一般现在时

一般现在时用法

表示经常发生的习惯性的动作或者存在的状态。

主语为第一、二人称或第三人称复数(they)时,谓语动词使用动词原形,主语是第三人称单数的的时候谓语动词要变第三人称单数形式(加s)

- He often *goes* for a walk after supper. I often *go* for a walk after supper.
- The boy usually *gets* to school early. I usually *get* to school early.
- He always *works* hard. They always *work* hard.

此用法常与一些表示动作频率的时间副词连用(副词放在be动词之后,实义动词之前).

Always 总是, usually 经常, sometimes 有时, often 常常, every day /week/month/year/...

一般现在时动词的变化规则

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1、一般情况下, 在动词后+s
如:look (动词原形)——looks (动词单三形式)
   get (动词原形)——gets (动词单三形式)
2、以s, x, ch, sh, o结尾的动词加es
dress (动词原形)——dresses (动词单三形式)
fix (动词原形) ——fixes (动词单三形式)
teach (动词原形)——teaches (动词单三形式)
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wash (动词原形) ——washes (动词单三形式)

go (动词原形)——goes (动词单三形式)

一般现在时动词的变化规则

3、以辅音字母+y结尾的动词,把y改为i,再加es fly (动词原形)——flies (动词单三形式) study (动词原形)——studies (动词单三形式) 4、不规则变化

have(动词原形)——has(动词单三形式) be (动词原形)——is(动词单三形式)

用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

- 1.He often ____(have) dinner at home.
- 2. They ____(have) the same hobby.
- 3.My aunt _____(look) after her baby carefully.
- 4. You always ___(do) your homework well.
- 5.She ____(go) to school from Monday to Friday.

用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

- 1.He often has (have) dinner at home.
- 2. They have (have) the same hobby.
- 3.My aunt looks (look) after her baby carefully.
- 4. You always do (do) your homework well.
- 5. She goes (go) to school from Monday to Friday.

现在进行时

am/is/are doing

现在进行时 主语+be动词+现在分词(动词-ing)

• 表示现在(即说话人说话的时刻)正在进行的动作或正在发生的事情。



What is she doing?
She is writing.



What is he doing? He is reading.

现在进行时 主语+be动词+现在分词(动词-ing)

- 表示现在(即说话人说话的时刻)正在进行的动作或正在发生的事情。
- 现在进行时的标志性词语有now, look, at the moment, listen等。

现在分词的构成规则:

- 1.一般在动词词尾加-ing,如:read-reading
- 2.以不发音e结尾,去e加-ing,如:write-writing
- 3.以辅元辅结尾的,应先双写这一字母,再加-ing。

Eg: swim-swimming run-running cut-cutting shop-shopping sit-sitting

• 特殊变化: lie-lying 平躺, die-dying 死亡 tie—tying 系

1、在句中出现了Look, Listen, Can't you see? 等暗示词时,说明后面谓语 动词的动作正在发生,该动词应用现在进行时。

○Look! Maria and Tom are dancing under the tree.

看!玛丽亚和汤姆正在树下跳舞。

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- **◇Look!** Maria and Tom are dancing under the tree.
- 看!玛丽亚和汤姆正在树下跳舞。
- ♦ Listen! Our English teacher is singing the popular English song.
- 听!我们英语老师正在唱那首流行的英文歌曲。

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- 听!我们英语老师正在唱那首流行的英文歌曲。
- ♦ Many children are swimming in the river. Can't you see?
- 许多小孩在河里游泳, 你难道看不见吗?

2、注意根据上下文的暗示,句子的谓语动词可能应用现在进行时。

- ◇— Where is Mr Wang? —王先生在哪儿?
- Oh, he is reading a newspaper in the office. 噢,他正在办公室看报。
- ♦—Is that boy Jack?
- No, Jack is doing his homework in the classroom.
- —那个男孩是杰克吗?
- —不是, 杰克正在教室做作业呢。

一般过去时

一般过去时

- 1、表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。
- 2、表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。

<u>1.含义</u> <u>2.常用短语</u> <u>3.动词变化</u>

I.一般过去时表示的意思

He <u>lived</u> here ten years ago. 十年前他住在这里

I stayed at the library last night. 昨晚我待在图书馆里

I.一般过去时表示的意思

He lived here ten years ago. 十年前他住在这里

I stayed at the library last night. 昨晚我待在图书馆里

用法:表示过去某一时间内发生的动作或存在的状态。

Ⅱ、一般过去时的时间短语

常见的表示过去时间概念的短语:

e.g. last night, yesterday, last year, ... ago, just now, in 过去年份等.

位置: 句首 、 句末都可以。

e.g. 1) We cleaned the classroom this morning.

2 This morning we cleaned the classroom.

一般过去时态常用的时间状语

一般过去时的时间标志词:

- 1.yesterday的短语: yesterday morning(afternoon, evening)等;
- 2.由 "last+时间名词"构成的短语: last night, last year (winter, month, week)等;
- 3.由 "时间段+ago" 构成的短语: a moment ago, a short time ago, an hour ago等;

一般过去时态常用的时间状语

- 一般过去时的时间标志词:
- 4. 由"介词+一时间名词" 的短语:
- on Friday, on Monday morning, on April 15, on the night of Oct. 1;
- 5.频度副词: often, always 等;
- 6. 其它: then, just now, once,以及由after或before构成的介词短语等

Ⅲ、动词过去式的变化(规则动词)

- 1. 一般在词尾加 ed ask → asked; help → helped
- 2. 以 e 结尾直接加 d arrive → arrived
- 3.以辅元辅结尾的,则双写 plan → planned
- 4.以辅音字母 y 结尾, 去 y 变 i 加 ed。 try → tried; study → studied

动词过去式的变化 (不规则动词)

- 1 I went to his birthday party last night.
- 2 I met my teacher in the street today.

spend leave

go take

am/ is catch

are come

begin

meet swim

write drink

build drive

buy

can

have/has see

spend	spent	leave	left
go	went	take	took
am/ is	was	catch	caught
are	were	come	came
begin	began	do	did
meet	met	swim	swam
write	wrote	drink	drank
build	built	drive	drove
buy	bought	eat	ate
can	could	get	got
have	had	see	saw

过去进行时

过去进行时 主语+was/were+现在分词 (动词-ing)

• 表示过去在某一时间段或某一段时间内正在 发生或进行的动作或状态。

过去进行时 主语+was/were+现在分词 (动词-ing)

• 表示过去在某一时间段或某一段时间内正在 发生或进行的动作或状态。

What was she doing at nine o 'clock yesterday?

昨天九点的时候她做什么呢?

She was reading books. 她在读书

过去进行时 主语+was/were+现在分词 (动词-ing)

• 表示过去在某一时间或某一段时间内正在发生或进行的动作或状态。

We were playing basketball from 7: 00 to 9: 00 last night.

昨晚七点到九点我们在打篮球



练习

昨晚7点这两个男孩在玩电脑游戏。

He was (look) for his son all day last Sunday. 他上周日一整天都在找他的儿子。 I (have) a supper with my friends last night. 昨晚我和我的朋友们一起吃了晚饭。 The two boys were ____ (play) computer games at 7: 00 p.m. yesterday.

练习

He was looking (look) for his son all day last Sunday.

他上周日一整天都在找他的儿子。

I had (have) a supper with my friends last night.

昨晚我和我的朋友们一起吃了晚饭。

The two boys were playing (play) computer games at 7: 00 p.m. yesterday.

昨晚7点这两个男孩在玩电脑游戏。

一般将来时

一般将来时的主要用法

will/shall+动词原形(比较常用)

1、表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态:

We will come to see you the day after tomorrow.我们后天来看你。

2、表示将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态:

We will come here once a week.我们会来这一周一次。

一般将来时在使用中的一些注意事项:

will用于一切人称, shall只用于第一人称(I/we)。但现代英语倾向于所有人称都使用will而不用shall, shall主要出现在非常正式的英语场合中,或用于口语提出建议或请求。

如: Shall I go home now? (请求)

Shall we take different routes? (建议)

练习

() 3. My mother ____ me a nice present on my next birthday.

A. will gives

B. will give

C. gives

D. give

在我下个生日, 我妈妈会送我一个很棒的礼物

练习

() 3. My mother ____ me a nice present on my next birthday.

A. will gives

B. will give

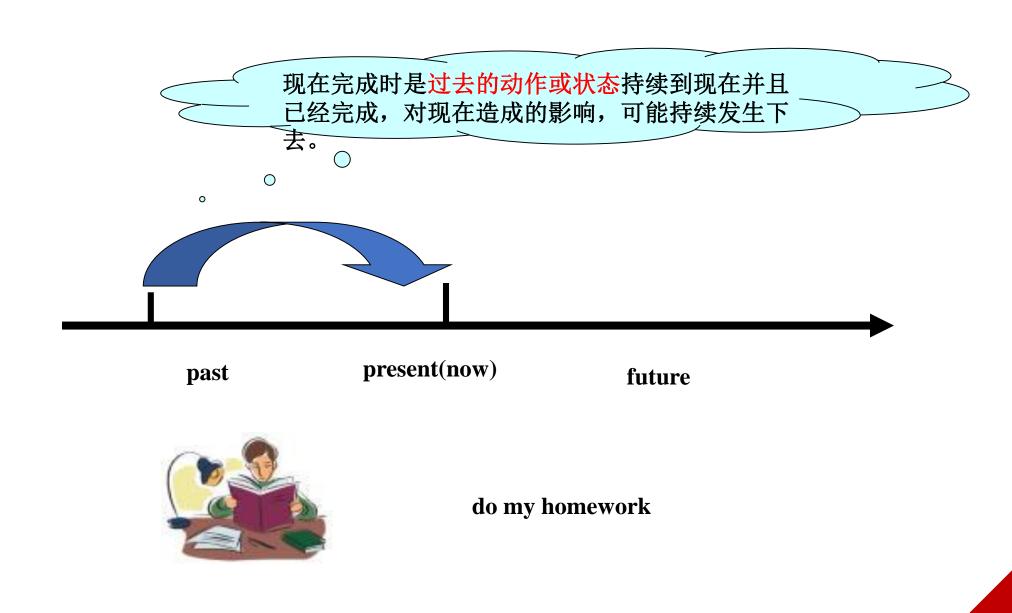
C. gives

D. give

在我下个生日, 我妈妈会送我一个很棒的礼物

现在完成时

have (has) + 过去分词





Mother: John, clean your teeth please. John, 要刷牙哦

John: Mum, I have already(已经) cleaned them.

妈妈,我已经刷过牙啦

1.现在完成时的主要用法

表示过去发生的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。

- -- It's so dark.
- --Someone has turned off the light.

 (有人刚把灯关了,对现在造成的结果是: 现在很黑)
- -- Are you free?
- --I have finished my homework. I am free (我已经完成了家庭作业。我有空了。对现在造成的结果是很有空)

2.现在完成时的时间状语

现在完成时常和副词already, yet, never, ever, just等连用。

1) already 往往用于肯定句,用在疑问句时表示强调或加强语气; yet 用于否定句和疑问句。

• He has already left here.

他已经离开这里了。

• Has he already left here?

他(真的)已经离开这里了吗? (表示加强语气)

• My teachers haven't had breakfast yet.

我的老师们还没有吃早饭。

• Have you written to your parents yet?

你已经给你父母写过信了吗?

3) just表示"刚刚" (用于完成时态时,与already, never 等副词的位置一样,多用在助动词have/has和动词过去分词之间)

• He has just come back.

他刚刚回来。

• They have just finished the work.

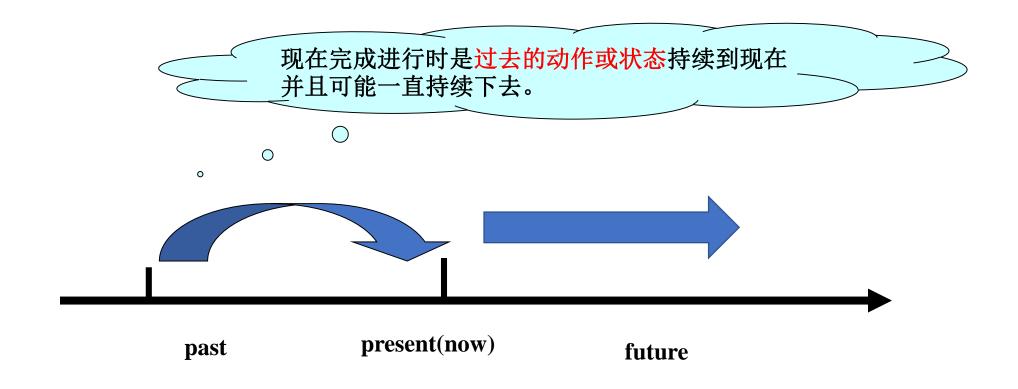
他们刚刚完成那项工作。

3. 动词现在分词的变化

规律变化的动词,过去分词就是过去式即 过去式与过去分词同形

动词过去式的变化 (规则动词)

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- 4.以辅音字母 y 结尾, 去 y 变 i 加 ed。 try → tried; study → studied



I have planted trees. Now this garden looks beautiful. 现在完成时我已经种了一些树,现在这个花园看起来很漂亮。

I am rather tired. I have been planting trees during the whole morning.现在完成进行时 我太累了,我整个早晨都在种树。