

四 六 研



大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析



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课 程 说 明

- 一、电子版讲义（pdf 形式）
- 二、支持随时暂停+变速播放
- 三、每节课跟随课后练习讲解带练（录播）

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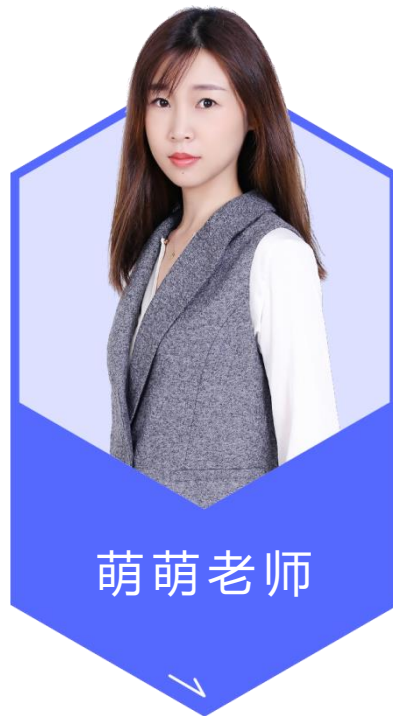
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第 9 课 时

时态 & 语态

Contents 目录

01 — 时态

02 — 语态

Contents 目录

01 — 时态

02 — 语态

Contents 目录

01 → 一般现在时

02 → 一般过去时

03 → 一般将来时

04 → 现在进行时

05 → 现在完成时

时态 & 语态

大吉大利，今晚吃鸡！

吃了吗？

爱过。

时态 & 语态

英语中**时态**和**语态**
是通过**谓语的变化**体现的。

一般现在时

谓语：动词原形

do/does (三单)

一般现在时

一般现在时 根本 **不是** 现在时间！！

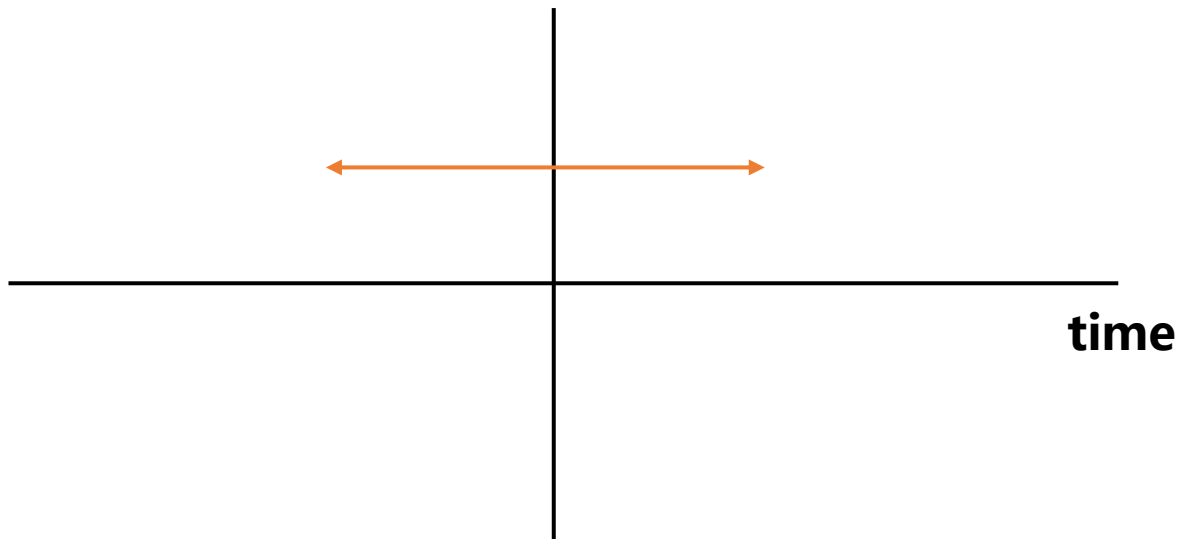
一般现在时

用法一：

普遍的事实或真理，
不受时间限制的科学事实、
客观真理、谚语格言、
这些动作或状态可发生于任何时间
包括现在、过去和将来。

一般现在时

用法一：客观真理



一般现在时

1. The sun **rises** in the east and **sets** in the west.
2. Water **freezes** at 32 Fahrenheit and **boils** at 212 Fahrenheit.
3. Water **consists** of hydrogen and oxygen.
4. Knowledge **is** power.

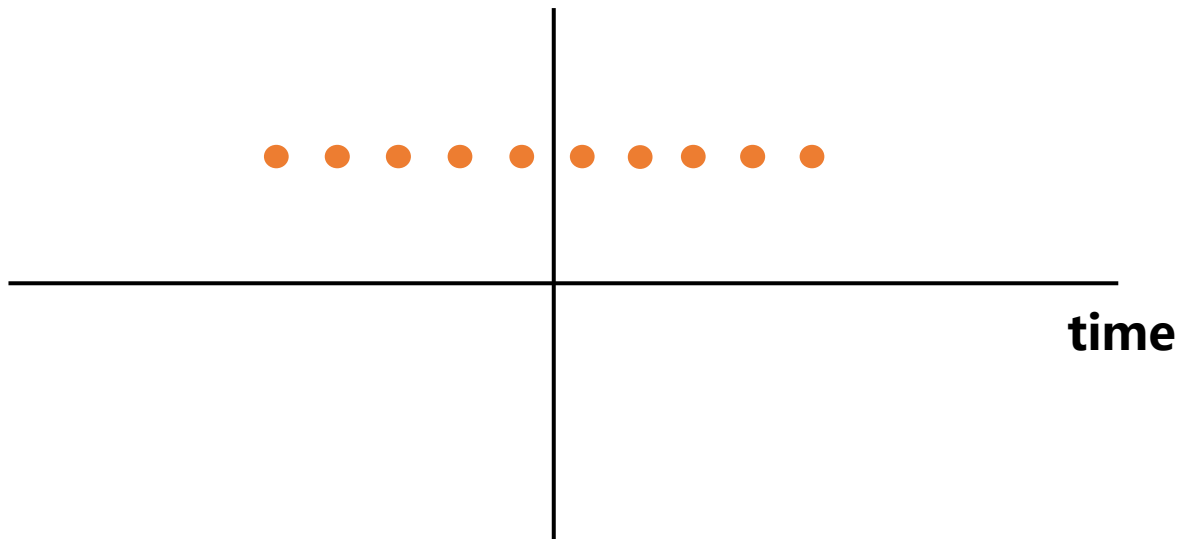
一般现在时

用法二：

经常性的重复活动，
表示某项活动习惯性。

一般现在时

用法二：经常性的重复活动



常和一些表示动作频率的时间副词连用。

1. 表示肯定的频度副词:

always, frequently, usually, sometimes, generally, occasionally, often...

2. 表示否定的频度副词:

never, seldom, rarely...

3. 表示频度的副词短语:

once a week, twice a year...

句子中的**位置**通常是：在be动词后、实义动词前。

- He is **always** late.
- He **always** goes to school by bike.

1. I often spend two hours reading English in the morning.
2. He usually gets up at 6:30.
3. Classes begin at nine in the morning.

一般现在时

用法三：

引用书刊、报纸、通知或新近收到的信件的内容时用一般现在时。

一般现在时

1. Francis Bacon **says**, "Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man."
2. The newspaper **reads**, the criminal who killed eight women has been executed.

一般现在时

用法四：

一般现在时态表示将来发生的动作

在**状语从句**中，主要用在**条件状语从句**和**时间状语从句**(**when, as soon as, before**和**after**等)中，表示将来的动作。

1. Please let me know **when he comes** back.
2. What are you going to do **when you leave** school?
3. I'll be glad **if she comes** over to visit me.
4. I'll give the book to him **as soon as I see** him.

Contents 目录

01 → 一般现在时

02 → 一般过去时

03 → 一般将来时

04 → 现在进行时

05 → 现在完成时

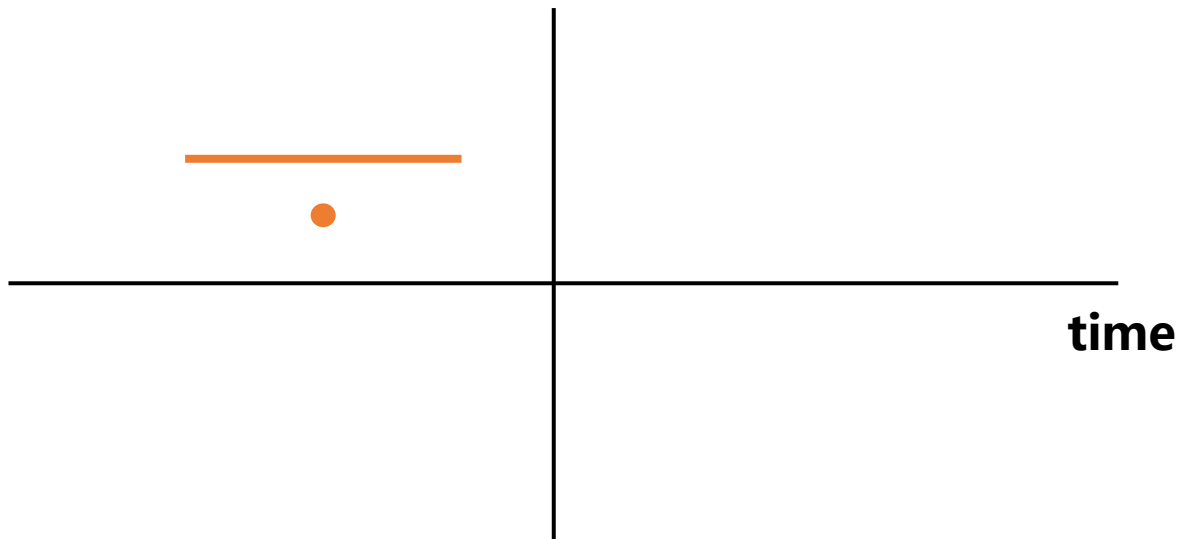
一般过去时

谓语：动词过去式

did/was/were

一般过去时

用法： 过去发生的动作或状态



解释说明过去特定时间的动作。

- I **saw** him in the library.

表示在过去的某一段时间内持续发生的过去的重复动作。

- She **lived** in our town for three years, but now she **is living** in the city.

A: Look, I'm sorry to bother you about this,
but that music is really loud.

B: Sorry, I **didn't realize** you could hear it.

I **didn't know** you were here.

A: I really **thought** that I'd win the match.

B: Oh, well, better luck next time.

- It **is** nice to meet you.
- It **was** nice meeting you.
- It **was** nice talking to you.

Contents 目录

01 → 一般现在时

02 → 一般过去时

03 → 一般将来时

04 → 现在进行时

05 → 现在完成时

一般将来时

- 谓语：
1. will do/shall do
 2. be going to+动词原形
 3. be+不定式
 4. be about to

Linda was _____ the experiment a month ago, but she changed her mind at the last minute.

- A. to start
- B. to have staffed
- C. to be starting
- D. to have been stating

一般将来时

用法： 预测；计划；意愿

一般将来时

1. 对将来的事情的预测

- Will man travel to the stars?
- How hot will the Earth get?

比较两句话:

- It **will rain** later.
- Look at those black clouds! It's **going to rain**.

A: Look at the time. I'm going to miss my bus.

B: Don't worry. I'll drive you to the stop. And if the bus has already left, I can get you to your apartment.

- You **will feel** better **when** you take this medicine.
- **If** much more snow accumulates, the roads **will have to be** closed.

一般将来时

2. 对将来的计划

- If you **are going to attend** the meeting, you'd better leave now.
- Your assignment **is to be** handed in next Monday.

一般将来时

2. 意愿; 决心

- I **shall** never **do** that again!
- I **will** try it again.
- We **are going to become** the world' s leading company.

A: Will you marry me?

B: Of course I will.

比较两句话:

- Paul **won' t come**, because he is too busy.
- Paul **won' t come**, because he doesn' t
- want to.

Contents 目录

01 → 一般现在时

02 → 一般过去时

03 → 一般将来时

04 → 现在进行时

05 → 现在完成时

现在进行时

谓语：助动词be+现在分词

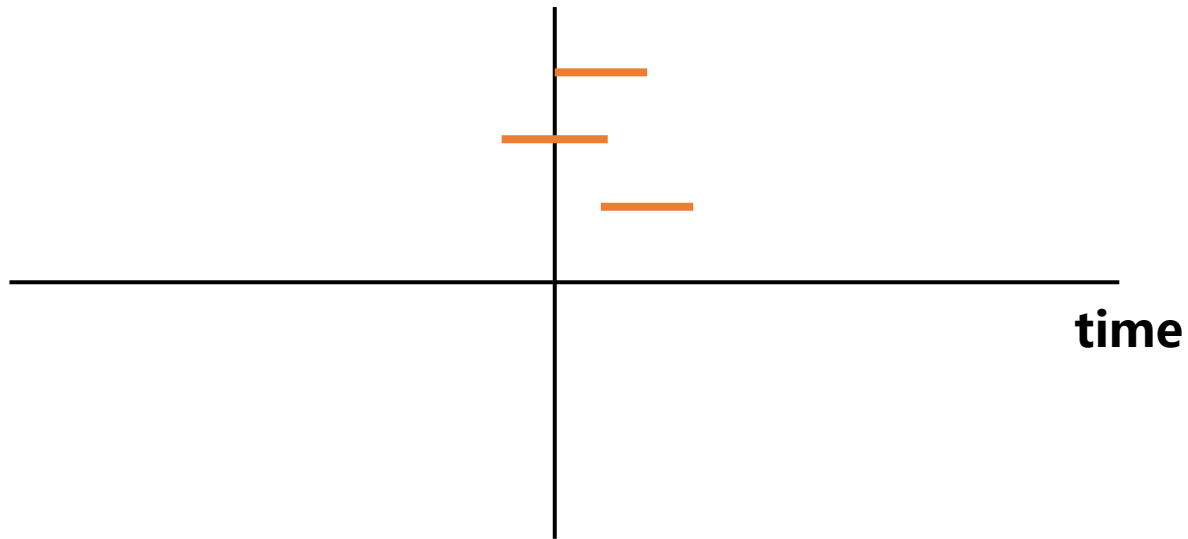
be (am/is/are) + doing

现在进行时

- 用法：**
- 1. 此刻正在发生的动作或状态**
 - 2. 目前一段时期内持续的动作或状态**
 - 3. 将来确定的安排**
 - 4. 强烈的感情色彩**

现在进行时

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现在进行时

用法一：说话时刻正在进行的动作。

A: What **are** you **doing**?

B: I' **m doing** my laundry.

现在进行时

用法二：

表示现阶段正在持续的活动。

这个动作并不一定正在发生(通常都不是正在发生)。

- Are you seeing anybody?

现在进行时

“改变” 动词用作进行时，强调 “逐渐变化” 的过程。

change, come, get, become, grow等。

- It' s getting dark.
- Mom is getting old.
- His health is deteriorating.

四级翻译

如今，在中国乘坐地铁正变得越来越方便。

四级翻译

如今，在中国乘坐地铁正变得越来越方便。

Nowadays, it is becoming more and more convenient to take the subway in China.

现在进行时

用法三：表示将来确定的安排。

此时，前文中必须已经指出将来时间。

A: What **are** you **doing** **next Sunday**?

B: I'm not **going out**. I'm **staying** at home.

现在进行时

They **are getting married** next month.

A: The summer holidays **are coming** soon, Jack.

What are your plans?

B: Well, Mike, I **am taking** my girlfriend to Qingdao.

现在进行时

用法四：

与always, forever, continually和 constantly等副词连用，表示多次重复的行为。且含有感情色彩。

- He' s continually asking me for money.
- My wife is forever looking for her keys.
- He 's always messing up the kitchen!

How can I ever concentrate if you _____
constantly _____ me with silly questions.

- A. have; interrupted
- B. had; interrupted
- C. are; interrupting
- D. were; interrupting

现在进行时

静态动词不能用于进行体。

有些动词表示一种静止状态，存在，拥有，心理，量度等。

be; have; belong; weigh; think; love

现在进行时

有时静态动词用于进行时态，加强动词所表达的感情。

- I'm **loving** it.
- I'm **hating** this assignment.

过去进行时

在口语表达中，常常用过去进行时来表示委婉的请求或建议，尤其用于态度的动词，wonder, hope和think等。

过去进行时

1. Excuse me, Prof. Davidson. But I **was hoping** to talk to you about my class project for economics.
2. I **was wondering** if you could lend me your car.
3. I **was hoping that** you'd like to lend your car.

Contents 目录

01 → 一般现在时

02 → 一般过去时

03 → 一般将来时

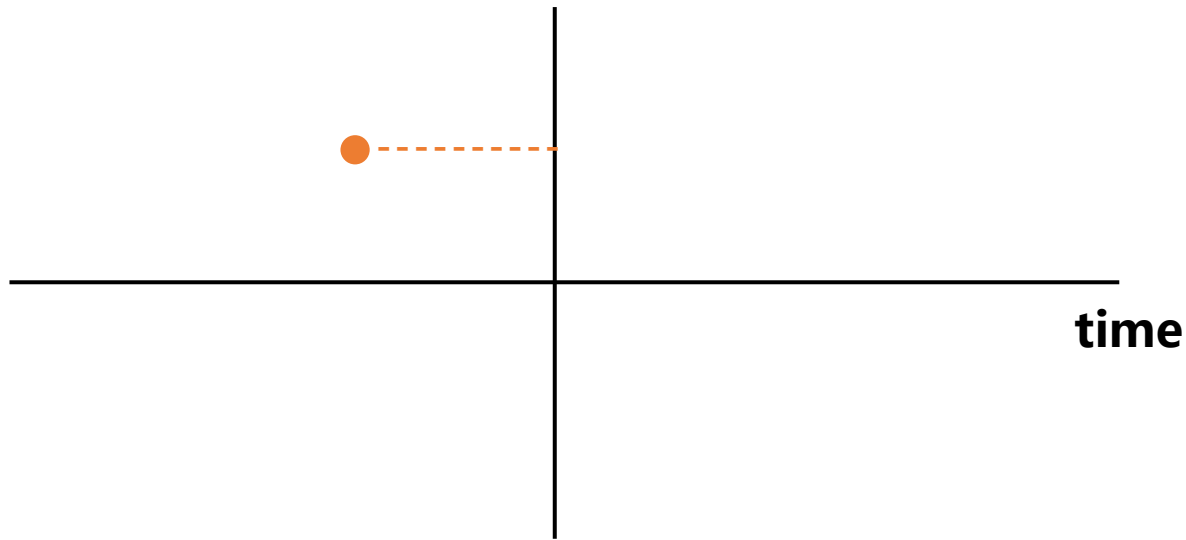
04 → 现在进行时

05 → 现在完成时

现在完成时

谓语： have done

现在完成时



现在完成时

动作对现在 **有影响？ ？**

现在完成时

A: What **has happened** to Jane? She is crying.

B: She broke the dining-room window. She has to face the music when her father gets home.

现在完成时

A: Frank is certainly in a good mood.

B: The bargain he got on his new stereo **has made** him happy.

现在完成时

一般接一个（延续性）时间状语,以说明某个动作或状态到现在有多久了。

- since +一段时间;
- for+一段时间 ;
- until now/up until now/so far 独立使用;
- in the past few years/over the past few years/during the last three months/for the last centuries/through centuries, throughout history; 在最近几个世纪/几年/几个月以来;

1. **Since** time began, man **has lived** in fear of fire.
2. Great changes **have taken place** in Beijing **for the past few years**.
3. We **have up until now failed** to take any action to decide on a common language.

近年来，中国有越来越多的城市开始建设地铁。

In recent years, more and more cities in China have begun to build subways.

完成时搭配最高级

- I don't mean to offend you, madam. But this is the ugliest baby I've ever seen in my life.

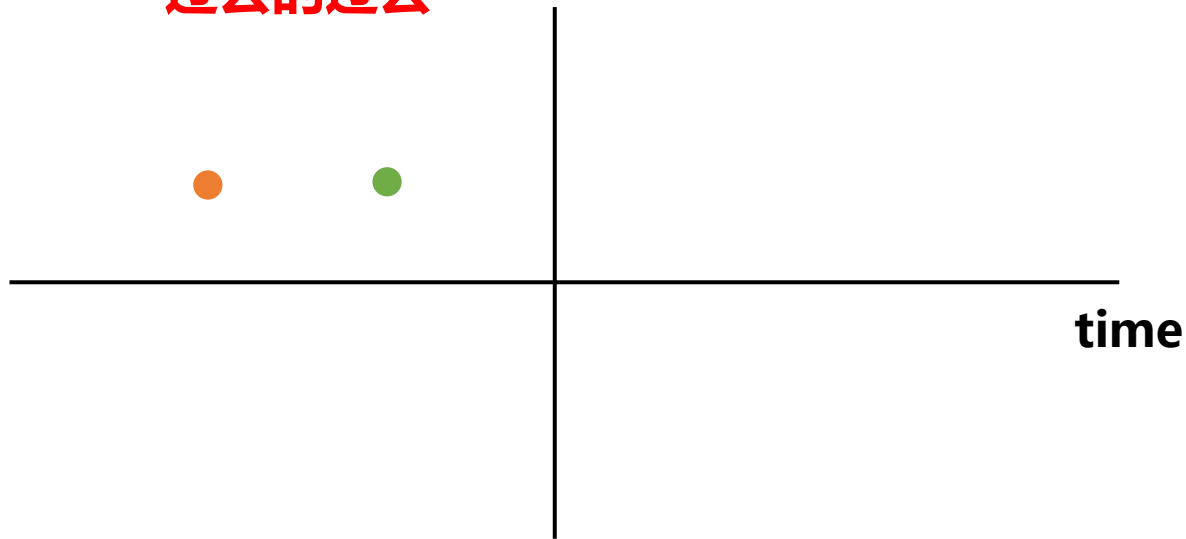
过去完成时

谓语: had done

过去某一特定时间以前就完成的行为

过去完成时

“过去的过去”



过去完成时

过去的时刻常用：

- by, before等介词短语
- 一个时间状语从句
- 一个过去的动作

过去完成时

1. By the end of yesterday, we had received over
2. 1 000 letters from all over the world.
3. I had just finished half of the work by yesterday.
4. She found that she had left her luggage on the bus.
5. Jane had left before I arrived.

01 → 一般现在时

02 → 一般过去时

03 → 一般将来时

04 → 现在进行时

05 → 现在完成时

01 - 一般现在时

02 - 一般过去时

03 - 一般将来时

时

04 - 现在进行时

05 - 现在完成时

态

	be动词	实义动词
一般现在	am/is/are	do/does
一般过去	was/were	did
一般将来	will be	will do
现在完成	have/has been	have/has done
现在进行	be being	be doing

其他时态?

5种时态的公式的叠加

	be动词	实义动词
一般现在	am/is/are	do/does
一般过去	was/were	did
一般将来	will be	will do
现在完成	have/has been	have/has done
现在进行	be being	be doing

Contents 目录

01 — 时态

02 — 语态

被动语态

谓语: **be + 过去分词**

被动语态

1) 肯定句式: 主语+be+过去分词+其他

- Talents **are** best **nurtured** in solitude; but character **is** best **formed** in the stormy billows of the world.

被动语态

2) 否定句式: 主语+be+not+过去分词+其他

- Rome was not built in a day.

被动语态

3) 一般疑问句式: Be + 主语 + 过去分词 + 其他

- Is the book written by Shakespeare?

4) 特殊疑问句式:

特殊疑问词(不作主语)+be+主语+过去分词+其他

特殊疑问词(作主语)+be+过去分词+其他

- When was the football team set up?
- What was stolen last night?

几种情况一般用被动语态。

◆ 不知或不必要提及动作的执行者。

- Gold is tried in the fire.
- The streets are swept every day.
- When will the result be announced?

◆ 动作的执行者很模糊

当动作的执行者是泛指时(如people, one等), 常用被动语态。

- It is believed that the task will be completed successfully.
- He is suspected of robbing the bank.
- The letter has been opened.

◆ 习惯用法的需要

1. She **was seated** by the window.
2. I **am determined to** do better than Mike.
3. My hometown **is situated** in Shandong.
4. Age has nothing to do with years. Some men **are born** old, some never grow old.

如何变?

1. “主语+谓语+宾语”

宾语变为主语，原来的主语在被动句中由by引出。

被动语态

1. You see this sort of advertisement everywhere.

被动语态

1. You see this sort of advertisement everywhere.
This sort of advertisement is seen everywhere.

被动语态

2. Julia drew a picture.

被动语态

2. Julia drew a picture.

The picture was drawn by Julia.

被动语态

3. We are looking into this matter.

被动语态

3. We are looking into this matter.
This matter is being looked into.

被动语态

2. “主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语”

可以将两个宾语中的任何一个宾语作为被动句的主语。

- She gave me a nice gift.

- She gave me a nice gift.
- I was given a nice gift by her.

- She gave me a nice gift.
- I was given a nice gift by her.
- A nice gift was given **to** me by her.

- He sent me an e-mail.

- He sent me an e-mail.
- I was sent an e-mail by him.

- He sent me an e-mail.
- I was sent an e-mail by him.
- An e-mail was sent **to** me by him.

3. “主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语”

宾语变为主语，宾语补足语变为主语补足语。

- We made Mr. White leader of the team.

- We made Mr. White leader of the team.
- Mr. White was made leader of the team.

- We asked Jenny to sing another song.

- We asked Jenny to sing another song.
- Jenny was asked to sing another song.

被动语态

**不带to的不定式作宾语补足语
在变为被动时要加上to**

被动语态

- You make Peter work hard.

被动语态

- You make Peter work hard.
→ Peter is made to work hard.

被动语态

4. 含有宾语从句的句子

- “It be+过去分词+原来的宾语从句”
- “sb./sth. be+过去分词+to do”

被动语态

- They say Mary is a kind but strict teacher.

被动语态

- They say Mary is a kind but strict teacher.
- It is said that Mary is a kind but strict teacher.

被动语态

- They say Mary is a kind but strict teacher.
→ It is said that Mary is a kind but strict teacher.
→ Mary is said to be a kind but strict teacher.

被动语态

- People believe that Jim never tells lies.

被动语态

- People believe that Jim never tells lies.
→ It is believed that Jim never tells lies.

被动语态

- People believe that Jim never tells lies.
→ It is believed that Jim never tells lies.
→ Jim is believed never to tell lies.

被动 语态的各种 时态 ? ?

	be动词	实义动词
一般现在	am/is/are	do/does
一般过去	was/were	did
一般将来	will be	will do
现在完成	have/has been	have/has done
现在进行	be being	be doing

+ be done?

翻译真题

- 几千年来，长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。

1. For thousands of years, the Yangtze River has been used for water supply, shipment and industrial activities.
2. The world's largest hydropower station is also situated by the river.



课后练习

一、单选题

1. By the time you get to Shanghai tomorrow,
I _____ for Chongqing.

A) am leaving

B) will leave

C) shall have left

D) had left

2. The last half of the nineteenth century
_____ the steady improvement in the
means of travel.

A) has witnessed

B) was witnessed

C) witnessed

D) is witnessed

3. Linda was _____ the experiment a month ago, but she changed her mind at the last minute.

A) to start

B) to have started

C) to be starting

D) to have been starting

4. The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.

A) is promised

B) has been promising

C) is promising

D) promised

5. The student said there were a few points in the essay he _____ impossible to comprehend.

A) had found

B) finds

C) has found

D) would find

二、改错题

1. All that can be done has done.

2. Hand in your papers when you will finish the test.

3. Last Sunday I went to town, buying some apples and visited my grandma.

4. An accident was happened to him when he was on the way to the cinema.

5. I haven't seen her since two months.

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