

一般将来时过去将来时过去完成时



时态的判断

1.一般将来时: 从现在来看,还未发生的事情。

2.过去将来时:

3.过去完成时:



- 一般将来时:从现在来看,还未发生的事情。
 - 结构: 1) will do
 - 2) be (is, am, are) going to do
 - 3) shall do (常用于第一人称,I shall/ We shall)

I hope Mr Smith will visit China soon.

Mary is going to visit Ocean Park tomorrow.

When shall we meet again?

常用的时间状语如:

next 引导的短语,如: next year

this引导的短语,如: this afternoon

tomorrow 及其相关短语,如: the day after tomorrow

in the future, soon, in two weeks, in 2020...

- 1Tara is interested in Chinese culture. She ____Chinese at Fudan University next year. (2007-43)
 - A. studies B. studied C. will study D. had studied
- We are glad to hear that the Greens _____ to a new flat next week. (2011-42)
 - A. move B. moved C. will move D. have moved

一般将来时态三种基本的句子种类

- 1) 肯定句
- He will go shopping with his mother.
- She is going to play computer games next Sunday.
- 2) 否定句
- He won't go shopping with his mother.
- She isn't going to play computer games next Sunday.
- 3)疑问句
- Will he go shopping with his mother?
- Is she going to play computer games next Sunday.

There be句型的一般将来时态

- there will be
- there is going to be

There is B a football match in our school tomorrow.

A. going to B. going to be C. going to have D. going

MORE PRACTICE

- 1 Mr Smith has sold his bike. He ___C a new one.
- A. buys B. is buying
- C. is going to buy D. will be going to buy

- 2 Yesterday we were told that some American friends B our town next week.
- A. had visited B. would visit C. have visited D. will visit

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过去将来时:从过去来看,还未发生的事情。

结构: 1) would +动词原形

2) was/were going to + 动词原形

常用在主句为过去时的宾语从句中

He said that he would give up smoking as soon as possible.

The teacher asked how many people were going on the school camping trip.

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