

中考真题：英语动词时态语法

第一部分：中考解析 第二部分：中考真题

1. — Did you see a girl with an English book in her hand pass by just now?

—No, sir. I _____ a magazine.

A. read B. am reading C. was reading D. would read

全面解析：——你刚才看见一个女孩手里拿着一本英语书吗？——没有，先生。我在看杂志。根据句意语境，可知“我”刚才正在看书所以没看到那女孩，需用过去进行时，结构：was/were+doing 主语是 I，be 动词需用 was，故选 C。

2. —Recently, school violence _____ in some schools.

—Luckily, our government has carried out some policies to stop it.

A. has appeared B. appeared C. will appear

全面解析：——最近，学校暴力事件在一些学校已经出现了。——幸运的是，我们的政府已经实施了一些政策来阻止它。根据 recently 近来，最近，可知用现在完成时，has done 故选 A。

3. —Do you think if Robert will go to the zoo tomorrow?

— I think he will go if he _____ too much homework.

A. don't have B. won't have C. doesn't have

全面解析：——你觉得罗伯特明天会去动物园吗？——如果他没有太多功课，我想他会去的。if 引导的条件状语从句，主句是将来时，那么条件状语从句用一般现在时表将来，即主将从现。根据 he will go 一般将来时，可知从句用一般现在时，主语是 he，谓语动词是行为动词，否定句借助于助动词 doesn't 故选 C。

4. —Could you please tell _____?

—He lives in Wuhan.

A. where Zhong Wei lives B. where Zhong Wei lived

C. where does Zhong Wei live

D. where did Zhong Wei live

全面解析：——请你告诉我钟伟住在哪里好吗？——他住在武汉。where Zhong Wei live 钟伟住在哪里；where Zhong Wei live 是一般过去时态；where does Zhong Wei live 和 where did Zhong Wei live 都是疑问语序。根据句子结构可知，这里考查的是宾语从句的用法，引导词都是 where，从句中应该用陈述语序，故先排除 C 和 D。钟伟现在住在武汉，描述客观事实用一般现在时，故选 A。

5. More and more foreign students begin to learn Chinese, and many of them _____ Chinese better and better now.

A. are spoken

B. spoke

C. has spoken

D. are speaking

全面解析：越来越多的外国学生开始学习汉语，现在许多人外国学生讲汉语越来越好了。now，现在，现在进行时的标志，结构为 be doing 主语是 many of them 复数人称，be 动词用 are 故选 D。

6. If I _____ a two-week holiday next year, I will take part in a short study tour to Beijing University.

A. took

B. take

C. will take

D. are taking

全面解析：如果明年我要休两周假，我将参加北京大学的短期学习。本句是 if 条件状语从句，从句用一般现在时，take 动词，一般现在时，故选 B。

7. —Do you know when Mrs. White _____ for dinner this evening?

—No, but I think she when she is free.

A. will come; will come

B. will come; comes

C. comes; will come

全面解析：——你知道怀特太太今晚是否来吃晚饭吗？——不知道。但我认为如果她有空，她会来。空一，句子为含有宾语从句的主从复合句，主句是一般现在时，从句用它所需要的任何时态，根据 this evening 今晚，可知句子为一般将来时，will come 空二，回答是 when 引导的时间状语从句，从句是一般现在时，主句应用将来时，will come 故选 A。

8. —Hurry up, the movie Wolf Warrior II for 10 minutes.

—OK, I'm coming right now.

A. began

B. has begun

C. has been on

全面解析：——快点，电影《战狼II》已经开始十分钟了。——好的，我马上就来了。分析句子知“电影已放映十分钟了”，因此是现在完成时，结构为 has done 且有表示一段时间的时间状语 for 10 minutes 故谓语动词应是延续性动词，begin开始，是一个短暂性动词，be on上映，延续性动词，因此是 has been on 故选 C。

9. I will call you as soon as he_____ here.

A. arrive

B. will arrive

C. arrives

D. arrived

全面解析：他一到这里我就给你打电话。as soon as 引导时间状语从句，遵循“主将从现”的原则，从句中的主语是 he，第三人称单数，动词要用单三式 arrives 故选 C。

10. —Jerry, have you ever been to the Great Wall?

—Yes. I_____ there with my parents last year.

A. go

B. went

C. will go

D. have gone

全面解析：—Jerry 你曾经去过长城吗？—是的，去年我和我父母一起去那儿的。由第二句的时间标志词 last year 可以理解句意为去年我和爸妈去过长城。属于一般过去时的标志词，故选 B。

11. — It's time to work now.

— OK. I'll wake Carl up. He _____ for an hour.

A. has fallen asleep

B. has been asleep

C. fell asleep

D. falls asleep

全面解析：—现在到了工作的时间了。—好的，我叫醒卡尔。他睡了一个小时了。for an hour 是一段长时间，与一段时间连用，表示过去发生的动作持续到现在，用现在完成时，fall asleep 入睡，属于瞬间性动作；用在完成时中改为 be asleep 故选 B。

12. We _____ a party for Kate. It's supposed to be a surprise.

- A. were having B. had C. will have D. have had

全面解析：我们将为凯特举办一个聚会。这应该是个惊喜。根据句意语境可知举办聚会这个动作还没有发生，需用一般将来时，故选 C。

13. Sorry I'm late. I _____ with a friend and I completely forgot the time.

- A. talk B. am talking C. was talking D. will talk

全面解析：对不起，我迟到了。我和一个朋友聊天，我完全忘记了时间。and 连接并列结构，前后时态须一致，forgot 是过去式，可排除 A、B 和 D 三项。根据句意语境，故选 C。

14. (2018 连云港) —Look! Somebody _____ the lights.

—Well, it wasn't me. I didn't do it.

- A. turns off B. is turning off
C. was turning off D. has turned off

全面解析：一看，有人把灯关了。—不是我，我没做。根据 it wasn't me. I didn't 可知是动作已经发生，现在的结果是灯灭了，所以用现在完成时态，have/has 过去分词，故选 D。

15. —_____ you _____ the Chinese Culture Festival in the Central Square?

—Yes. It was really a great success.

- A. Are...attending B. Will...attend
C. Do...attend D. Did...attend

全面解析：—你参加了中央广场的中国文化节吗？—是的。这真是一个巨大的成功。根据答语 It was

really a great success可知是过去的动作，需用一般过去时，可排除 ABC 三个选项，故选 D。

16. — Your new watch is so nice! When did you buy it?

— In April. I _____ it for two months.

A. have had B. had C. have bought D. bought

全面解析：——你的新手表太漂亮了！你什么时候买的它？——在四月份。我已经拥有它两个月了。have 有，是延续性动词；buy (bought) 买，是瞬间性动词。此处与时间段 for two months 连用，用现在完成时，谓语用延续性动词，故用 have had 故答案为 A。

17. Michael _____ in a school in Yunnan from February to June next year.

A. teach B. taught C. will teach D. was teaching

全面解析：Michael 将会在明年 2 月到 6 月在云南的学校教学。A 动词原形；B 一般过去时；C 是一般将来时；D 是过去进行时。Next year 是一般将来时的时间状语，will 动词原形，故答案为 C。

18. The film Operation Red Sea _____ a lot of praise since its first show months ago.

A. wins B. win C. will win D. has won

全面解析：电影 Operation Red Sea (红海行动) 自几月前第一次上映以来赢得了许多赞誉。A 是一般现在时的第三人称单数；B 是动词原形；C 是一般将来时；D 是现在完成时。since its first show months ago 是现在完成时态的标志，故答案为 D。

19. The debate on whether to keep pets _____ forty minutes yesterday afternoon.

A. last B. lasted C. will last D. has lasted

全面解析：关于是否养宠物的辩论昨天下午持续了 40 分钟。A 是动词原形；B 是一般过去时；C 是一般将来时；D 是现在完成时。yesterday afternoon 是一般过去时的时间状语，故答案为 B。

20. They _____ about a comedy this time yesterday.

- A. were talking B. are talking C. have talked D. will talk

全面解析：昨天这个时候，他们正在谈论一个喜剧片。A 是过去进行时；B 是现在进行时；C 为现在完成时；D 是一般将来时。由时间状语 this time yesterday 和句意可知句子用过去进行时，表示“过去某个时间正在发生的动作”。故答案为 A。

21. The TV news reports that there _____ a storm the day after tomorrow.

- A. is B. was C. will be D. has been

全面解析：电视新闻报道称，后天将有暴雨。A 是一般现在时；B 是一般过去时；C 是一般将来时；D 是现在完成时。由时间状语 the day after tomorrow 判定谓语动词用一般将来时。故答案为 C。

22. —We _____ to Yun Brocade Museum with the exchange students this coming summer holiday.

—That's amazing!

- A. went B. go C. have gone D. will go

全面解析：——即将到来的暑假，我们将和交换生一起去云锦博物馆。——太神奇了。went 是一般过去时；go 是动词原形，一般现在时；have gone 是现在完成时；will go 是一般将来时。根据 this coming summer holiday 可知是将来的时间，所以用一般将来时态，故答案选 D。

23. —Honey, where are you?

—I _____. Just let me put on my shoes.

- A. come B. came C. am coming D. have come

全面解析：——亲爱的，你在哪里？——我就来，让我穿上我的鞋子。就要来了，属于将来时态，be coming，现在进行时可表一般将来时，故答案为 C。

24. (2018 北部湾) —Is this your camera?

—Yes, I _____ it for two weeks.

- A. bought B. had C. have had D. have bought

全面解析：——这是你的相机吗？——是的，我买了两个星期了。题目中的 for two weeks说明用的是现在完成时，可以排除选项 A 和 B。剩下的选项 C 和 D 中，由于 buy(买)是瞬间动词，在现在完成时中，瞬间动词不能够与一段时间连用，需要转换成相对应的延续性动词 have,故答案为 C。

25. (2018 北部湾) As soon as she _____ in Nanning, she will call you.

- A. arrives B. arrive C. will arrive D. arrived

全面解析：她一到南宁就会给你打电话的。题目是由 as soon as 引导的状语从句，该类从句要遵从“主句用将来时，从句用一般现在时”的原则。所填的部分为从句，所以用一般现在时，可以排除 C 和 D。再加上从句的主语是第三人称 she，谓语需要三单形式，故答案选 A。

26. He _____ his grandparents in the countryside last week.

- A. visits B. visit C. visited

全面解析：上周，他拜访了在农村的祖父母。A. visit单数第三人称形式； B. visit动词原形； C. visited一般过去式。因为句中有一般过去式的标志性短语：last week. 故答案选 C。

27. I _____ this magazine for three months.

- A. have bought B. have had C. have borrowed

全面解析：这本杂志我买了三个月了。题中 for three months是一个“时间段”提示为现在完成时，且使用延续性动词 have，而短暂性动词 buy; borrow不能和表示时间段的时间状语连用，故答案为 B。

28. My Sister _____ the piano very well, but she hasn't had time to play recently

A. will play B. has played C. played D. plays

全面解析：我姐姐钢琴弹得很好，但是最近她没有时间弹。根据句意可知描述的是一种具有的能力，应使用一般现在时态，will play 一般将来时态；has played 现在完成时态；played 一般过去时态；plays 一般现在时态。故选 D。

29. —Do you still play basketball?

—Oh, no. I ____ it for the past two years.

A. haven't played B. didn't play C. won't play D. hadn't played

全面解析：——你还打篮球吗？——哦，不了。我已经有两年没有打过了。根据句中的 for the last two years 可知应与完成时态连用，又有时间是 the last two years 可知是从现在往前两年，因此应使用现在完成时态，故选 A。

30. —The bread is really delicious.

—Thank you, I _____ it myself.

A. make B. made C. will make D. am making

全面解析：一面包真的很好吃。一谢谢，我自己做的。根据句意“面包美味可口”得知面包已做好，则说自己做的应为过去的动作，因此应使用一般过去时态。故答案选 B。

31. Gary is the best singer in my class. No one else _____ so well.

A. sings B. sang C. will sing D. is singing

全面解析：Gary 在我们班是最好的歌手，其他人没有她唱得好。由 Gary is the best singer in my class. 得知该句描述的是现在的状态，应为一般现在时。sings 一般现在时态，sang 一般过去时态，will sing 一般将来时态，is singing 现在进行时态，故答案选 A。

32. I _____ an invitation to the concert. I can't wait to go.

- A. receive B. will receive C. was receiving D. have received

全面解析：我已经收到音乐会的邀请，我等不及要去了。由句意得知我已经收到去音乐会的邀请函，动作已完成造成的影响是我等不及要去，要用现在完成时，故答案选 D。

33. David is a tennis player. He to play tennis when he was six years old.

- A. begins B. will begin C. began D. has begun

全面解析：戴维是一个网球运动员，当他六岁的时候他开始打网球。根据句中的时间状语从句 when he was six years 可知，该动作是在过去做的，应选择一般过去时态，动词用过去式，故选 C。

34. —Paul, what were you doing at nine Last night?

—I _____ a movie in the cinema with my friends.

- A. was watching B. watch C. have watched D. will watch

全面解析：——Paul，昨天晚上九点钟你在做什么？——我正在和朋友们一起在电影院看电影。根据句中的时间状语 at nine last night 昨晚九点，可知是过去的时间。表示在过去某个时刻做的事情使用过去进行时态，was/were 现在分词，故选 A。

35. Bill likes reading. He picture books with his dad every evening.

- A. read B. reads C. is reading D. has read

全面解析：比尔喜欢阅读。他每天晚上和爸爸一起读图画书。根据句中的时间状语 every evening 可知表示经常性的、习惯性的动作，应选择一般现在时态。再根据主语 He 可知动词应该用第三人称单数，故选 B。

36. —Lucy, is your uncle a teacher?

—Yes, he is. He history for nearly 20 years.

A. teaches B. has taught C. is teaching D. will teach

全面解析：——露西，你叔叔是老师吗？——是的，他是。他教历史将近 20 年了。根据句中的时间状语 for nearly 20 years 可知，表示持续一段时间的动作，用现在完成时，have/has 过去分词。主语是 he，用 has，故选 B。

37. —Did you watch the basketball match on TV last night?

—I wanted to, but my father _____ his favorite TV program.

A. watched B. was watching C. watches

全面解析：——昨天晚上你看电视上的篮球赛了吗？——我想看，但是我爸爸正在看他最喜欢的电视节目。根据句意语境，‘我’昨晚想看篮球赛的时候，但是当时父亲正在看他的节目，可知需用过去进行时，was/were doing, 主语是单数，故选 B。

38. Liu Changjian, the command pilot of Sichuan Airlines Flight 3U8633, successful the plane last month.

A. has brought B. will bring C. brought D. bring

全面解析：四川航空公司 3U8633 航班的领航员刘昌箭上个月成功地降落了飞机。bring down 使（某物或某人）掉下，降落。last month 上个月，用于一般过去时，bring 的过去式是 brought，根据句意语境，故选 C。

39. —Could you tell me _____?

—In five minutes, at 10: 25.

A. when did the next underground arrive
B. when the next underground arrived
C. when will the next underground arrive

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