

一般现在时

定义&构成

定义			通常表示经常发生或习惯性的动作或目前的状态。
结构	be 动词 (am, is, are)	肯定句	My mother is a teacher in a middle school. They are chefs in a famous restaurant.
		否定句	My mother isn't an engineer. They aren't doctors.
		一般疑问句	Is your mother a teacher? Are they chefs?
		简短回答	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
	实意动词 (do/does)	肯定句	I like vegetables. He likes vegetables.
		否定句	I don't like meat. He doesn't like meat.
		一般疑问句	Do you like vegetables? Does he like vegetables?
		简短回答	Yes, I do. / No, I don't. Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
注意	当主语是 he/ she/ it 时, 实意动词要加 s/es (动词三单), 所以要 She likes, 因为 he/ she/ it 是第三人称单数		
例句	They eat together at weekends. She likes eating mushrooms.		

实意动词三单变化形式

情况	构成规则	举例
一般动词	在词尾加 s	like — likes get — gets
以字母 s/x/sh/ch 和 o 结尾的动词	在词尾加 es	go — goes do — does

以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的动词	把 y 改为 ies	study — studies fly — flies
特殊变化	不规则	have — has

时间标志词

标志词	举例	例句
频度副词	always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never	I usually get up at 7:00. (并不是 get usually)
		Do you always drink coffee with milk? (并不是 drink always)
		She often speaks English with her friends. (并不是 speaks often)
		【记忆口诀】实前 be 后
every 系列	every morning/day/week/month/year	We have PE class every Saturday.
		He goes to visit his grandparents every month.
其他时间	on Sundays/Thursdays, in the morning/afternoon/evening	We usually go to the cinema on Sundays.

一般过去时

1. **定义**: 表示过去某个时间里发生的动作或存在的状态

2. **构成**

be 动词(was/were)

句式	结构	例句
肯定式	主语 + was/were + 其他	He was the 16th president of the United States.
否定式	主语 + wasn't/weren't + 其他	He wasn't married until 1842.
疑问式	Was/Were + 主语 + 其他?	Was he the 16th president of the United States?
简略答语	Yes, 主 语 + was/were. No, 主 语 + wasn't/weren't.	Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.

实意动词(had 为 have 的过去式; became 为 become 的过去式; earned 为 earn 的过去式)

句式	结构	例句
肯定式	主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他	He liked meat.
否定式	主语 + didn't + 动词原形 + 其他	He didn't like vegetables.
疑问式	Did + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?	Did he like vegetables?
简略答语	Yes, 主 语 + did. No, 主 语 + didn't.	Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

3. **动词过去式的构成**

规则变化

口诀	类别	构成方法	例词
直	一般动词	动词词尾加 ed	work – worked play – played want – wanted
去	以不发音的 e 结尾的动词	动词词尾加 d	live – lived move – moved hope – hoped
双	以一个辅音字母结尾的 重读闭音节动词	双写词尾辅音字母, 再加ed	stop – stopped drop – dropped

改	以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词	把 y 变为 i 再加ed	study – studied cry – cried carry – carried
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不规则变化

动词	过去式	动词	过去式	动词	过去式	动词	过去式
do	did	go	went	cost	cost	cut	cut
hurt	hurt	put	put	read	read	shut	shut
come	came	become	became	keep	kept	sleep	slept
build	built	lend	lent	send	sent	spend	spent
sit	sat	give	gave	drive	drove	buy	bought
bring	brought	think	thought	fight	fought	teach	taught
catch	caught	know	knew	grow	grew	throw	threw
draw	drew	get	got	hold	held	meet	met
make	made						

4. 时间标志词

yesterday 系列	yesterday yesterday morning/afternoon the day before yesterday	The twins went to Happy Valley the day before yesterday. Tony gave me an English-Chinese dictionary yesterday morning.
last 系列	last night/week the day/week before last	Tom swam across the Atlantic Ocean last year. Angela rode her bicycle from China to America the year before last.
ago 系列	three days ago, two weeks ago five months ago, one year ago	I saw a snake in the kitchen four weeks ago. I became a firefighter two years ago.
其他时间	just now(刚刚) in + 过去某月/年	Where did you go just now? I won a swimming competition in 2000.

一般将来时

1. 定义：表示将来某个时间发生的动作或状态

2. 构成

A. be going to + 动词原形 (be = am, is, are)

句式	结构	例句
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肯定式	主语 + be going to + 其他	I am going to have a picnic tomorrow. She is going to have a picnic tomorrow. They are going to have a picnic tomorrow.
否定式	主语 + be not going to + 动词原形 + 其他	I am not going to have a picnic tomorrow. She isn't going to have a picnic tomorrow. They aren't going to have a picnic tomorrow.
疑问式	Be + 主语 + going to + 动词原形 + 其他?	Are you going to have a picnic tomorrow? Is she going to have a picnic tomorrow? Are they going to have a picnic tomorrow?
简略答语	Yes, 主 语 + be. No, 主 语 + be not.	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. No, they are. / No, they aren't.

B. will + 动词原形 (will not=won't)

句式	结构	例句
肯定式	主语 + will + 其他	He will get better.
否定式	主语 + won't + 动词原形 + 其他	I won't tell anybody about your secrets.
疑问式	Will + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?	Will you go to the cinema with me?
简略答语	Yes, 主 语 + will. No, 主 语 + won't.	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

C. shall + 动词原形

shall	只能用于第一人称(I, We) 用于疑问句中表建议	Shall I make some coffee? Shall we go to the supermarket tonight?
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3. 时间标志词

tomorrow 系列	tomorrow tomorrow morning/afternoon the day after tomorrow	I am going to visit my grandparents the day after tomorrow. We shall go shopping in the city tomorrow morning.
next 系列	next week/month the day/week after next	I will study abroad next year. Carl is going to get married the week after next.
其他时间	soon, in the future, in + 时间段	There will be school in space in the future. I will finish this project in three days.

现在进行时&过去进行时

现在进行时: be doing (be = am, is, are)

过去进行时: be doing (be = was, were)

时态		现在进行时	过去进行时
定义		表示此时此刻或现阶段正在发生的动作	表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间内进行或发生的动作
结构	肯定式	He is listening to music now. They are watching TV now.	He was listening to music this time yesterday. They were watching TV this time yesterday.
	否定式	He isn't listening to music now. They aren't watching TV now.	He wasn't listening to music this time yesterday. They weren't watching TV this time yesterday.
	疑问式	Is he listening to music now? Are they watching TV now?	Was he listening to music this time yesterday? Were they listening to music this time yesterday?
	简略答语	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. Yes, they are, / No, they aren't.	Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't. Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

1. 时间标志词

时态	现在进行时	过去进行时
时间标志词	now, right now, at the moment, these days, look, listen, Where is...?	<u>this time + 过去时间</u> this time yesterday, this time last weekend... <u>精确时间 + 过去时间</u> at 9:00 yesterday, at 11:20 the day before yesterday...
例句	Lewis is working in his office now. — Where is Kate? — She is cooking in the kitchen. Look! Mr. Li is dancing in the classroom.	— What were you doing this time yesterday? — I was driving. Cathy was doing yoga at 10:00 yesterday morning.

2. V-ing 形式的构成

口诀	类别	构成方法	例词
直	一般动词	在词尾加 ing	eat — eating stand — standing
去	以不发音的字母 e 结尾的动词	先去掉词尾字母 e, 再加 ing	use — using dance — dancing

双	重读闭音节结尾的动词且 末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写词尾的辅音字母，再加 ing	run — running sit — sitting
改	以字母 ie 结尾的动词	把 ie 改为 ying	lie — lying die — dying

现在完成时

1. **含义**: 动作开始于过去, 对现在有影响
2. **构成**: have/ has done (动词的过去分词)

句式	构成	例句
肯定式	主语 + have/has + done + 其他	We have cleaned the classroom. He has cleaned the classroom.
否定式	主语 + haven't/hasn't + done + 其他	We haven't cleaned the classroom. He hasn't cleaned the classroom.
疑问式和简略回答	Have/Has + 主语 + done + 其他? Yes, 主 语 + have/has. No, 主 语 + haven't/hasn't.	Have you cleaned the classroom? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. Has he cleaned the classroom? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

3. 过去分词的构成

规则变化

口诀	类别	构成方法	例词
直	一般情况	在词尾加ed	work – worked play – played
去	以不发音的字母 e 结尾的动词	在词尾加 d	live – lived move – moved
双	重读闭音节动词	双写词尾的辅音字母, 再加 ed	stop – stopped drop – dropped
改	以“辅音字母+y”结尾	把 y 改为 ied	study – studied cry – cried

不规则变化

原形	过去式	过去分词	原形	过去式	过去分词
put	put	put	set	set	set
come	came	come	run	ran	run
make	made	made	lend	lent	lent
keep	kept	kept	sleep	slept	slept

take	took	taken	drive	drove	driven
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4. 时间标志词: already, yet, just, ever, never, for, since, before

Ross has already written 5 stories.

I have just cleaned the room.

They have never been to Egypt.

	用法	例句
already VS yet	already 表示“动作比希望的提前发生了”	— Have you finished your homework yet? — I have already finished my homework.
	yet 表示“到目前为止”，用于疑问句和否定句中，通常位于句尾	— Have you finished your homework yet? — I haven't finished my homework yet.
since VS for	since + 过去的一个时间点， 表示“自从.....以来；从.....起”	I have lived in Beijing since 2010. Mr. Liu has worked here since 3 years ago.
	for + 时间段， 表示“动作持续了多长时间”	I have lived in Beijing for 6 years. Mr. Liu has worked here for 3 years.

5. 难点

	用法	例句
have/has been to	去过(已回)	She has been to Louvre Museum. (她去过卢浮宫，现在已经回来)
have/has gone to	去了(未回)	She has gone to Louvre Museum. (她去了卢浮宫，还没有回来)