时态语态测试 错题整理

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- 1. Multiple Choice
 - 11. -- Professor Li is wanted on the phone. Where is he?
 - -- I saw him coming, but in a minute, he ++?++.

A. will disappear B. has dissappeared C. disappears D. disappeared

时态:"disappear"的事件发生在**现在**"is wanted"事件之前,即为**过去发生的某一事件**,并未持续到现在(不断disappear),使用**一般过去时**。

语态: "Professor Li"是**主动**"disappear"的,因此使用**主动语态**。

答案即为D. disappeared。

12. With people paying attention to fitness, self-service mini gyms, each covering about 5 square meters, ++?++ in China's major cities these years.

A. have sprung up B. sprang up C. had sprung up D. spring up

时态:由时间状语"these years"可知"spring up"的事件从**过去**开始,并**持续到现在**,且强调的是**涌起** (结果,间断)而非**涌起中**(过程,连续),使用**现在完成时**。

语态: "self-service mini gyms"是主动"spring up"的,因此使用主动语态。

答案即为A. have sprung up。

- 13. -- How could they misunderstand me like that?
 - -- Just keep silent! It's the best way to let them know they ++?++ you wrong.

A. do **B. did** C. are doing D. had done

时态:由情态动词"could"可知"do (you)"(冤枉你)的事件发生在**过去**,并非持续,使用**一般过去时**。

语态: "they"是**主动**"do (you)"的,因此使用**主动语态**。

答案即为B. did。

24. Senior 3 students in our school are motivated to study harder and evaluated on a monthly basis to find out how they ++?++.

A. learned B. will learn C. had learnt D. have been learning

时态: "learn"的事件**持续到现在**"are evaluated"事件之前,且强调的是**学得怎么样**(过程,持续)而非**学了什么**(结果,间断),使用**现在完成进行时**。

语态: "they"是主动"learn"的,因此使用主动语态。

答案即为D. have been learning。

- 2. Fill in the blanks
 - 3. I wondered who ++has taken had taken++ (take) the umbrella without my premission.

时态:"take"的事件发生在**过去**"wondered"的事件之前,即为**"过去的过去"的动作或状态**,因此使用**过去完成时**。

语态: "who"是**主动**"take the umbrella"的,因此使用**主动语态**。

答案即为had taken。

4. I ++intended had intended++ (intend) to come over to see you last night, but someone called and I couldn't get away.

时态: "intend"的事件发生在**过去**"called me"和"couldn't get away"的事件之前,之后即为"not intend",即为**"过去的过去"的动作或状态**,因此使用**过去完成时**。

语态: "I"是主动"intend"的, 因此使用主动语态。

答案即为had intended。

8. The musician along with his band members ++has been giving has given++ (give) performances in the last three months.

时态:由"in the last three months"可知"give performances"应使用**完成时**,且本句强调**表演**(结果,

间断)而非**持续进行表演的过程**(连续,持续give performance不现实),因此使用**现在完成时**。

语态: "band members"是主动"give performance"的,因此使用主动语态。

答案即为has given。

9. They are trying to make sure that 5G terminals ++will be installed will have been installed++ (install) by 2022 for the Beijing Winter Olympics.

时态:由"by"加将来时间点"2022",使用将来完成时。

语态: "5G terminals"是被动"install"的,因此使用被动语态。

答案即为will have been installed。

- 3. Complete the passage
 - 1. He ++will be working works++ (work) for a research institude whose base is located in Paris.

时态:由下文"At present ... (do) a research"一句可知**现在**即"work for",应使用**一般现在时**。

语态: "He"是**主动**"work for a research"的,因此使用**主动语态**。

答案即为works。

- 3. 语法填空动词变形不能加介词,这题错的有点低级。
- 9. However, one of the pilots ++had been was++ badly ++wounded++ (wound).

时态: "wound"的事件发生在**过去的某一时刻**,但上下文**并未点明**发生在具体某件事件之前,因此使用**一般过去时**。

语态: "one of the pilots"是被动"wound"的,因此使用被动语态。

答案即为was ... wounded。

11. When the plane landed in Cairo, I got the news that the World Trade Center in the US ++was had been ruined++ (ruin) in a terriorist attack.

时态: "ruin"的事件发生在以**when**引导的**"landed"时间状语从句**的主句**过去**"got the news"的事件之前,即为**在从句是一般过去时的时间状语从句的主句中,先发生的动作用过去完成时,后发生 的动作用一般过去时**,因此使用**过去完成时**。

语态: "the World Trade Center in the US"是被动"wound"的,因此使用被动语态。

答案即为had been ruined。

15. "Maybe it is high time that I ++am retiring retired++ (retire) ." He added.

It's high time that ...: 是...的时候了,后接**动词过去式**或**should+动词原形**。 答案即为**retired**。

总结:

- 1. 涉及到时态的动词形式可画时间轴判断各事件先后顺序来判断时态。
- 2. 完成进行时与完成时的区别:
 - 1. 在与"for+时间段"以及"since+过去某时间 "连用时可互换使用。
 - 2. 在**不用于 for 和 since 的情况下不可互换使用**,表达意义不同:
 - **完成进行时**强调**动作的过程,即动作的持续性**,到说话时可能刚终止,也可能还在持续。
 - **完成时**强调**动作的结果**(一般会出现数字等结果),**表示动作已经结束**。
- 3. 语法填空(1)上下文语境十分重要(2)动词变形不能加介词(但可以加以不定式成分出现的to)。
- 4. It's high time that ...: 是...的时候了,后接动词过去式或should+动词原形。