

专题 02 时态与语态（中考热点难点）

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挑战中考题·查知识漏洞

- （2022·上海·中考真题）The new restaurant _____ two surveys on its food and service since June.
A. is doing B. will do C. did D. has done
- （2022·上海·中考真题）The three Chinese astronauts _____ safely from space on April 16, 2022.
A. returned B. are returning C. have returned D. had returned
- （2020·上海·中考真题）The ancient town has been open to visitors _____ about ten years.
A. by B. for C. on D. though
- （2021·上海·中考真题）The amusement park has received many visitors, _____?

A. has it B. hasn't it C. does it D. doesn't it

5. (2021·上海·中考真题) The headmaster is not available now. He _____ to the new teachers.

A. speaks B. spoke C. is speaking D. was speaking

6. (2021·上海·中考真题) Last weekend, David _____ a visit to his grandparents in the countryside.

A. pays B. paid C. will pay D. has paid

7. (2020·上海·中考真题) Mike _____ the furniture into his new flat this time yesterday.

A. would move B. was moving C. has moved D. had moved

8. (2020·上海·中考真题) Every year thousands of tourists _____ the mountain area to relax themselves.

A. visited B. were visiting
C. visit D. have visited

参考答案:

1. D

【详解】句意：自6月份以来，这家新餐厅就其食物和服务进行了两次调查。

考查动词时态。根据“since June”可知句子是现在完成时，故选D。

2. A

【详解】句意：这三名中国宇航员于2022年4月16日从太空安全返回。

考查动词时态。根据“April 16, 2022”可知，此句用一般过去时，动词用过去式，故选A。

3. B

【详解】句意：这个古镇已经对游客开放了大约十年。

考查介词的用法。by 被；for 为了；on 在上面；though 虽然。根据 has been 可知是现在完成时，for 接时间段，10 年是个时间段。故选 B。

【点睛】

4. B

【详解】句意：这家游乐园接待了很多游客，不是吗？

考查反意疑问句。根据 has received 可知，前半句是现在完成时，是肯定句，后半句用否定形式，助动词用 hasn't，故选 B。

5. C

【详解】句意：校长现在没空。他正和新来的老师讲话。

考查时态。根据 now 可知，此处用现在进行时 are/am/is+doing，故选 C。

6. B

【详解】句意：上周末，大卫去农村看望了他的祖父母。

考查动词时态。根据“Last weekend”可知，时态为一般过去时，动词应用过去式。故选 B。

7. B

【详解】句意：昨天的这个时候迈克正在把家具搬进他的新居。

考查过去进行时。根据“this time yesterday”，可知句子是过去进行时，结构为 was/were+动词的现在分词，主语 Mike 是第三人称单数。故选 B。

8. C

【详解】句意：每年都有成千上万的游客到山区来放松自己。

考查动词的时态。visited 过去式；were visiting 过去进行时；visit 参观，动词原形；have visited 现在完成时。根据 Every year“每年”可知，句子用一般现在时态，主语 tourists 复数，谓语动词用原形 visit。故选 C。



回顾核心考点·补知识漏洞

·模块一 一般现在时

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

·模块二 现在进行时

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.

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）
<u>结果类动词</u>	see, hear, find...
<u>瞬间动词</u>	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)

·模块三 一般过去时

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.

·模块四 过去进行时

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.

模块五 一般将来时

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.
will/shall	sb: 没有计划, 随时想到并且马上会做的, 意愿和决心, sth: 随机, 不确定性		Shall we go to the library? (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.

♥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

*补充选择:

I for you here this time tomorrow.

A will wait B will be waiting

C am going to wait D shall wait

·模块六 现在完成时

结构公式: sb. have/ has done

时间状语: already, yet, just, so far, never, ever, since +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。

比较: (学生版不出现)

I had 10 hamburgers today. (今天“吃”的行为已结束, 10 为最终结果。)

I have had 10 hamburgers today. (今天到目前为止吃了 10 个, 可能很饱, 也可能还不尽兴。)

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，一直持续到现在	for..., since...	They have lived here for more than twenty years.

*Hanged, hanged 绞死

Hung, hung 悬挂

Lie 躺 lay, lain , lying; 说谎 lied, lied

Lay 放置，下蛋 laid, laid(雷的，雷的)

♥Attention♥

你还能列出现在完成时的一些时间状语吗？

recently, lately, 总次数..... (XX times)

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

1) I've known my best friend since we were in high school.

2. 瞬间动词不能直接和 for, since 的完成时连用

瞬间动词变成延续动词

1) borrow--- keep_____

2) buy----- have_____

3) catch a cold---- have a cold_____

4) die--- be dead_____

5) fall asleep--- be asleep_____

6) fall ill----- be ill_____

7) join----- be in_____

- 8) leave---_____be away _____
9) marry----_____be married _____
10) start----_____be on _____
11) end----_____be over _____

3. have been VS have gone

总结:

have been to 去过 (去了已经回来)

have gone to 表示去了 (去了还没回来)

have been in (始终呆在一个地方)

4. 特别句型

a. It /This +is +序数词+n + 现在完成时

☐ It is the first time that I've seen such a wonderful performance.

这是我第一次看到如此精彩的表演。

b. It/this is + 最高级/the best/the worst /the most interesting/the only +n.+现在完成时

☐ 'Get away!' is the only words that she has ever said to me.

女神对我说的唯一一句话是“滚开”。

5. 现在完成时和过去时区别

总结:

现在完成时强调过去动作对现在的影响，不与具体过去时间状语连用；一般过去时说的是过去发生的或已经结束了的动作，它和现在没有直接关系，即使事实上和现在有关系，说话时也不强调这种关系，而只是指出那个动作发生在过去某一时间。

到目前为止总次数用 现在完成时

强调某一次动作作用 一般过去时

♥Attention♥

Yet, so far 常置于句末, already, just, ever, never 等一般置于助动词 have/has 之后, 过去分词之前。

·模块七 过去完成时

结构公式: **had done**

时间状语: **by+过去时间**

The family of Dashwood **had long been settled** in Sussex. Their estate was large, and their residence was at Norland Park, in the centre of their property, where, for many generations, they **had lived** in so respectable a manner as to engage the general good opinion of their surrounding acquaintance.

达什伍德家在苏塞克斯定居, 可有些年代了。家里置下一个偌大的田庄, 府第就设在田庄中心的诺兰庄园。祖祖辈辈以来, 一家人一直过着体面日子, 赢得了四近乡邻的交口称誉。

Sense and Sensibility

1.过去完成时用以表示到过去某一时间动作已完成或延续到某一过去时间的动作或状态, 也就是说发生在“过去的过去”。标志性时间状语为 **by+过去时间点**。

□His mother had gone to work by the time he arrived home.

2.如果两个动作发生在过去有明显的先后顺序, 最先发生的用过去完成时。

□He asked if Mr Gilbert's operation **had been** successful and the doctor told him that it **had been**.

·模块八 过去将来时

结构公式一: **would do**

结构公式二: **was/were going to do**

时间状语: **soon, the next day, the next month, the next year** 等

表示过去预计将要发生的动作或存在的状态, 即“站在过去说将来”。

·模块九 各时态的被动语态结构

被动语态的基本结构为：be done

请完成表格：（以 do 为例）

	一般	进行	完成
现在	am/is/are done	am/is/are being done	have/has been done
过去	was/were done	was/were being done	had been done
将来	will be done		will have been done
过去将来	would be done was/were going to		would have been done

♥Attention♥

含情态动词的被动式：can/may/must + be + done

□芝士蛋糕必须得趁冷吃。

Cheese cake **must be served** cold.

·模块十 主动语态和被动语态的转换

1. 陈述句改为被动句

Step1:主动语态的宾语用作被动语态的主语

Step2:动词结构作相应变化（be+过去分词）

Step3:by+主动语态的主语（可省略）

Step4:其他照抄

□He was making a model plane.

A model plane was being made (by him).

2. 一般疑问句改为被动句

Step1:be 动词/情态动词/助动词放句首

Step2:主动语态的宾语用作被动语态的主语

Step3:被动结构的其他成分

Step4:by+主动语态的主语（可省略）

Step5:其他照抄

□Did Mike's teacher give much homework yesterday?

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