



# 小学英语时态

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# 四种时态

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- 一般目前时
- 目前进行时
- 将来时
- 过去时



# 一般目前时

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- 一般目前时：表达经常性的事情，习惯性的动作或一般性事实。

**时间状语：** **often** 经常， **usually** 一般，  
**always** 总是， **every** 每个， **sometimes** 有时



# 一般目前时

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- 只有在第三人称单数用动词的“三单变化”，其他用动词的原形。

第三人称单数：**he、she、it、人名**

**e.g: He/She/It/Sarah likes apples.**



# 一般目前时

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- 动词的变化规律(与名词变复数规律相同):
  - 1) 直接加s, 如: **cook-cooks, come-comes, close-closes, ...**
  - 2) 以o, x, s, sh, ch 结尾+es, 如: **teach-teaches, do-does, wash-washes, miss-misses, ...**
  - 3) 辅音字母加y结尾, 把y改为i, +es, 如: **fly-flies, worry-worries, carry-carries, ...**
  - 4) 以f或fe结尾, 把f或fe, 改为v+es.
  - 5) 特殊: **is-are have-has, ...**



# 一般目前时

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- **1.go--**
- **2.get---**
- **3.come---**
- **4.put---**
- **5.have---**
- **6.see ---**
- **7.take---**
- **8.do---**
- **9.read---**
- **10.know---**
- **11.buy--**
- **12.say---**



# 一般目前时

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(1) 当句子中有**be**动词或情态动词时

①陈说句: **She is a student.**

疑问句→ **Is she a student?**

否定句→ **She is not a student.**

②陈说句: **I can swim.**

疑问句→ **Can you swim**

否定句→ **I can not swim.**



# 一般目前时

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- (2) 当句子中即没有**be**动词，也没有情态动词时

① 陈说句: **We get up 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 陈说句: **She has a little brother.**

疑问句→ **Does she have a little brother?**

否定句→ **She doesn't have a little brother.**





# 一般目前时

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- 1. I am from China.

否定句:

一般疑问句:

对划线部分提问:



# 一般目前时

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- 2. Su Yang usually washes some clothes on Saturday.

否定句:

一般疑问句:

划线部分提问:



## 选择题

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- ( )1..Tom is a worker. He \_\_\_\_\_ in a factory. His sisters \_\_\_\_\_ in a hospital.  
■ work, work B. works, work C. work, works
- ( )2. Who \_\_\_\_\_ English best in your class?  
■ speak B. speaks C. speaking
- ( )3. Mrs. Read \_\_\_\_\_ the windows once a week.  
■ A. is cleaning B. clean C. cleans
- ( )4. We \_\_\_\_\_ music and often \_\_\_\_\_ to music.  
■ like, listen B. likes, listens C. like, are listening



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■ ( )5. She \_\_\_\_\_ up at six in the morning,  
\_\_\_\_\_ she?

■ get, do B. gets, is C. gets doesn't

■ ( )6. Mr Green will write to me as soon as he  
\_\_\_\_\_ to New York.

■ A. will get B. get C. gets

■ ( )7. He \_\_\_\_\_ living in the country to living  
in the city.

■ A. likes B. prefers C. enjoys

■ ( )8. I'll go out for a walk after supper if it  
\_\_\_\_\_ rain.

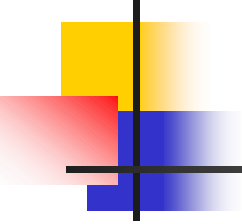
■ A. didn't B. isn't C. doesn't



# 填空

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1. I \_\_\_\_\_ from Australia. (be)
2. Jack and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ my friends. (be)
3. Your parents \_\_\_\_\_ (read) newspapers every day?
4. Li Lei always \_\_\_\_\_ to school at 7:30. (come)
5. You always \_\_\_\_\_ (do) your homework well.



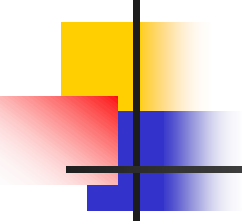
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6. The child often \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV in the evening.

7. Wang Kai and Wang Li \_\_\_\_\_ (have) eight lessons this term.

8. We often \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the playground.

9. Chen Jie sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the park with her sister.



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10. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner at home.

11. Daniel and Tommy \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Class One.

12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) TV on Monday.

13. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the zoo on Sunday.

14. They \_\_\_\_\_ (like) the World Cup?



## 按要求完毕句子

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1. Do you often play football after school? (肯定回答)
2. I have many books. (改为否定句)
3. Gao Shan's sister likes playing table tennis (改为否定句)
4. She lives in a small town near New York. (改为一般疑问句)
5. I watch TV every day. (改为一般疑问句)
6. David has got a goal. (改为一般疑问句)





# 连词成句

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1.the, cleaning, Ann, are, I, classroom, and

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2.clock, the, behind, colour, the, pens, are, (?)

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3.to, it, time, is, computer, play, and, game, a, go

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4.photos, me, show, your, colour, Li Hong

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5.down, please, Mike, sit, Jim, and

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# 目前进行时

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句型: 主语+be+动词ing

Tom **is doing** his homework.

第一人称+am+动ing

第二人称+are+动ing

第三人称+is+动ing

口诀: 我用**am**, 你用**are**, **is**用在他她它, 单数名词使用**is**, 复数名词使用**are**

定义: 目前进行时表达目前或目前一般时间正在进行的动作常与**Listen, Look, now, Watch out...**连用



# 目前进行时

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## ■ 动词**ing**的变化规律:

- 1) 直接加**ing** , 如: open-opening, clean-cleaning...
- 2) 去掉词尾不发音的**e** , 如: take-taking, come-coming, have-having, become-becoming ...
- 3) 重读闭音节的, 双写最终的字母, 加 **ing** , 如: put-putting, begin-beginning , get-getting, swim-swimming, run-running, ...

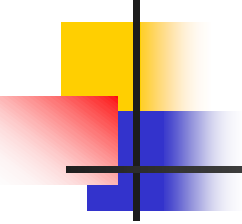


# 目前进行时

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- study\_\_\_\_\_
- Stop\_\_\_\_\_
- Have\_\_\_\_\_
- Wash\_\_\_\_\_
- Take\_\_\_\_\_
- make\_\_\_\_\_
- come\_\_\_\_\_
- run\_\_\_\_\_
- begin\_\_\_\_\_
- talk\_\_\_\_\_
- swim\_\_\_\_\_
- close\_\_\_\_\_
- drive\_\_\_\_\_
- watch\_\_\_\_\_
- put\_\_\_\_\_

# 目前进行时

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- 1. Mr Zheng \_\_\_\_\_(read) a book now.
  - 2. The rabbits \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) now.
  - 3.. Look ! Tom and John (swim).
  - 4. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a kite in his room now.
  - 5. Look! The bus \_\_\_\_\_ (stop).
  - 6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an English class now.



## 目前进行时

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- 7. Listen! Someone is \_\_\_\_\_ (come).
- 8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) butterflies now.
- 9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (do) an experiment now.
- 10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) stamps now.
- 11. Look! He \_\_\_\_\_ (dive) now.
- 12. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ ( watch ) TV in the room.



# 目前进行时

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否定形式:在**be**动词背面加**not**

例如: I am not singing .

They aren't writing .

一般疑问句及回答: 把**be**动词放在句首

例如: Am I singing ?

Yes ,you are . / No ,you aren't .

Are they writing ?

Yes ,they are . / No ,they aren't .



# 目前进行时

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■ 1. The boy is playing basketball.

■ 否定句: \_\_\_\_\_

■ 一般疑问句: \_\_\_\_\_

■ 肯定回答: \_\_\_\_\_

■ 否定回答: \_\_\_\_\_



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