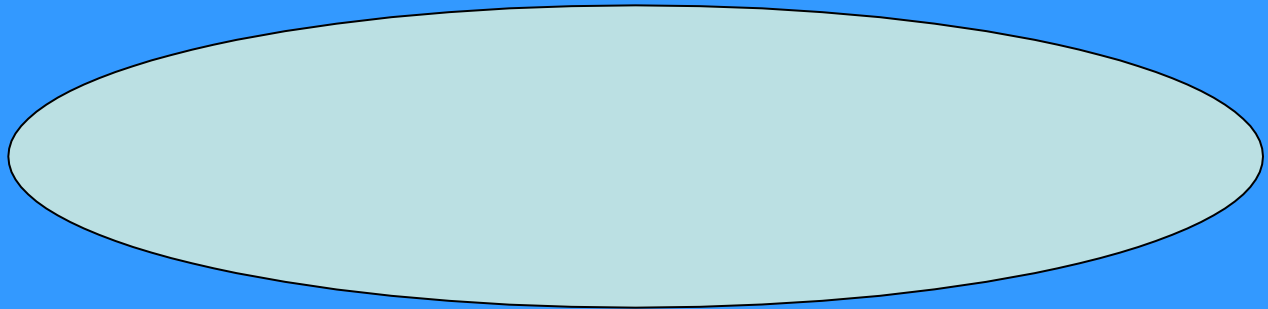
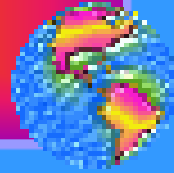




中学英语时态





时态

1. 普通现在时
2. 现在进行时
3. 普通未来时
4. 现在完成时
5. 普通过去时
6. 过去进行时
7. 过去未来时
8. 过去完成时



普通现在时

使用方法: 经常性和习惯性动作

惯用时间状语: **usually, sometimes, in spring, every day, in the morning**

动词组成: 动词原型. **work**

动词+S. (主语是第三人称单数) **works**

否定组成: **don't+动原** **doesn't+动原**

普通疑问组成及简答: **Do+主语+动原+其它? Yes, I do.**

Does+主语+动原+其它? No, he doesn't.

特殊疑问举例: **What do you often do on Sundays?**
Where does he live?

注意: **start, leave, go, come**等普通现在时可表示按
要求要发生未来动作, 如列车将离开。客观真理在从句
中也用普通现在时。



普通现在时使用方法

- 1) 经常性或习惯性动作，常与表示频度时间状语连用。

I leave home for school at 7 every morning.

- 2) 客观真理，客观存在，科学事实。

The earth moves around the sun.

Shanghai lies in the east of China.

- 3) 表示格言或警句。

Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。

- 4) 现在时刻状态、能力、性格、个性。

I don't want so much.

Ann Wang writes good English but does not speak well.

比较: Now I put the sugar in the cup.

I am doing my homework now.

练习

1. Do you often play football after school? (必定回答)
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. (改为普通疑问句)
5. I watch TV every day. (改为普通疑问句)
6. David has got a goal. (改为普通疑问句)
7. We have four lessons. (否定句)
8. Nancy doesn't run fast (必定句)
9. My dog runs fast. 否定句: 普通疑问句:
10. Mike has two letters for him. 普通疑问句: 否定句:

现在进行时



使用方法：说话时正在进行动作或当前一段时间正在进行动作



惯用时间状语：now, these days

动词组成：am/is/are+现在分词(--ing)

am/is/are working

否定组成：_am/is/are+not+现在分词

普通疑问组成及简答：Am/Is/Are+主语+现在分词+ 其它？ Yes, I am(he is.) No, they aren't

特殊疑问举例：What are you doing now?

Who is flying a kite there?

注意：go, come, leave, arrive, return, die等进行时可表示即将要发生动作。

现在进行时基本使用方法:

a. 表示现在(指说话人说话时)正在发生事情。 **We are waiting for you.**

b. 习惯进行: 表示长久或重复性动作, 说话时动作未必正在进行。

Mr. Green is writing another novel.

(说话时并未在写, 只处于写作状态。)

c. 表示渐变动词有: **get, grow, become, turn, run, go, begin**等。

The leaves are turning red.

It's getting warmer and warmer.

d. 与**always, constantly, forever**等词连用, 表示重复发生动作或连续

存在状态, 往往带有说话人主观色彩。

You are always changing your mind.

练习

1. I _____ (talk). You _____ (listen) to me now.
2. Look, the boy _____ (run) fast.
3. ---What are you doing? ---I _____ (do) my homework.
4. ---_____ the students _____ (read) English. ---
Yes, they are.
5. Tom _____ (not study) English. He is studying Chinese.
6. ---Who _____ (sing) a song? ---Li Ying is.
7. The girl _____ (not eat) bananas now.
8. ---Where _____ they _____ (stand)? ---They are standing over there.
9. Look! The boy over there _____ (ply) a model plane.
10. ---What is Meimei doing now? ---
She _____ (watch) TV with her parents

一般将来时

使用方法：未来会出现或发生动作

惯用时间状语：this evening,tomorrow,next month,
in a few minutes,at the end of this term



动词组成：1,will/shall+动原 2,am/is/are going to+动词原型
3,am/is/are(about)+动词不定式
4,am/is/are+coming等现在分词

以work为例:will/shall work am/is/are going to work
am/is/are(about) to work am/is/are coming/leaving...

否定组成：will/shall not... am/is/are not...

特殊疑问句举例:What will you do tomorrow?

When are we going to have a class meeting?

备注：在if条件或as soon as等时间状语从句中用普通现在时代替普通未来时。

普通未来时

1) **shall**用于第一人称，常被**will** 所代替。

will 在陈说句中用于各人称，在争求意见时惯用于第二人称。

Which paragraph shall I read first.

Will you be at home at seven this evening?

2) **be going to +不定式**，表示未来。

a. 主语意图，即将做某事。

What are you going to do tomorrow?

b. 计划，安排要发生事。

The play is going to be produced next month.

c. 有迹象要发生事

Look at the dark clouds, there is going to be a storm.

3) **be +不定式表未来**，按计划或正式安排将发生事。

We are to discuss the report next Saturday.

4) **be about to +不定式**，意为马上做某事。

He is about to leave for Beijing.

注意：**be about to** 不能与tomorrow, next week 等表示明确未来时

时间状语连用

用所给动词普通未来时填空

1. I _____ (leave) in a minute. I _____ (finish) all my work before I _____ (leave) .
2. -How long _____ you _____ (study) in our country?
-I _____ (plan) to be here for about one more year.
-I _____ (hope) to visit the other parts of your country.
-What _____ you _____ (do) after you _____ (leave) here?
-I _____ (return) home and _____ (get) a job.
3. I _____ (be) tired. I _____ (go) to bed early tonight.
4. Mary's birthday is next Monday, her mother _____ (give) her a present.
5. It is very cold these days. It _____ (snow) soon.
6. - _____ you _____ (be) here this Saturday?
-No. I _____ (visit) my teacher.
7. - _____ I _____ (get) you a copy of today's newspaper?
-Thank you.
8. I am afraid there _____ (be) a meeting this afternoon. I can't join you.
9. Mike _____ (believe, not) this until he _____ (see) it with his own eyes.
10. Most of us don't think their team _____ (win) .

现在完成时

使用方法: 1、发生在过去动作且对现在仍有影响动作,
强调对现在影响.2、从过去一直延续到现在动作

惯用时间状语: **already, just, never, before, recently, in
the past few years, ever, so far, since+过去点时
间, for+段时间**

动词组成: **have/has+过去分词(--ed) have/has worked**

否定组成: **have/has not+过去分词**

普通疑问组成: **Have/Has+主语+过去分词...?**

特殊疑问句举例: **What have you done recently?**

How long has he lived in Beijing?

备注: 暂时性动词不能与**for..., since..., How long...**等
表示段时间 短语同时使用。

非延续性动词到延续性动词转换

fall asleep (ill) → be asleep (ill) get to know → know
begin, (start) → be on open → be open buy → have
get up → be up die → be dead go out → be out
come → be in close → be closed
arrive → be here join → be in, be a + 名词 finish (end)
) → be over leave, move → be away, borrow
→ keep go to school → be a student catch (a cold) →
have (a cold) begin to study → study
come back → be back put on → wear 或 be on

如: **He has been a soldier for three years.** 他从军三年了。
His father has been dead for two years. 他父亲逝世二年了。
The film has been on for 5 minutes. 电影已开始五分钟了。
We have studied English for three years. 我们（开始）学英语已三年了。

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/986224114122010130>