

时态复习

(三个一般时、两个进行时、两个完成时、一个过去将来时)

单句填空或改错

1. [2019·全国3] Our hosts shared many of their experiences and recommended (recommend) wonderful places to eat, shop, and visit.

For breakfast, we were able to eat papaya (木瓜) and other fruits from their trees in the backyard.

3. [2019·全国2] Irene said, "I don't see any reason to give up work.

I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I

66 have made (make) over the years.

动词分类

行为动词： (实义动词)

(可单独做谓语)

及物动词 (vt.): 后面可以直接接宾语的动词。(like)
不及物动词 (vi.): 后面不能够直接接宾语的动词。如接宾语, 需添加适当的介词。

连系动词

(需加表语一起构成谓语)

常考系动词: 一是 (be), 一觉 (feel), 一保持 (keep), 起来四个 (look, taste, sound, smell), 好像 (seem) 变了四个 (become, get, turn, grow)。

其它系动词: fall (ill/asleep); stay (healthy), go (bad/wrong), remain 保持, 保留; appear 显得

助动词+

(加动词其它形式构成谓语)

do/does/did + 动词原形 (否定/疑问/强调句)
一般现在时 一般过去时

will/shall + 动词原形 (肯定/否定/疑问句)
一般将来时

have/has/had + 过去分词 (done) (肯定/否定/疑问句)
现在完成时 过去完成时

be (am/is/are/was/were) + doing 进行时
+ done 被动语态: be done } (肯定/否定/疑问句)

情态动词+

动词原形; 否定后面加 not

can/could; will/would; may/might; shall/should/ought to;
must/have to; used to; had better; need/dare; would rather

动词的基本形式一览表

| 形式 | 变化规则 | 构成方法 | 例词 |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| 原形 | | | see, finish, teach |
| 现在时第三人称单数形式 | 一般情况 | 加-s 读 [s] / [z] | look→looks, write→writes |
| | 以s, x, ch, sh结尾 | 加-es 读[iz] | teach→teaches, finish→finishes guess→guesses, mix→mixes |
| | 以o结尾 | 加-es 读[z] | do→does, go→goes |
| | 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾 | 变y为i , 加-es 读[z] | try→tries, cry→cries |
| | 特殊变化 | | have→has ; be→is |
| 过去式过去分词规则变化 | 一般情况 | 加-ed | stay→stayed, look→looked |
| | 以不发音e结尾 | 直接加-d | decide→decided, hope→hoped |
| | 以“辅元辅”重读闭音节结尾，末尾只有一个辅音字母 | 双写这个辅音字母再加-ed | stop→stopped, admit→admitted |
| | 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾 | 变y为i , 加-ed | carry→carried, try→tried |
| 现在分词 | 一般情况 | 加-ing | go→going, read→reading |
| | 以不发音e结尾 | 去e , 再加-ing | have→having, write→writing |
| | 以重读闭音节结尾，末尾只有一个辅音字母 | 双写这个辅音字母再加-ing | cut→cutting, run→running |
| | 以-ie结尾 | 变ie为y , 加-ing | die→dying , lie→lying , tie→tying |

ed读音：
清清[t
]，浊浊
[d]，元
音浊，
t/d后读
[ɪd]

写出下列单词的第三人称单数、现在分词、过去式和过去分词。

1. read- reads - reading - read - read

2. play- plays - playing - played - played

3. take- takes - taking - took - taken

4. have- has - having - had - had

5. write writes - writing - wrote - written

6. make makes - making - made - made

7. ride rides - riding - rode - ridden

8. see sees - seeing - saw - seen

写出下列单词的第三人称单数、现在分词、过去式和过去分词。

9. sit- sits – sitting – sat – sat

runs running ran run

10. run- gets – getting – got – got/gotten

11. get- puts – putting – put – put

12. put- stops – stopping – stopped – stopped

13. stop- begins – beginning – began – begun

14. begin- lies – lying – lay/lie – lain/lie – _____

5. lie- _____ – _____ – _____ – _____

八大时态

三个一般时

一般 现在时 be : 主语+am/is/are +其它。
行为动词 : 主语+do (动原)/does (动词三单)+其它。

一般 过去时 be : 主语+was/were +其它。
行为动词 : 主语+did (动词过去式)+其它。

一般 将来时 ① 主语+will/shall+动词原形+其它。
② 主语+am/is/are+ going to+动词原形+其它。
③ 主语+am/is/are+doing+其它。
④ 主语+am/is/are+about to+动词原形+其它。

两个进行时

现在进行时 : 主语+am/is/are +doing+其它。
过去进行时 : 主语+was/were+doing+其它。

两个完成时

现在完成时 : 主语+have/has+过去分词+其它。
过去完成时 : 主语+had+过去分词+其它。

一个过去将来时

主语+would/was (were) going to+动词原形+其它。

比较下列句子：

1. I **watch** TV **every day**. 一般现在时：主语+谓语 (**动词原形/三单-s/-es**)+其它成分
She **watches** TV **every day**.
2. I **watched** TV **last night**. 一般过去时：主语+谓语 (**动词过去式-ed**)+其它成分
She **watched** TV **last night**.
3. I **will watch** TV **tomorrow**. 一般将来时：主语+谓语 (**will/shall+动词原形**)+其它成分
She **will watch** TV **tomorrow**. 主语+谓语 (**am/is/are +going to +动词原形**) +其它成分
4. I **am watching** TV **now**. 现在进行时：主语+谓语 (**am/is/are+现在分词doing**)+其它成分
She **is watching** TV **now**.
5. I **was watching** TV **at 8 last night**. 过去进行时：主语+谓语 (**was/were+doing**)+其它成分
She **was watching** TV **at 8 last night**.
6. I **have ever watched** TV. 现在完成时：主语+谓语 (**have/has +过去分词done**)+其它成分
She **has ever watched** TV.
7. I **had watched** TV **before 8 last night**. 过去完成时：主语+谓语 (**had done**)+其它成分
She **had watched** TV **before 8 last night**.
8. I said that I **would watch** TV the next day. 过去将来时：主语+谓语 (**would+动词原形**)+其它成分
She said that she **would watch** TV **the next day**.

即时训练：用read a book及八大时态造句

1. We **read** a book **every week**.

The boy **reads** a book **every week**.

2. We **read** a book **yesterday**.

The boy **read** a book **yesterday**.

3. We **will read** a book **the day after tomorrow**.

The boy **will read** a book **the day after tomorrow**.

4. We **are reading** a book **these days**.

The boy **is reading** a book **these days**.

5. We **were reading** a book **from 8 to 10 last night**.

The boy **was reading** a book **from 8 to 10 last night**.

6. We **have read** a book **since Friday**.

The boy **has read** a book **since Friday**.

7. We **had read** a book **when my father came back**.

The boy **had read** a book **when my father came back**.

8. I said that we **would read** a book **the next week**.

She said that the boy **would read** a book **the next week**.

各种时态时间标志词

一般现在时时间标志语: always (总是), usually (通常), often (经常), sometimes (有时), every week (day, year, month...) (每周/天/年/月...), once a week (每周一次), twice a month (每月两次), three times a month (每月三次), on Sundays (每周日), 等等。

各种时态时间标志词：

一般过去时时间标志语： yesterday (昨天), the day before yesterday (前天), the other day (=a few days ago)(前几天), in the past (=in the old days) (在过去), last night (last+ 时间) (昨晚), last week (上周), last month (上个月), last year (去年), last Saturday (上周六), just now (=a moment ago) (刚刚), in 1998 (在1998年), five years ago (一段时间+ago)(去年前), long long ago (很久以前), once upon a time (很久很久以前), , then (=at that time) 在那时)、after+一段时间, 等等。

常用的频度副词有： often/usually/always/seldom/sometimes/on Sunday(s) /every day/week/month/year...等

各种时态时间标志词：

一般将来时时间标志语： tomorrow (明天), the day after tomorrow (后天), next week (下周), next month (下个月), next year (明年), in two weeks (两周后), in the future (在将来), from now on (从现在开始), in + 将来的时间 (在...), after + 将来的时间点 (...之后), in + 将来的时间段 (.....后), 等等。

现在进行时时间标志语： now (现在), at the/this moment (此刻), look (看), listen (听), 等等。

(3) 现在完成时时间标志语: already (已经), yet (未, 尚), just (刚才), before (从前), so far (到目前为止), recently (最近, 近来), in recent years, since +时间点/时间段+ago/过去式句子 (自从.....), for +时间段(持续到现在), ever (曾经), ever (since) (从那以后), since then(自从那时以来), never (从来没有, 从未), lately (最近), until now (=till now=up to/till now) (直到现在), in/over/during the past/last few years(在过去几年里), for the last+一段时间, over+一段时间, 固定句型 This/That/It is+the+序数词+time+that从句 (现在完成时), 等等。

八大时态对比填空·基础篇

1. He promises never to tell lies again.

一般过去时: He promised (promise) never to tell lies again.

现在完成时: He has promised (promise) never to tell lies again.

过去完成时: He had promised (promise) never to tell lies again.

3. Keeping a balanced diet will build up our body.

一般现在时: Keeping a balanced diet builds (build) up our body.

过去将来时: Keeping a balanced diet would build (build) up our body.

现在完成时: Keeping a balanced diet has built (build) up our body.

4. He respects the young and the old.

一般过去时: He respected (respect) the young and the old.

现在完成时: He has respected (respect) the young and the old.

过去完成时: He had respected (respect) the young and the old.

一般将来时: He will respect (respect) the young and the old.

过去将来时: He would respect (respect) the young and the old.

5. The monkeys have attracted a great number of visitors.

过去完成时: The monkeys had attracted (attract) a great number of visitors.

一般将来时: The monkeys will attract (attract) a great number of visitors.

过去将来时: The monkeys would attract (attract) a great number of visitors.

6. We will hold an English contest this Sunday.

过去将来时: We would hold (hold) an English contest this Sunday.

一般过去时: We held (hold) an English contest this Sunday.

现在完成时: We have held (hold) an English contest this Sunday.

过去完成时: We had held (hold) an English contest this Sunday.

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