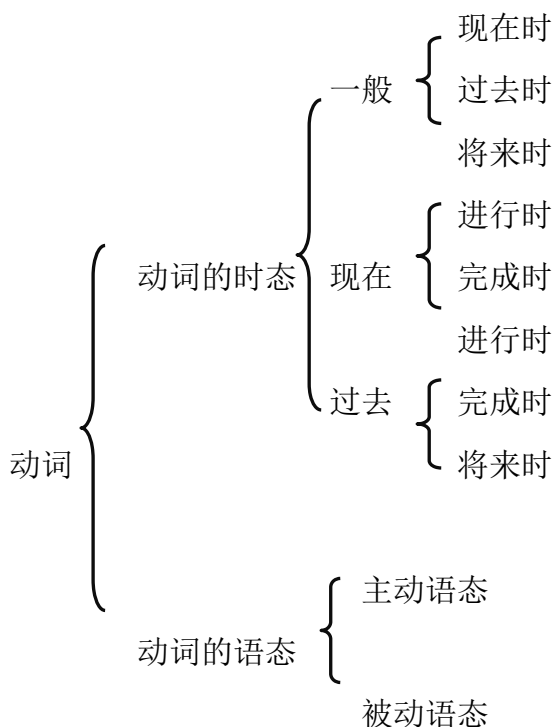


2024 年高考英语语法复习：动词时态和语态 讲义

知识摘要



一般现在时

考点梳理

考点一、一般现在时的概念

1. 一般现在时是表示经常或反复发生的动作，常与 always, sometimes, often, usually, every day/ week/ Sunday, never, seldom 等。如：

John usually goes home at five in the afternoon. 约翰常常在下午五点回家。

2. 表示人或事物的特征、状态，多用系动词或状态词。如：

She is a teacher. 她是一名教师。

3. 表示客观事实。如：

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳东升西落。

4.

在时间、条件状语从句中，如果主句为一般将来时、含有情态动词或者为祈使句时，从句用一般现在时表示将要发生的动作。

Take an umbrella in case it rains tomorrow.

If/When he comes, I will let you know.

考点二、一般现在时的基本用法

一般现在时的构成及句式变化主要有含 be 动词和实义动词两种句型。

1. 含有 be 动词的一般现在时句型

(1) 肯定句：主语+be (am/is/are) +其他，如：

He is a good boy. 他是一个好孩子。

(2) 否定句：主语+be not+其他，如：

They are not farmers. They are policemen. 他们不是农民，他们是警察。

(3) 一般疑问句：Be+主语+其他？

肯定回答：Yes, 主语+be 否定回答：No, 主语+be+not

—Are you from China? 你是来自中国的吗？—Yes, I am. /—No, I am not.

2. 含有实义动词的一般现在时句型。

(1) 肯定句：主语+实义动词+其他。（主语为第三人称单数时，动词也用第三人称单数形式，其余人称一律用动词原形）如：

Lingling goes to the library every week. 玲玲每周都去图书馆。

(2) 否定句：主语+don't/doesn't+动词原形+其他。 如：

We don't often go to school by bus. 我们并不经常乘坐公共汽车上学。

(3) 一般疑问句：Do/Does+主语+动词原形+其他？

肯定回答：Yes, 主语+do/does./ 否定回答：No, 主语+don't/doesn't.

—Does your father work in a hospital? 你爸爸是在医院里工作吗？

— Yes, he does. /— No, he doesn't.

(4) 特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词+do+主语（非第三人称单数）+动词原形+其他？
特殊疑问词+does+主语（第三人称单数）+动词原形+其他？

What do you usually do after school? 放学之后你通常做什么？

考点三、动词原形变为动词第三人称单数变化规则

动词的第三人称单数形式的变化规则与可数名词单数变复数的规则大致一致。

规 则	例 词
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温馨提示: **have** 的第三人称单数为 **has**

小菜一碟(1)

一、写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式。

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. wash _____ | 2. match _____ | 3. guess _____ |
| 4. study _____ | 5. give _____ | 6. carry _____ |
| 7. fly _____ | 8. dance _____ | 9. go _____ |
| 10. finish _____ | 11. do _____ | 12. clean _____ |

二、用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. He often _____ (have) dinner at home.
2. Scientists told us the earth _____ (move) around the sun.
3. If you _____ (finish) your homework, you can go out to play football.
4. Now my father _____ (ride) his bike to work every day instead of driving.
5. This machine _____ (not work). It hasn't worked for years.
6. I won't go to his party unless she _____ (send) an invitation.
7. The father as well as his three children _____ (go) skating on the frozen river every Sunday afternoon in winter.
8. Every few years, the coal workers _____ (have) their lungs X-rayed to ensure their health.

一般在动词词尾加-s	play — plays	like — likes	read — reads
以 s ,x ,sh ,ch , o 结尾的动词加-es	go — goes	wash — washes	
	watch — watches	brush — brushes	
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词,把 y 改成 i 再加-es	fly — flies	cry — cries	
	study — studies	carry — carries	

9. Jenny! Do you know that one-third of the boys in our class _____ (like) the singer Zhang Shaohan?
10. We _____ (go) to school at Seven every morning.

现在进行时

考点梳理

考点一、现在进行时的用法

1. 表示说话的此刻正在进行的动作。通常由表示“此刻”的时间状语（now, at this moment），或通过 Look/Listen!这两个提示语来表明此时此刻动作正在进行。如：

She is making a fire now. 她正在生火。

2. 现在进行时可以表示目前一段时间内一直在发生的动作，但是说话时不一定在发生，常和 these days, this week, at present 等时间状语连用，这是现在进行时的“阶段性”特征。如：

They are planting trees on the hill these days. 这几天他们正在山上种树。

3. 表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作。能这样用的动词并不多，通常是 arrive, begin, come, do, drive, fly, go, leave, stay 等表示位置转移的动词。如：

Where are you staying in Guangzhou? 你到广州后准备住在哪里？

4. 常与 always, constantly, forever 等时间状语连用，表示不满或赞扬。

She's constantly complaining. 她不停地抱怨。

My brother is always leaving things about. 我弟弟总是乱丢东西。

考点二、不用于进行时态的动词

1. 表示存在状态的动词：appear, exist, lie, remain, seem, belong to, depend on。

This backpack belongs to me. 这背包是我的。

2. 系动词：see, hear, notice, feel, smell, sound, taste, look, seem, remain 等。

He seems rather angry with you. 看起来他很生你的气。

3. 表示心理状态、情感的动作：like, love, hate, care, remember, believe, want, mind, wish, agree, mean, need。

I don't think he will come tomorrow. 我想他明天不会来。

I still remember the days when we studied together. 我还记得我们一起学习的那些日子。

4. 表示瞬间动作的动词: allow, accept, permit, promise, admit, complete。

I accept your advice. 我采取你的建议。

温馨提示: 有时这些动词的进行时态可表示心理状态的缓慢发展过程; 表示现在不断发展变化的事情。如: 1. She's understanding you better now. 她越来越了解你了。2. It's late Autumn. The weather is getting colder and colder. 现在是深秋了, 天气变得越来越冷。

考点三、现在进行时的句式结构

主语+be 动词 (am, is, are) + 动词 ing+ 其他

考点四、现在进行时的句式用法

1. 肯定句: 主语+be+动词 ing+其他。如:

I am reading books now. 我现在正在看书。

2. 否定句: 主语+be+not+动词 ing+其他。如:

She isn't flying kites in the park. 她现在不在公园里放风筝

3. 一般疑问句: Be+主语+动词 ing+其他?

肯定回答: Yes, 主语+be. / 否定回答: No, 主语+be not. 如:

Are you sending an email to your family? 你正在给你的家人发邮件吗?

肯定回答: Yes, I am. / 否定回答: No, I am not (或者 No, I'm not)

4. 特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词+be+主语+动词 ing+其他? 如:

What are you doing, Daming? 大明, 你正在做什么?

考点五、动词原形变为动词 ing 形式的变化规则

一般在动词的词尾直接加 ing	play—playing work—working do—doing
以不发音字母 e 结尾的动词, 先去掉 e 再加 ing	have—having write—writing make—making
以重读闭音节结尾的动词, 且末尾只有一个辅音字母的动词要双写这个辅音字母, 再加 ing	swim—swimming run—running shop—shopping stop—stopping
以 ie 结尾的动词, 改 ie 为 y 加 ing	die—dying lie—lying



小菜一碟(2)

一、写出下列动词的 ing 形式。

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. clean_____ | 2. write_____ | 3. sing_____ |
| 4. run_____ | 5. swim_____ | 6. come_____ |
| 7. carry_____ | 8. take_____ | 9. play_____ |
| 10. visit_____ | 11. lie_____ | 12. stop_____ |

二、用括号中动词的适当形式填空。

- Where is Zhang Yan?
—She _____ (talk) with her teacher in the teacher's office.
- Alan, it's late. Why not go to bed?
— Jenny hasn't come back yet. I _____ (wait) for her.
- It _____ (rain) hard outside. You have to stay at home.
- Please turn off the TV. The baby _____ (sleep).
—OK. I'll go out for a walk.
- Look! Jack and his monkey _____ (play) flying disk together in the garden.
- What's that noise?
—Oh, I forgot to tell you. The neighbours _____ (prepare) for a party.
- Is this raincoat yours ?
—No, mine _____ (hang) there behind the door .
- He _____ always _____ (ask) such silly questions.
- May I speak to Mr. Morgan? —Sorry, he _____ (work) on the farm.
- Teachers' Day _____ (come). We will prepare some gifts for our teachers.

一般将来时

考点梳理

考点一、一般将来时的概念

一般将来时表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态，常与 tomorrow（明天），soon（不久），next week（下周），next weekend（下周末），next year（明年），in two days（在未来的两天内），in three weeks（在未来的三周内），in the future（在未来），the day after tomorrow(后天)，this afternoon（今天下午）等时间状语连用。如：

I am going to play football tomorrow.我明天打算去踢足球。

There will be a football match in our school next week.

我们学校下周将举行一场足球比赛。

考点二、一般将来时的构成及用法

1. **will/ shall + 动词原形**（shall 常用于第一人称将来时，此时可与 will 替换）

如：(1)表示现在看来以后要发生的动作或存在的状态;事物的固有属性或必然趋势。如： You will be better after taking this medicine.

I shall be more careful next time.

(2) 含有 will 的句型结构

a. 肯定句：主语+ will +动词原形+其他。如：

I will play football tomorrow. 我明天将要去踢足球。

b. 否定句：主语+ won't +动词原形+其他。如：

I won't play football tomorrow. 我明天将不去踢足球。

【温馨提示】： will 和 not 的缩写是 won't。

c. 一般疑问句：Will +主语+动词原形+其他？

肯定回答：Yes, 主语+will. 否定回答：No, 主语+won't. 如：

Will you play football tomorrow? 你明天将要去踢球吗？

肯定回答：Yes, I will. 否定回答：No, I won't.

d. 特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词+一般疑问句？ 如：

What will you do tomorrow? 你明天将要做什么？

(3) 祈使句 + and/or + 陈述句，这种结构中 and 后面的陈述句中只用 will/情态动词+动词原形。

Use your head and you will find a way.

Study harder, and you will pass the examinations.

2. be going to+动词原形

(1) 表示打算、准备做的事。

He is going to be a host after he graduates .

(2) 表示现在已有迹象表明即将发生、肯定要发生的事。

Look at the clouds. I think it is going to rain soon .

(3) 含有 be going to 的句型

a. 肯定句：主语+ be going to +动词原形+其他。如：

I'm going to have a picnic this afternoon. 今天下午我将要去野餐。

b. 否定句：主语+be+ not going to +动词原形+其他。如：

I'm not going to have a picnic this afternoon. 今天下午我将不去野餐。

c. 一般疑问句：Be +主语+ going to +动词原形+其他？

肯定回答：Yes, 主语+be. 否定回答：No, 主语+be + not. 如：

Are you going to have a picnic this afternoon. 你今天下午将要去野餐吗？

肯定回答：Yes, I am. 否定回答：No, I'm not.

d. 特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词+一般疑问句？

What are you going to do tomorrow? 你明天将要去做什么？

温馨提示 两者经常可以换用，但 be going to 比较口语化，will 多用于书面语：

What will / is going to happen now? 如果是事先经过考虑的就用 be going to , 否

则就用 will. be going to 可用以条件分句, 表示将来时, 而 will 则不能,但 will

作情态动词表示“愿意”时除外。 1 .If you are going to call at Mr. William's office ,

please send a message . 如果你要到威廉姆先生的办公室去的话, 请你给他捎个信。

2. If he will listen to me , I will give him some advice .如果他愿意听的话, 我将给他

提几条忠告。

3. be to do

(1)表示“按计划或安排要做的事”

When are you to leave for home? 你什么时候回家?

温馨提示: 这种结构也可用于一般过去时。was/ were to do sth.表示曾经划要做的事,但不表明计划是否被执行,或表示命运(即命中注定要发生的事); was/ were to have done sth.表示未曾实现的计划。

I felt nervous because I was soon to leave home for the first time.

我感到紧张,因为我很快就要首次离开家了。

We were to have told you, but you were not in.

我们本来想告诉你的,但是你不在家。

(2) 表示“应该”,相当于 should, ought to.

You are to report it to the police, 你应该报警。

(3) 表示“想,打算”,相当于 intend, want.

If we are to be there before ten, we'll have to go now.

如果我们要在 10 点前到那儿,我们现在就得走。

4. be about to + 动词原形/ be on the point of + 动名词

“be about to + 动词原形”及“be on the point of + 动名词”表示即将发生某事,“立即的将来”,因此,该结构不能与表示将来的具体时间状语连用,但常与并列连词 when (= and at that time) 引出的分句连用,表示“即将做某事时突然另一事发生了”。它也不带有说话人的主观打算。

He is about to retire. 他将要退休了。

The plane is on the point of taking off. 飞机马上就要起飞了。

温馨提示: (1)所谓“主将从现”,即主句表将来(不一定是将来时,祈使句、“情态动词+动词原形”也可以表将来),从句(包括时间、条件、让步状语从句)用现在时(不一定是现在时,现在进行时,现在进行时、现在完成时也可以在这类句子中表示将来),如: Whatever you say, I will not change my mind. 无论你说什么,我都不会改变主意。

(2) 有些动词如 come, go, arrive, leave, begin, start 等,其现在进行时表示按计划、安排近期将要发生的动作。如: I'm leaving for Beijing next month. 下个月我计划去北京。

(3)

某些动词的一般现在时可以表示计划、安排将要做的事情，此种用法常常用于火车时刻、飞机时刻、电影开演、作息安排等时刻表上。如 We must hurry up. The first class begins at 8 o'clock. 我们必须快点。第一节课将在 8 点开始。



小菜一碟(3)

一、用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. My sister _____ (climb) the mountain tomorrow.
2. My sister wants a new dress. She _____ (wear) it to the party.
3. There _____ (be) a meeting tomorrow afternoon.
4. Charlie _____ (not work) here next month.
5. If there is any change to the plan, I _____ (tell) you as soon as possible.
6. We are glad to hear that the Greens _____ (move) to a new flat next week.
7. If it _____ (not rain) this Saturday, we _____ (go) for a picnic.
8. Population experts predict that most people _____ (live) in cities in the near future.
9. Dr. Smith, together with his wife and daughters, _____ (be) going to visit Beijing this summer.
10. —Could you meet me at the station?
—I'd like to, but I _____ (leave) for Shanghai tomorrow.

一般过去时

考点梳理

考点一、一般过去时的概念

1. 表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态，常与 yesterday(昨天), just now(刚刚), last week/night/month/year(上周/昨晚/上个月/去年), ...ago (...以前)等时间状语连用。
如：

I saw him in the park yesterday. 我昨天在公园里见到他。

2. 表示过去经常发生的动作或存在的状态，常与 often, usually, seldom 等频度副词连用。 如：

When I was in the countryside, I often called on my old friends there.

当我在乡下时，我经常去拜访那里的老朋友。

3. 表示过去的习惯性动作，除了用过去式外，还可以用 used to 或 would 来表示。 如：

She used to study late into the night when she was in Senior Three.

她上高三时经常学习到深夜。

He would sit for hours doing nothing.

过去他常常一坐几个钟头什么事也不做。

知识拓展： 固定句型：It's (high / about) time (that) sb. did sth. 表示“（早就）到了该做某事的时候了” 如： It's (high) time that we left. 我们该走了。

考点二、一般过去时的结构及用法

一般过去时的构成及句式变化主要有含 be 动词和实义动词两种句型。

1. 含有 be 动词的一般过去时句型

(1) 肯定句：主语+was/were +其他 如：

They were happy just now. 他们刚才非常的开心。

(2) 否定句：主语+ wasn't/weren't +其他 如：

They weren't happy just now. 他们刚才不是很开心。

(3) 一般疑问句：Was/Were+主语+其他？

肯定回答：Yes, 主语+was/were. 否定回答：No, 主语+wasn't/weren't.

—Were they at home just now? 他们刚才在家吗？

—Yes, they were. / —No, they weren't.

2. 含有行为动词的一般过去时的句型

(1) 肯定句：主语+行为动词的过去式（动词+ed）+其他 如：

The old man lived in America last year. 这位老人去年居住在美国。

(2) 否定句：主语+didn't +动词原形+其他 如：

The old man didn't live in America last year. 这位老人去年没有居住在美国。

(3) 一般疑问句：Did +主语+动词原形+其他？

肯定回答: Yes, 主语+did. 否定回答: No, 主语+didn't.

Did the old man live in America last year? 这位老人去年居住在美国吗?

Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

(4) 特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词+did+主语+动词原形+其他? 如:

What did Lucy do last weekend? 露西上周做了什么?

温馨提示: 当特殊疑问词充当主语时, 句式结构为: 特殊疑问词+动词过去式+其他? 如: Who went home yesterday? 昨天谁回家了?

考点三、动词原形变为动词过去式变化规则

规 则	例 词
一般在动词词尾加-ed	help — helped walk — walked work — worked talk — talked
以不发音 e 结尾的动词, 直接加-d	like — liked love — loved hope — hoped skate — skated
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词, 改 y 为 i, 再加-ed	study — studied cry — cried carry — carried try — tried
末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读音节动词, 先双写这个辅音字母, 再加-ed	plan — planned stop — stopped drop — dropped prefer — preferred

温馨提示: 动词过去式的不规则变化可以参考附录部分。have 的过去式为 had



小菜一碟(4)

一、写出下列动词的过去式。

- is/am _____
- are _____
- fly _____
- drink _____
- go _____
- make _____
- does/do _____
- dance _____
- worry _____
- eat _____
- have _____
- read _____

二、用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. She likes _____(read) newspapers, but she _____(not read) a book yesterday.
2. He _____(play) football now, but they _____(play) basketball just now.
3. —Have you ever been to Shanghai?
—Yes. I _____(go) there with my father last year.
4. —I hear Mr. Zhang has gone to Beijing for a meeting.
—Really? Do you know when he _____(leave)?
5. My grandma used to _____(tell) us stories when I was young.
6. —Have you known Dr. Jackson for a long time?
—Yes, since she _____(join) the Chinese Society.
7. Edward, you play so well. But I _____(not know) you played the piano.
8. — Have you read a book called Waiting for Anya ?
—Who _____(write) it ?
9. I _____(give) little time to get ready for the test, so I wasn't confident at that time.
10. It's (about) time that he _____(fetch) his son from school .

过去进行时

考点梳理

考点一、过去进行时的概念

过去进行时表示过去某一时刻或者某段时间正在进行或发生的动作。

I was doing my homework at this time yesterday.

昨天的这个时候我正在做作业。

考点二、过去进行时的句式结构

主语+be 动词 (was/ were) + 动词 ing+ 其他

1. 肯定句：主语 + was/were + 动词 ing + 其他。如：

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