

专题 01 动词时态（一）知识梳理

内容导航

·模块一 一般现在时 Simple Present Tense

·模块二 现在进行时 Present Continuous Tense

·模块三 一般过去时 Simple Past Tense

·模块四 过去进行时 Past Continuous Tense

·模块五 一般将来时 Simple Future Tense

知识梳理

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：

every.../all the time >always>usually>often>sometimes>seldom≈rarely≈hardly>never

➤ Life rarely turns out the way that we plan.

生活几乎从不按招出牌。

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）

The high-speed train leaves/heads/makes for Beijing at 9 am.

3. 表示真理或不变的事实。

➤ 树叶在秋季从绿变黄。

Leaves turn from green to yellow in autumn.

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。

I will buy you an iPad10 from the Apple Store if I have time to go shopping in New York.

5. 特别结构

结构公式一：It is +一段时间+since +从句

结构公式二：It has been+一段时间+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) It has been a long time since we met last time.

好久不见。

★真题试炼★

1. (2023·河北衡水·校联考二模) Li Hua lives a green life and _____ the waste into different groups for recycling.

A. divides B. will divide C. was dividing D. divided

2. (2023·江苏徐州·校考二模) People used to pay in cash(现金), but now most of them _____ that mainly through WeChat and Alipay.

A. used to doing B. used to do C. got used to doing D. are used to doing

3. (2023·吉林长春·统考一模) There _____ many visitors at the party. They are having great fun.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

4. (2023·辽宁抚顺·中考真题) Look! There _____ some information about traffic safety in this book.

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5. (2023·吉林长春·统考一模) Mike is new in the school. Either the students or the teacher _____ him very well.

A. knows B. to know C. know D. knew

6. (2023·吉林长春·中考真题) There _____ some beautiful flowers on the teacher's desk now.

A. is B. was C. are D. were

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。

Sh. /Xu/ Hush, the babies are sleeping.

2. 表示最近一段时间内正在进行的动作。

➤ Jack's having a hard time at the office at the moment and he's smoking about fifty cigarettes a day.

Jack 眼下在办公室里日子不好过，（因此）每天要抽 50 来根烟。

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.)

You are always nagging me like my mom.

4. 表达某种情感，表示关切，礼貌，赞美等。

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

我是在告诉你真相。（关切）我告诉你真相。（事实）_____

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 等位移动词。

➤ 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'm meeting you soon after class.

b. —What are you doing this evening?

——I'm having dinner at home with my families.

不能使用进行时的动词

<u>情感类动词</u>	fear（害怕），love（爱），hate（讨厌），mind（介意），like（喜欢），please（喜爱），prefer（更喜爱）
<u>心理活动类动词</u>	think（认为），believe（相信），doubt（怀疑），remember（记起了），realize（认识），suppose（怀疑）

结果类动词	see, hear, find...
瞬间动词	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 <u>反复发生的动作</u>) <u>The old man is dying.</u> 这个老人已奄奄一息。 (此处进行时表示逐渐、即将)

★真题试炼★

7. (2023·辽宁丹东·中考真题) — Where's your brother, Bob?

— Look! He _____ the car in the yard.

- A. is cleaning B. cleaned C. cleans D. will clean

8. (2023·北京·中考真题) — Lucy, what are you doing?

— I _____ a model ship.

- A. make B. made C. am making D. was making

9. (2023·吉林长春·中考真题) Could you please turn down the TV? Your father _____ on his article.

- A. was working B. worked C. is working D. works

10. (2023·山东滨州·中考真题) — Sorry, I can't hear you clearly. I _____ a football match.

— OK. I'll ring you up later.

- A. watch B. watched C. am watching D. was watching

11. (2023·云南·中考真题) — Where is your brother?

— Look! He _____ basketball on the playground.

- A. plays B. played C. is playing D. was playing

12. (2023·安徽·中考真题) — Jim, I've got a problem with my car. Could you help me?

— Sorry, not right now. I _____ a short video.

- A. make B. have made C. am making D. was making

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:

yesterday, last week, the day before yesterday, the week before last, in July, in 2006, just now, three days ago, at that time, from then on, the other day, once upon a time...

1. 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。

Shrek gave the princess an ugly smile, held her fat green hand(√)/green fat hand (×) and kissed her gently.

2. 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。

When I was in Shanghai in the 1990s, I went to the art gallery every weekend.

3. **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*

4. 近义词辨析 **would do sth. VS used to do sth.**

	used to	would
过去习惯动作	√	√
状态	√ (be, live, have)	×
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.

5. 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

➤ 城里人习惯把狗当宠物，而在农村狗狗通常用来看家(guard).

People living in the city are used to taking dogs as pets, while dogs are used to guard home in the countryside.

★真题试炼★

13. (2023·北京·中考真题) The Shenzhou-15 astronauts _____ to Earth safely on June 4, 2023.

A. return B. returned C. will return D. have returned

14. (2023·四川泸州·中考真题) — Which teacher will you miss the most after graduation?

— Mrs. Chen. She encouraged me a lot when I _____ the English exam.

A. fail B. was failing C. failed D. have failed

15. (2023·湖北武汉·统考二模) Emily _____ every night for a week before her math test and got a very good grade.

A. will study B. studies C. studied D. has studied

16. (2023·重庆九龙坡·重庆实验外国语学校校考三模) I _____ the Three Gorges Museum last weekend and fell in love with it!

A. visit B. will visit C. visited D. have visited

17. (2023·江西九江·统考二模) Tsinghua University _____ the highest-placed Asian institution according to Times Higher Education World Reputation Rankings in 2022.

A. will become B. is becoming C. was becoming D. became

18. (2023·江苏宿迁·校联考三模) — Hey, Kitty! Why _____ you come to the cinema with us yesterday?

— Sorry. I _____ an interesting book called *Three Body Problem* at that time yesterday.

A. not; was reading B. don't; was reading C. didn't; was reading

D. not; read

过去进行时 Past Continuous Tense

结构公式: **was / were+doing**

时间状语: **this time yesterday, at that time, at the moment** (这个词组也可以用在现在进行时), **all morning** 等。

1. 强调过去某时间段或某个时间点正在发生的事。

➤ Yesterday at six o'clock, Kobe was playing football.

2. 强调动作的持续性, 比一般过去时更生动。(用一般过去时和过去进行时填空)

➤ It rained heavily last night. (昨天下雨了这个事实)

➤ It was raining heavily last night. (昨晚下雨持续时间长)

3. 与 **always, constantly, continually, forever** 等连用表达某种感情色彩。

➤ My brother was always losing his keys.

★真题试炼★

19. (2023·辽宁抚顺·中考真题) At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, my father _____ for me outside the school gate.

- A. waits B. waited C. was waiting D. is waiting

20. (2023·天津·中考真题) While we _____ an English song, some visitors came to our class.

- A. sing B. will sing C. were singing D. are singing

21. (2023·辽宁·中考真题) The boys _____ the exciting soccer game when the teacher came in.

- A. talked about B. talk about C. were talking about D. will talk about

22. (2023·辽宁营口·中考真题) Tim _____ *Touching China* on CCTV with his family from 8:00 to 9:00 last Saturday evening.

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

23. (2023·河北衡水·校联考二模) —I called you at 8:00 last night, but no one answered.

—Sorry. I _____ clothes for my parents at that time.

- A. wash B. washed C. am washing D. was washing

24. (2023·河北石家庄·校联考一模) My mother _____ dinner when I got home yesterday.

- A. was cooking B. has cooked C. will cook D. cooks

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**

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

结构	含义		例句
be going to do	sb: 有计划	sth: 有迹象	<u>I'm going to</u> get married next month, so I'm preparing for my wedding. The day is getting dark. It's going to rain.

A. have B. have had C. had D. will have

29. (2023·江西·中考真题) I've just got two tickets! I _____ to see the new movie with Tony.

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

30. (2023·河北·中考真题) I _____ ice skating this Sunday. Do you want to come?

A. go B. went C. was going D. will go

实践验真知

一、完成句子

1. (2023·全国·九年级专题练习) 神舟十六号的宇航员们将在今年 11 月返回。(come)

The astronauts in Shenzhou XVI _____ in November this year.

2. (2023·贵州贵阳·统考二模) 简相信帮助那些有困难的人将会使她快乐。

Jane believes that helping those in trouble _____ her happy.

3. (2023·重庆沙坪坝·重庆八中校考一模) 今晚将会有大暴雨。(完成译句)

_____ is going to _____ a heavy rainstorm tonight.

4. (2023·贵州遵义·统考三模) 如果你去参加这个聚会，你会玩得很高兴。

If you go to the party, you'll _____.

5. (2023·陕西西安·西安市铁一中学校考二模) 杰克捡起塑料瓶并把它扔进了垃圾箱。

Jack _____ the plastic bottle and threw it in the dustbin.

6. (2023·湖北襄阳·统考二模) 李玲经常熬夜很晚来完成作业。

Li Ling often _____ to complete her homework.

7. (2023·重庆沙坪坝·重庆八中校考三模) 真正的快乐总是源于给予，而不是索取。(完成译句)

True happiness always _____ giving, not receiving.

8. (2023·山东枣庄·统考三模) I wonder _____ they _____ have the races again next year.

我想知道明年他们是否会再有比赛。

9. (2023·广东广州·广州市第一一三中学校考三模) 苏茜想知道英语老师明天要教他们什么。

Susie wants to _____ their English teacher _____ them tomorrow.

10. (2023·贵州遵义·统考二模) 据露西说，明天她将做一个演讲。

According to Lucy, she is going to _____ a _____ tomorrow.

11. (2023·重庆铜梁·重庆市巴川中学校校考一模) 总有一天, 你会为你的懒惰付出代价。
(完成译句)

You will _____ your laziness one day.

12. (2023·陕西宝鸡·统考二模) ChatGPT 将会对我们的生活产生巨大的影响。

ChatGPT will _____ to our life.

13. (2023·贵州铜仁·统考二模) 随着科学的发展, 将有越来越多得机器人为我们服务

There _____ more and more robots to serve us with the development of science.

14. (2023·辽宁抚顺·统考三模) 昨晚我路过妈妈的房间时, 她正在浏览我制定的暑假计划。

My mom _____ my plan for summer vacation when I passed by her room last night.

15. (2023·江苏淮安·校联考三模) 他匆忙跑向校门口, 因为他的朋友正在那里等他。

He ran to the school gate _____ because his friends _____ him there.

16. (2023·湖北孝感·统考中考真题) 昨天这个时候学生们正在谈论机器人。(talk)

Students _____ the robots at this time yesterday.

17. (2023·湖北咸宁·统考三模) 当我走进教室的时候, 汤姆正在分发新书。(hand)

Tom _____ the new books when I entered the classroom.

18. (2023·湖北襄阳·统考二模) 李玲昨天晚上 11 点仍然还在做作业。

Li Ling _____ still _____ her homework at 23:00 last night.

19. (2023·重庆北碚·西南大学附中校考三模) 若干年后, 他真后悔一开始没有采纳他爸爸的建议。(完成译句)

Several years later, he really _____ not _____ his father's advice at first.

20. (2023·甘肃定西·统考三模) 昨天他们决定去北京旅行。

They _____ travel to Beijing yesterday.

21. (2023·江苏淮安·校考一模) 结果, 我们最终让教练们改变了主意。

It _____ that we finally got the coaches _____.

22. (2023·辽宁朝阳·校联考二模) 阳光直接照射进了房间里。

The sun _____ the room.

23. (2023·湖北恩施·中考真题) 外面正在刮大风, 你最好待在家里。(blow)

The wind _____ strongly outside, so you'd better stay at home.

24. (2023·陕西宝鸡·统考三模) 外面下大雨的时候你最好待在家里。

You'd better stay at home when it _____ outside.

25. (2023·湖北十堰·统考一模) 听! 有人在不远处唱歌呢。

Listen! _____ not far away.

26. (2023·辽宁抚顺·统考三模) 我看见他时, 他正在追赶一只小猫。

He _____ a little cat when I saw him.

27. (2023·湖北孝感·统考三模) 学校正在努力为学生们提供丰富多彩的社团活动。(make)

Schools are _____ to provide colorful club activities for students.

28. (2023·重庆铜梁·重庆市巴川中学校校考二模) 有朋自远方来, 不亦乐乎。完成译句。

What a joy it is to have friends who _____ a far place.

29. (2023·江苏淮安·校考一模) 由于生活条件已经改变, 我和米莉通过电子邮件保持联系。

As _____ have changed, I _____ Millie by email.

30. (2023·湖北孝感·统考三模) 我的新学期决心与合理的规划相关。(have)

My new term's resolution _____ better planning.

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➤ Life rarely turns out the way that we plan.

生活几乎从不按招出牌。

7. 表示按计划将会发生的事情，主语常常是物。

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Leaves turn from green to yellow in autumn.

9. 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。

I will buy you an iPad10 from the Apple Store if I have time to go shopping in New York.

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--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。

4) It has been a long time since we met last time.

好久不见。

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1. A

【详解】句意：李华过着绿色生活，并把垃圾分成不同的组进行回收。考查动词时态。根据and前的动词“lives”可知，句子时态均为一般现在时。divides 一般现在时（三单）；will

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/475002330332012003>