词汇在特定语境中也可进行时表将来:

a. I _____ you soon after class.

b. --What are you doing this evening?

--I' m _____ at home with my families.

不能使用进行时的动词

	fear(害怕), love(爱), hate(讨厌), mind(介意), like(喜欢), please(喜爱), prefer(更喜爱)
	think(认为), believe(相信), doubt(怀疑), remember(记起了), realize(认识), suppose(怀疑)
	see, hear, find...
	become, return, buy, join, get to(know), hear from...
	特例: *He' s jumping with joy. (少数瞬间动词用于进行, 表_____) * _____ * 这个老人已奄奄一息。 * (此处进行时表示逐渐、即将)

★小试身手★

请用一般现在时或现在进行时完成下面题目:

1) --Can I help you?

--I bought this watch here yesterday, but it(do) work.

2) I don' t really work here, I (help)until the new secretary arrives.

3) There _____ (go) the bell. /Here _____ (come) Mr. Wang.

4) You don't believe it. You know I _____ (tell) the truth.

三、一般过去时 Simple Past Tense

结构公式: was / were / did (初中不规则动词表见附录一)

时间状语:

1. yesterday, last week, the day before yesterday, the week before last, in July, in 2006, just now, three days ago, _____

2. 表示过去某个时间一连串的行为。

结构公式: did A, did B, ... and did N

史瑞克给了公主一个丑陋的微笑，拉起她绿色的胖手，然后温柔的吻了她一下。

3. 表示过去某行为或某状态已发生，不强调进行。

当我 1990 年代在上海时，我每周末都去美术馆。

★小试身手★

A report has just come in that the Southgate ~~仓库~~ warehouse (into last Friday night.

A. broke

B. was broken

C. had broken

D. had been broken

4. used to do sth. 过去常常做某事

On Sunday evenings we used to be permitted to play, if we did not make much noise; now a mere titter is sufficient to send us into corners!

从前一到星期天晚上，还准许我们玩玩，只要我们不太吵，现在我们只要偷偷一笑，就得罚站墙角啦！

—Wuthering Height

5. 近义词辨析 would do sth. VS used to do sth.

	used to	would
过去习惯动作		
状态		
过去和现在对比		
偶尔		

In such cases, we would go to the old workers for help.

Before 1949 he used to work twelve hours a day.

He used to live in the countryside.

6. 近形词辨析

be/get used to doing sth/sth 习惯于做某事

be used to do	被用来做某事
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城里人习惯把狗当宠物，而在农村狗狗通常用来看家(guard).

★小试身手★

- 1) Tony used to _____ to school, but he is used to _____ to school now.
- A. walk; taking a bus B. walked; took a bus
- C. walk; take a bus D. walked; taking a bus
- 2) He used to ____ in a small village, but now he has been used to ___ in the big city.
- A. live; living B. live; live C. living; living D. living; live
- 3) Mrs Green _____ go to hospital, but now she is in good health.
- A. has to B. need to C. used to D. ought to

★真题试炼★

- 1) Unlike Chinese, Americans _____ their meals with knives and forks.
- A. used to taking B. are used to taking
- C. used to take D. are used to take
- 2) We have _____ up early in order to catch the early bus.
- A. used to get B. been used to get
- C. used for getting D. been used to getting

★小试身手★

请用一般过去时或过去进行时填空：

- 1) While Tom (read) _____, Emily (watch) _____ a documentary on TV.
- 2) The thief (sneak) _____ into the house, (steal) _____ the jewels and (leave) _____ without a trace.
- 3) While we (do) _____ a sight-seeing tour, our friends (lie) _____ on the beach.
- 4) I (write) _____ a book last year but I haven' t finished it yet.
- 5) --What (do / you) _____ yesterday at 8 pm?
--I (sit) _____ in the pub with Sam. Why?

五、一般将来时 Simple Future Tense

结构公式一：sb. will / shall do

结构公式二：am / is / are going to do

结构公式三：am/ is / are to do

结构公式四：am/ is / are about to do

结构	含义		例句
be going to do	sb: 有计划	sth: 有迹象	_____ get married next month, so I' m preparing for my wedding. The day is getting dark. It' s going to rain.
will/shall	sb: 没有计划, 随时想		Shall we go to the library?

	到并且马上会做的, 意愿和决心, sth随机, 不确定性	(shall用于第一人称) Will you help me with my homework? (所有人称)
be doing	位移动词进行时表 示将来	She is arriving at the port tonight
do/does	1) 主将从现; 2) 按计划	The meeting begins at 3.
be to	正式, 按计划	The annual meeting is to be held next week.
be about	马上	Ladies and gentlemen, please take your seats. The performance is about to start.
will be doing	早已安排好或预计 发生的事, 难以改 变, 表承诺。	I will be having a meeting at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

时间状语: next..., tomorrow, in time, soon, this evening等

★小试身手★

1) The football match will be put off if it _____.

A. will rain B. rains C. rained D. is raining

2) --I won't go if it _____ tomorrow.

--I don't know if it _____ tomorrow.

A. rains B. will rain C. is raining D. has rained

Attention

注意分清：由 when 和 if 引导的从句是状语从句还是宾语从句

★检验真知★

请从一般将来时的其中形式中选择，完成下列句子：

- 1) I _____ (probably, go) back to England tomorrow.
- 2) Hurry up! The conference _____ (begin) in 20 minutes.
- 3) Look at these big black clouds! It _____ (rain).
- 4) Here is the weather forecast. Tomorrow _____ (be) dry and sunny.
- 5) What does a blonde say when she sees a banana skin lying just a few metres in front of her? –
Oh dear! I _____ (slip)!

六、现在完成时 Present Perfect Tense

结构公式：sb. have/ has done

时间状语：already, yet, just, so far, never, ever, 过去时间点, for + 一段时间, in the past/last few years

现在完成时的简单定义：

- 1) 过去发生的动作对现在产生一定的影响；
- 2) 过去发生的动作一直延续到现在。

现在完成时有两个主要用法：

用法	含义	标志词	例句
已完成	动作发生在过去, 但后果或影响至今仍然存在.	just already yet	Your letter has just been received.
未完成	动作开始在过去, 一直持续到 到现在	for..., since...	They have lived here for more than twenty years.

Attention

你还能列出现在完成时的一些时间状语吗?

1. since用法

结构公式: 现在完成时+ since + 一般过去式/过去的时间状语

I' ve known my best friend _____.

2. 瞬间动词不能直接和 for, since 的完成时连用

★小试身手★

He has borrowed this book for four days. (错误 or 正确?)

He has kept this book for four days. (错误 or 正确?)

The play has started for half an hour. (错误 or 正确?)

The play has been on for half an hour. (错误 or 正确?)

瞬间动词变成延续动词

- 1) borrow _____
- 2) buy _____
- 3) catch a cold _____
- 4) die _____
- 5) fall asleep _____
- 6) fall ill _____
- 7) join _____
- 8) leave _____
- 9) marry _____
- 10) start _____
- 11) end _____

★真题试炼★

- 1) I have been a League member since 2008.

I _____ a League member _____ 2008.

- 2) Old John died five years ago.

Old John has _____ 5 years.

- 3) My uncle came here an hour ago.

My uncle has _____ for an hour.

_____ an hour _____ my uncle came here.

3. have been VS have gone

★真题试练★

1) --Where is Zhang?

--Oh, don't you know he _____ to Beijing to see his parents and he will be back tomorrow.

A. has gone B. has been C. had gone D. had been

2) _____ you ever _____ to New York, my hometown?

A. Have...been B. Did...go C. Have...gone D. Are...going

1) He's a native Shanghainese, isn't he?

-Yes, he _____ this city for 60 years so far.

A. has gone to B. has been to C. has gone in D. has been in

总结:

have been to _____

have gone to _____

have been in _____

4. 特别句型

a. It /This +i序数词+n + 现在完成时

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