

### 动词时态练习答案详解版(Cathy)

(注释基本为“动词时态和语态”讲义原句，同学们遇到问题要主动查找语法规则，学会自学)

1. Flight 105 leaves at 7:00 at the airport. (leave)

一般现在时：b. 表示计划或时间表规定要发生的动作，具有定时性，不可更改。

2. The boy will not go to bed until his mother comes back. (come)

一般现在时：c. 在时间状语从句、条件状语和部分宾语从句等句型中代替将来时。

3. Make sure (that) you turn off all the lights before you leave the room. (turn off)

一般现在时：c. 在时间状语从句、条件状语和部分宾语从句等句型中代替将来时。

4. It is/has been ten years since I moved to Shanghai. (be)

一般现在时：在特定句型中代替完成时

5. The young woman will stop showing off, if no notice is taken (take) of her.

一般现在时：c. 在时间状语从句、条件状语和部分宾语从句等句型中代替将来时。

notice vt/n. take notice of sb 注意到某人 句中 notice 提前 if no notice is taken of her

6. My parents live (live) in Beijing. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else.

一般现在时：表示经常反复发生的动作和主语现在的特征和状态。

She keeps a diary every day.

The lady is expert at knitting.

7. The palace caught fire three times in the last century, and little of the original building remains (remain) now.

一般现在时：表示经常反复发生的动作和主语现在的特征和状态。

8. I know Mr. Brown; we were introduced (introduce) to each other at an international conference.

一般过去时：表示主语过去的特征和状态、过去某一具体时间发生过的动作和已故之人的动作。

9. It's high time you had a holiday. (have)

一般过去时：用于特定句型“It's (high/good/great/about) time + 一般过去时句子”

10. Mary served as a photographer for five years in the club, and now she is the CEO. (serve)

一般过去时：表示主语过去的特征和状态、过去某一具体时间发生过的动作

11. For a long time the earth was believed (believe) to be flat.

一般过去时：表示主语过去的特征和状态、过去某一具体时间发生过的动作

12. If I had (have) enough time and money, I would travel (travel) all over the world.

一般过去时：a. 在虚拟语气结构中，用过去时表示与现在事实相反的动作。

13. I was out of the theater at the time, so I don't know exactly how it happened (happen)

一般过去时：表示主语过去的特征和状态、过去某一具体时间发生过的动作和已故之人的动作。

14. The year 2002 saw remarkable changes in Shanghai's landscape. (see)

一般过去时：用于特定句型，这里 see 翻译为“见证”相当于 witness

15. It's thought that hundreds of jobs will be lost (lose) if these supermarkets close.

一般现在时：c. 在时间状语从句、条件状语和部分宾语从句等句型中代替将来时。

16. I **was about to** turn on the TV **when** my mother came in. (come)

将来时：d. be about to do 意为“正要”，“即将”，表示眼下就要发生的事，后面一般不接将来

时间状语，经常和 when 的时间状语从句连用。

17. My father is leaving for Beijing tomorrow. (leave)

现在进行时：f. am/is/are doing 用现在进行时表示根据安排在**最近的将来**要出现的情况，常和 come, go, leave 等动词连用。

18. He is always/constantly/forever/continually finding fault with me. (find)

现在进行时：b. 与 always, constantly, continually, forever 等连用表达某种感情色彩，如满意、赞扬或不耐烦、不满意情绪等。

19. Would you please keep silent? The weather report is being broadcast (broadcast) and I want to listen. 现在进行时：表示说话时正在进行或目前阶段正在进行的动作。

20. A new railway is being built (build) here. They hope to finish it next month.

现在进行时：表示说话时正在进行或目前阶段正在进行的动作。

21. She was reading a novel when I came in. (read)

22. Once he makes up his mind to do something, you will never hold him back. (make)

一般现在时：c. 在时间状语从句、条件状语和部分宾语从句等句型中代替将来时。

23. He will have learnt English for eight years by the time he graduates (graduate) from the university next year.

将来完成时：by the time+句子（一般现在时代替将来时），主句用将来完成时

24. How excited I am feeling! *At this time tomorrow evening* I will be flying (fly) to Australia.

将来进行时：依据为“*At this time tomorrow evening*”，“明晚这个时候”正在发生的动作

25. I suddenly realized that the teacher was referring to me. (refer)

过去进行时：表示说话时正在进行的动作。

26. When you are home, send an e-mail to let me know you have arrived (arrive) safely.

现在完成时：强调动作的完成

27. Rainforests are being cut (cut) and burned at such a speed that they will disappear from the earth in the near future.

被动语态+过去进行时（表示说话时正在进行的动作。）“are cut”变为“are being cut”

28. Bob wants to buy that kind of ball pen because he has been told (tell) that it writes smoothly.

1) 现在完成时：表示的动作在说话之前已完成，但对现在有影响

2) a. 动词 write; wash; wear; open; sell; photograph 等和副词 well, easily, smoothly, comfortably 等连用时可用主动语态结构表示被动情况（The girl doesn't photograph well. The novel sells well. The cloth doesn't wash well. The pen writes smoothly.）

29. These new cars are imported (import) from Japan, and they usually sell (sell) well in our city.

1) 一般现在时：表示经常反复发生的动作和主语现在的特征和状态。

2) 同上

30. By next week, we will have finished 4 units. (finish)

过去完成时：By the time + 句子（一般现在时代替将来时），主句用将来完成时

31. After school we went to the swimming pool to swim, **only to be told** that it was being decorated (decorate). 被动语态+过去进行时（表示说话时正在进行的动作）

32. The population of Jiangsu has grown (grow) to more than twice what it was in 1949. The figure is now approaching 74 million.

现在完成时：表示动作在说话之前已完成

33. Great changes have taken place (take place) since New China was founded (found).

1) 现在完成时：a. 现在完成时常和 already, yet, just, recently, lately, still, ever, so far, never, for, **since**, in the past few years, up to/till now 等时间状语连用。

2) since+一般过去时句子 (found vt. “建立”这里要用被动语态)

34. Such a success had never been dreamt (never, dream) of when we started our job.

过去完成时：表示先于过去，即到过去某一时间已经完成或结束的动作或状态，强调“过去的过去”。

35. Over the past decades, sea ice has been decreasing in the Arctic as a result of global warming.

现在完成进行时：现在完成进行时强调从过去某时到现在这段时间里一直延续着的动作。

36. Up to now, the program has saved (save) thousands of patients who would otherwise have died.

现在完成时：a. 现在完成时常和 already, yet, just, recently, lately, still, ever, so far, never, for, since, in the past few years, **up to/till now** 等时间状语连用。

37. I will go to your home when I have finished my homework. (finish)

现在完成时：在状语从句中，强调动作的完成

38. Mary will telephone you the moment she finishes her composition. (finish)

一般现在时：在时间状语从句、条件状语和部分宾语从句等句型中代替将来时。(这里有关键词“the moment”指“一...就”相当于 as soon as, 不强调完成，用一般现在时即可)

39. It is the first time that I have seen such a magnificent structure. (see)

现在完成时用于特定句型：It/This is the first/-est/only...+n. that + 现在完成时

40. He'll have been an IT engineer by the time he is (be) twenty.

by the time+句子 (一般过去时 / 一般现在时代替将来时，这里判断为后者)

41. It is the best film that I have even seen (ever, see).

现在完成时用于特定句型：It/This is the first/-est/only...+n. that + 现在完成时

42. I have been writing the composition for two hours, but I haven't finished it yet. (write)

现在完成进行时：依据为后半句“还未完成”，所以这里强调动作一直持续到现在且还要延续

43. – Have you thought of the topic for your composition?

– Not yet, I have been considering it very carefully, but I haven't decided. (consider)

现在完成进行时：依据为后半句“还未决定”，所以这里强调动作一直持续到现在且还要延续

44. The truck had been used (use) for many years when it was sold (sell) to them.

过去完成时：表示先于过去，即到过去某一时间已经完成或结束的动作或状态，强调“过去的过去”。(同一句话中有两个过去的动作，其中一个明显在前，用过去完成时)

45. We were pleased to hear that our football team had won the game against Brown School. (win)

过去完成时：表示先于过去，即到过去某一时间已经完成或结束的动作或状态，强调“过去的过去”。(同一句话中有两个过去的动作，其中一个明显在前，用过去完成时)

46. He kept looking at her, wondering whether he had seen (see) her somewhere.

过去完成时：表示先于过去，即到过去某一时间已经完成或结束的动作或状态，强调“过去的过去”。（同一句话中有两个过去的动作，其中一个明显在前，用过去完成时）

47. It took a long time before I could completely understand what they had done (do) for me.

过去完成时：表示先于过去，即到过去某一时间已经完成或结束的动作或状态，强调“过去的过去”。（同一句话中有两个过去的动作，其中一个明显在前，用过去完成时）

48. All the preparations for the climbing have been completed (complete), and we're ready to start.

现在完成时：表示的动作在说话之前已完成，但对现在有影响或所表示的动作开始于过去，持续到现在，也许还会持续下去。

49. We had hoped (hope) that you would be able to visit us, but you did not.

50. She had planned (plan) to visit, but was prevented from doing so.

过去完成时：“过去没有实现的愿望、打算、计划”，也表示“失望”或“惋惜”等情绪。常用于 wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose 等

51. Peter had intended to take a job in business, but abandoned (abandon) that plan after the unpleasant experience in Canada in 2008.

前半句过去完成时，后半句一般过去时表示主语过去的特征和状态、过去某一具体时间发生过的动作和已故之人的动作。

52. By last week, we had finished 4 units. (finish)

过去完成时：by+过去时间，主句用过去完成时

53. If the weather had been better, we could have had a picnic. But it rained all day. (rain)

前一句为对过去情况的虚拟，“如果天气好一点，我们就去野餐了”，说明天气不好。用一般过去时表示主语过去的特征和状态、过去某一具体时间发生过的动作和已故之人的动作。

54. By the time he arrived, we had already left school. (arrive)

过去完成时：by+句子（一般过去时），主句用过去完成时

55. By the time he arrives, we will have left school. (arrive)

过去完成时：by+句子（一般现在时代替将来时），主句用将来完成时

56. When I talked with my grandpa on the phone, he sounded weak, but by the time we hung (hang) up, his voice had been full of life. by+句子（一般过去时），主句用过去完成时

57. I had hardly/scarcely/barely entered the office when it began to rain heavily.

倒装句：**Hardly/scarcely/barely** had I entered the office **when** it began to rain heavily.

58. I had no sooner entered the office than it began to rain heavily.

倒装句：**No sooner** had I entered the office **than** it began to rain heavily.

59. Things got even worse than expected (expect).

过去完成时：Things got even worse than (they had been) expected. 习惯省略中间部分

60. 在明年举办狂欢节（the Carnival）之前，学校新大楼将会竣工。(By the time)

By the time the Carnival is held next year, the new school building will have been completed.