

学位英语

第二次课

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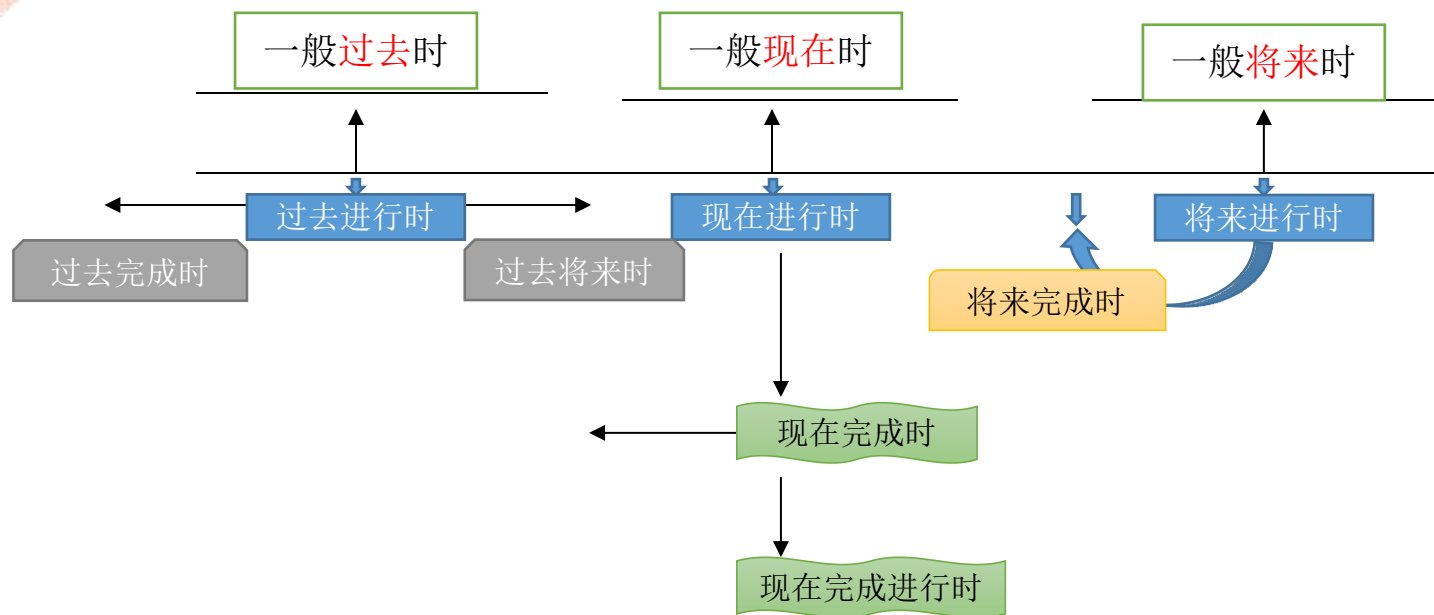


时态（1）

本节课主要讲英语的时态的时态框架以及以下6种时态：

1. 一般现在时
2. 一般过去时
3. 一般将来时
4. 现在进行时
5. 过去进行时
6. 将来进行时

常用时态的框架



名

时间

一句话

时态

状态

have + Vp

be

be

V

Ving

have Vp

be Vp

have Vp

完成进行

完成进行

完成进行

每文

进行

完成

时

态

态

将

完成进行



No sooner ... than

— ~~就~~ ... 就

— 0 0

— 0 0

— 0

到家下雨

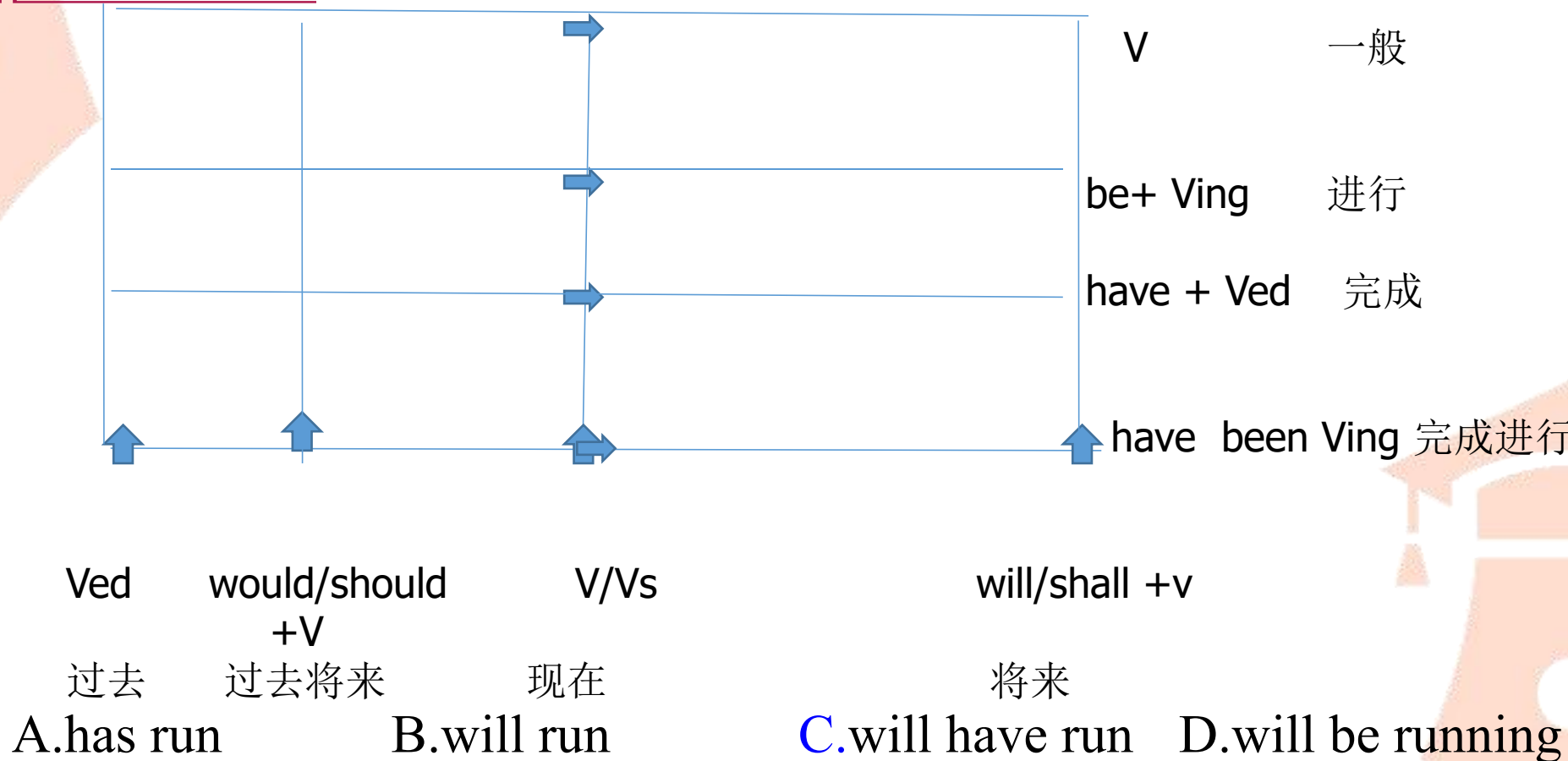
IT

had V-ed

had

V 代表英语中的任意一个动词

be/have 是助动词 他们是构成一个状态的助手
英语中的动词顶多有四种状态，有些还没有
die



Vs(have Ved)

现在 完成

will(run)

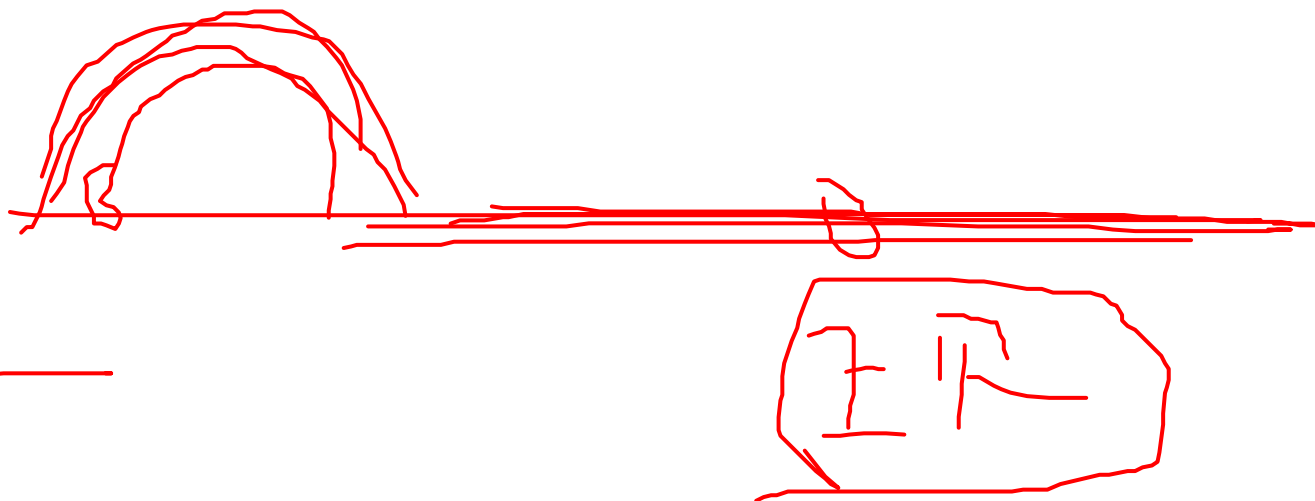
将来 一般

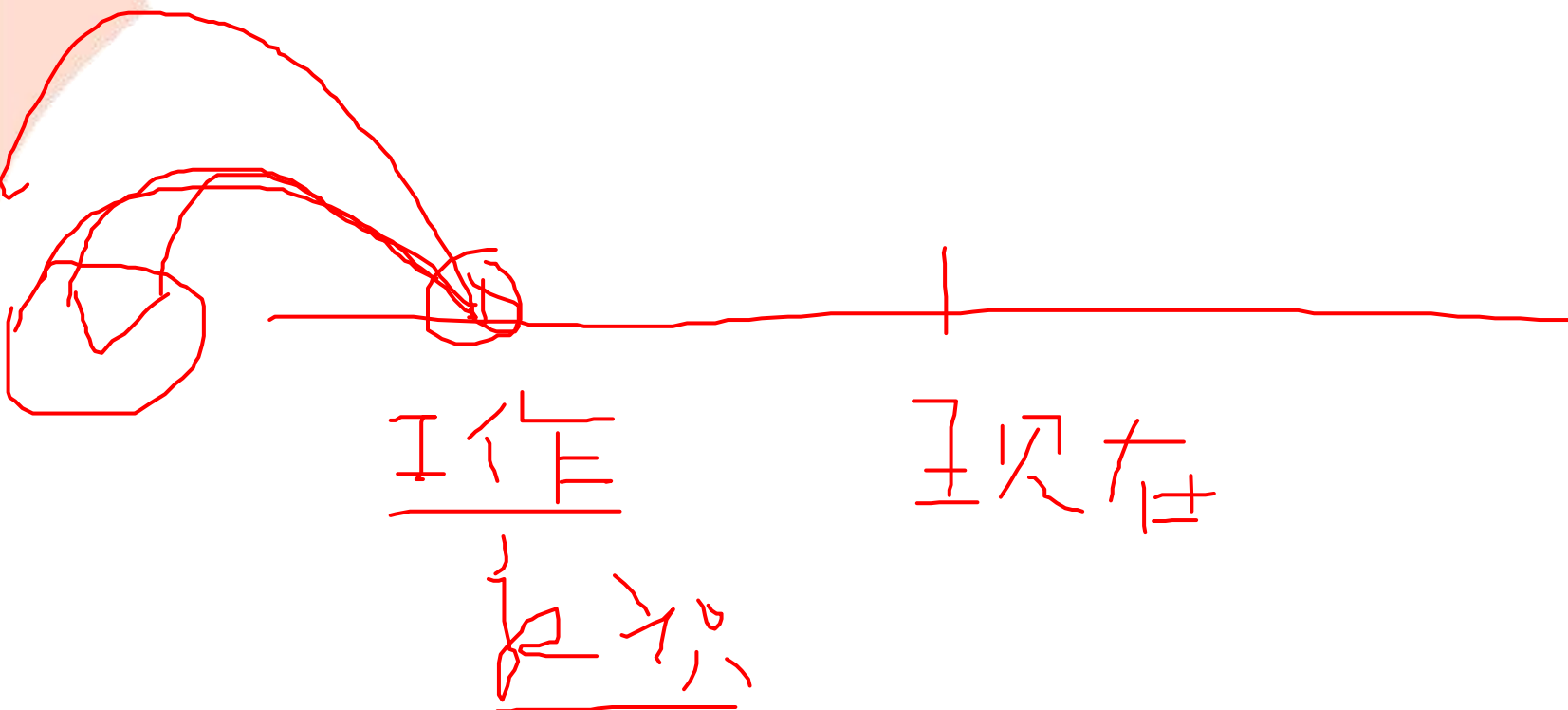
will(have ved)

将来 完成

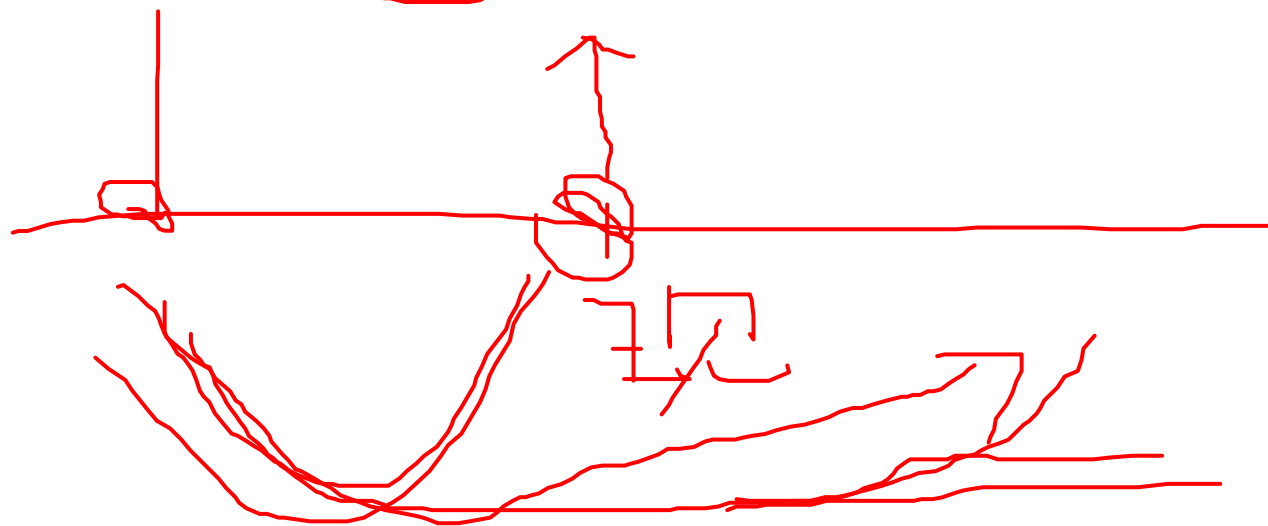
will (be ving)

将来 进行





2 y a 90





时间： would + v

状态： be+ ving

时态： would be ving

她昨天上午八点说她下午三点正在写作业。

常用时态的形式



- 1. 一般现在时 V/ Vs
- 2. 一般过去时 Ved
- 3. 一般将来时 will /shall +V
- 4. 现在进行时 am/is/ are + Ving
- 5. 过去进行时 was/were + ving
- 6. 将来进行时 will/shall + be + ving
- 7. 现在完成时 have+ Ved
- 8. 过去完成时 had+Ved
- 9. 将来完成时 will+ have + Ved
- 10. 过去将来时 would+ V
- 11. 现在完成进行时 have been Ving

(1) 一般现在时的用法



- 1. 用法
 - 表示经常性或习惯性的动作或存在的状态。
 - 表示 客观事实或普遍真理。
 - 在时间、条件等状语从句中，用一般现在时表示将来。
- 2. 常与表示频率的时间状语连用：
 - always, usually, every morning/night/evening/day/week/year, often, sometimes, occasionally, from time to time, twice a week, rarely, seldom, once a month, hardly, ever, never.

(1) 一般现在时的用法

- Eg:
- 1. We have six classes every day.
- 2. Shanghai lies in the east of China.
- 3. I'll write to you as soon as I arrive there.
- 4. Columbus proved that the earth is round.

(2) 一般过去时



- 1. 用法：
 - 过去某个时间里发生的动作或状态；
 - 过去习惯性、经常性的动作、行为；
- 2. 常与yesterday, last week, in 1989, just now, a moment ago, the other day等连用。
- Eg: What did you do yesterday?
- We often played together when we were children.

注：表示过去经常发生的动作还可用**used to** 和**would**。

He used to smoke a lot, but he doesn't now.

Whenever we were in trouble, he would help us.

(3) 一般将来时用法 (1/3)



- 1. 用法
 - 将来某一时刻的动作或状态;
 - 将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态。
- 2. 常与 tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tomorrow morning/ afternoon/ evening, next year/ week/month/hour/day century, in+一段时间, in the future等连用;
- Eg:
 - a. He will get married.
 - b. She will have a daughter.

一般将来时的用法(2/3)



- 1. 用will或shall表示表示将来发生的事情，用于征求对方的意见或表示客气的邀请；
 - a. Tomorrow will be **Sunday**.
 - b. The rain will stop **soon**.
 - c. Shall we go there **this afternoon**?
- 2. 用be going to结构表示**事先考虑**过的将要发生的动作以及已**有迹象表明**必将要发生的某事（有一个先兆），意为“打算；就要”；
 - a. We're going to meet outside the school gate.
 - b. Look! It's going to rain.

一般将来时的用法(3/3)

- 3. go, come, start, move, sail, leave, arrive, stay, live, fly等可用进行时态表示按计划即将发生的动作; Eg:
 - a. Uncle Wang is coming.
 - b. They're leaving for Beijing.
- 4. “be to+动词原形”表示按计划要发生的事或征求对方意见; Eg:
 - a. Are we to go on with this work?
 - b. The boy is to go to school tomorrow.
- 5. 根据规定或时间表预计要发生的动作; Eg:
 - The meeting starts at five o'clock.

(4) 现在进行时



- 1. 用法：
 - 现在正在进行的动作。
 - 现阶段正在进行或从事的动作。
- 2. 常与now, this week, right now 等；或者告诉你一个准确的现在时间，或者用look, listen,（常用于句子的开头，表示提醒听者注意正在发生的事情）。
- They are playing basketball **now**.
- **Look**, the children are flying kites in the park.
- We are making model planes **these days**.

往往表示情感状态、知觉认识、愿望或短暂性的动词不用进行时：
see(明白), know(知道;了解), want(需要:想要), like(喜欢), hear, have(有), think(想;认为), hope, hate 等。

(5) 过去进行时



- 1. 用法:
 - 过去某一时间正在发生或进行的动作或状态。
 -
- 2. 常与表示过去的时间状语连用，last night, last Saturday, yesterday 等；或与when, while, as引导的过去时间状语连用。
 - a. What was she doing at eight o'clock yesterday?
 - b. When I saw him he was decorating his room.
 - c. What was he researching all day last Sunday?
 -

(6) 将来进行时



- 1. 用法:
- 将来某一时间正在进行的动作;
- 要在将来某一时间开始, 并继续下去的动作。
- Eg:
- a. **This time next day** they will be sitting in the cinema.
- b. When he **comes** to my house tomorrow, I will be writing the report.
- c. Please come tomorrow afternoon, I'll be having a meeting **tomorrow morning**.
- 。



应知识点的题目讲解

【例题】

2015

74. This was the last week of school and they ____ for their finals.

A. prepare

B. were preparing

C. would prepare

D. have prepared

2016.

46. Scientists estimate that about 530000 objects, too small to detect with radar, _____ the Earth too.

A. being circled

B. are circling

C. are to be circling

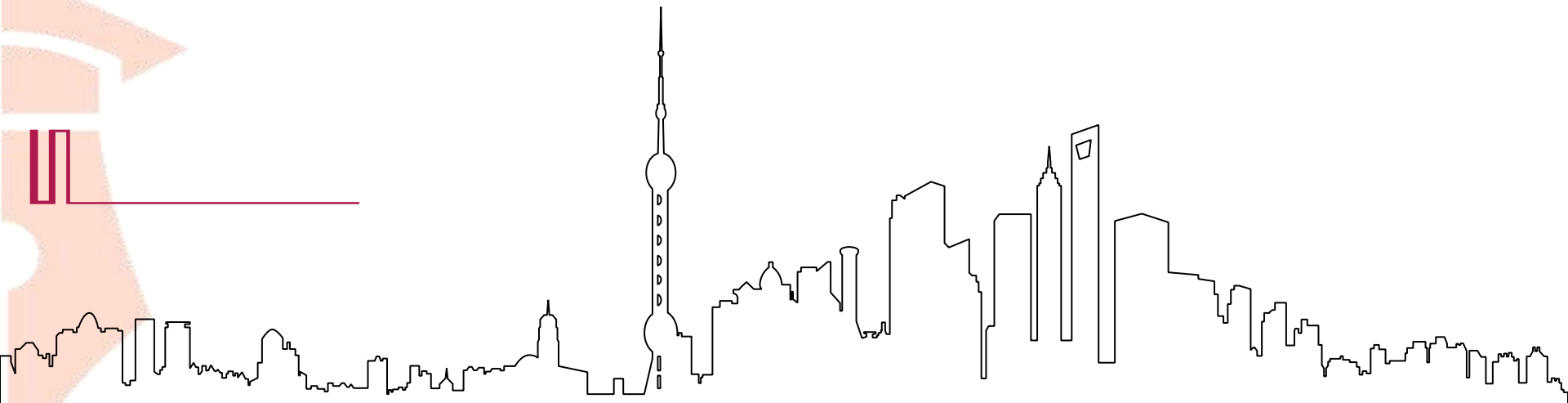
D. are being circled



二、本讲课程回顾

本节课我们主要讲了英语常用时态的框架，以及常用的6种时态。

建议：做时态类的题目时，可以画图解答。



谢谢观看