

时态使用总结

一般现在时

现在完成时

have/has done

1. 标志性时间状语

```
1  标志词:
2
3      already recently/lately 已经
4
5      到现在: by/up to + now, so far ,yet
6
7      一段时间: for + 一段时间, in the past few years
8
9      over the past few years
10
11     自从: since + 过去时间
12
```

2. 固定句式

```
1  This / It is + 序数词 + that + 现在完成时(have/has done) 翻译: 这是某人第
   几次做某事
2
3  This/It is + 最高级 + that + 现在完成时(have/has done) 翻译: 这是某人做过
   的最...的事
4
```

3. Eg

This is the first time that I have visited The Great Wall.

This is the most interesting file that I have seen .

现在完成进行时

have/has been doing

总体思维: 过去发生, 持续到现在, 继续持续

现在完成时的替补用法

Eg: Since graduated from the university, he has been working in an accounting company in Beijing.

过去完成时

had done

1. 过去的过去

2. 标志性时间状语

1. by/until/up to + 过去时间
2. By the time + 一般过去时的句子 (did)
3. before + 过去时间

3. 固定句型

This/It was + 序数词 + that + 过去完成时 翻译: 这是某人第几次做某事

This/It was + 最高级 + that + 过去完成时 翻译: 这是某人做过的最...的事

4. 三胞胎

hardly/scarcely · [时态: had done] · when · [一般过去时 did]·

no sooner · [时态: had done] · than · [一般过去时 did]·

翻译: 一 ... 就 ...

将来完成时

will/shall have + done

1. by/until/up to + 将来的时间
2. by the time + 一般现在时的句子 (do/does)
3. 差异比较

By the time I arrived in Beijing, he had finished his novel. [arrived: did 一般过去时 had finished]

By the time I arrive in Beijing, he will have finished his novel. [arrive: do 一般现在时, 将来完成时]

过去将来时

结构: would do , was/ were going to do

- 含义

站在过去,展望未来。

Eg: 她曾经说要和我在一起

语态使用总结

被动语态的构成

be + done

语态被动	结构
一般现在时被动	am/is/are done
一般过去时被动	was/were done
一般将来时被动	will be done
现在进行时被动	am/is/are being done
过去进行时被动	was/were being done
现在完成时被动	have/has been done
过去完成时被动	had been done
将来完成时被动	will have been done

• 分析

A	B	C	D
tell [原型: 一般现在时]	are told [be done : 被动 一般现在时被动]	is telling [be doing 现在进行时]	tells [单三: 一般现在时]
are arguing	was being argued [过去进行时被动]	have argued	has been argued [现在完成时被动]
had been taken [过去完成时被动]	was took 【错误形式】	was taken	took

Eg. The water will be much more polluted unless some measures **are taken** right now.

unless = **if not**

【if】：主将从先

虚拟语气

if 条件虚拟

- 对过去虚拟

if从句	主句
had done	would/could/should/might + have done

- 对现在虚拟

if从句	主句
did (be 用 were)	would/could/should/might + do

- 对将来虚拟

if从句	主句
did (be 用 were)	w/c/s/m + do
were to do	w/c/s/m + do
should do	w/c/s/m + do

省略 if 的虚拟

错综虚拟

定语从句

定义：在一个复合句中，跟在主句后修饰某一名词或代词（统称为先行词）的从句叫做定语从句。被定语从句所修饰的词叫做先行词 (Antecedent)。定语从句通常跟在先行词之后，由关系词 (Relatives) 引出。因此，定语从句又可称为关系分句。定语从句主要分为非限制性定语从句和限制性定语从句。

- 关系代词的基本用法

	人	物	人&物
主干成分(主宾表)	who/that	which/that	that

- 非限制性定语从句

特点: 逗号分开 非限制 没有 that

- whose 的用法

成分	主宾表	定语	时间状语	地点状语	原因状语
先行词	who/what/which	whose	when	where	why

状语从句

