

初中英语动词时态讲解

1. be 动词的各种时态变化

一般现在时	一般将来时	现在完成时
<i>I am....</i> <i>You are....</i> <i>He/She/It is....</i> <i>We/You/They are....</i>	<i>(I 等各人称) will be....</i> <i>I am</i> <i>He/She/It is</i> } <i>going to</i> <i>be....</i> <i>We/You/They are</i>	<i>I have been....</i> <i>You have been....</i> <i>She/he/It has been....</i> <i>We/You/They have been....</i>
一般过去时	过去将来时	过去完成时
<i>I was....</i> <i>You were....</i> <i>He/She/It was....</i> <i>We/You/They were....</i>	<i>(I 等各人称) would be....</i> <i>I was</i> <i>He/She/It was</i> } <i>going to</i> <i>be....</i> <i>We/You/They were</i>	<i>I had been....</i> <i>You had been....</i> <i>She/he/It had been....</i> <i>We/You/They had been....</i>

注意：句型变化时,否定句在 *am /is /are /will /have /has /was /were /had /would* 后面加 not, 而且 not 都可以缩写为 n't (am 后面 not 不可以缩写);

疑问句将 *am /is /are /will /have /has /was /were /had /would* 提前到句首。

2、其它谓语动词(主动语态)的时态变化

现在时态	一 般 现 在 时	现 在 进 行 时	一 般 将 来 时	现 在 完 成 时
谓语动词构成	动词用原形(单三加 <i>s / es</i>) (问句和否定句借用助词 <i>do / does</i>)	<i>am</i> } <i>is</i> } +动词- <i>ing</i> <i>are</i>	<i>will</i> + 动词原形 <i>am</i> } <i>is</i> } + <i>going to</i> +动词原形 <i>are</i>	<i>have</i> +过去分词 <i>has</i>
过去时态	一 般 过 去 时	过 去 进 行 时	过 去 将 来 时	过 去 完 成 时
谓语动词构成	动词用过去式 (问句和否定句借用助词 <i>did</i>)	<i>was</i> } <i>were</i> } +动词- <i>ing</i>	<i>would</i> + 动词原形 <i>was</i> } <i>were</i> } + <i>going to</i> +动词原形	<i>had</i> +过去分词

3、八种时态的具体用法:

①一般现在时 表示现阶段经常或习惯发生的动作或存在的状态,或说明主语的特征。

(1)一般现在时句子中常有的时间状语: *often, usually, sometimes, always, every (day)* 等),

once/twice a (week 等), on (Sunday 等), never, in the (morning 等)。常与表频度时间状语连用。

如: They _____(go) to the Palace Museum once a year. (他们每年去一次故宫)

They often _____(discuss) business in the evening.

(2)表示客观真理、科学事实、人的技能或现在的状态时句子里一般不用时间状语。

如: The earth _____(turn) round the sun. (地球绕着太阳转)

Light _____(travel) faster than sound. (光传播比声音快)

Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。 (表示格言或警句的句子中)

Columbus proved that the earth _____(be) round. (宾语从句中, 也用一般现在时)

(3)表示十分确定会发生(如安排好的事情)或按照时间表进行的事情,用一般现在可以表达将来,句子中可以有将来时间。

如: The train for Haikou _____(leave) at 8: 00 in the morning.

(4)在时间状语从句中(以 *when, after, before, while, until, as soon as* 等引导)和条件状语从句中(以 *if, unless* 引导),用一般现在时代替一般将来时,句子可以有将来时间。

如: Please ring me up as soon as you arrive in Germany. (你一到德国就给我打电话)

If it _____(rain) tomorrow, we will have to stay at home.

下列动词: *come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return* 的一般现在时表将来。这主要用来表示在时间上已确定或安排好的事情。

eg. The train leaves at six tomorrow morning.

When does the bus start? It starts in ten minutes.

在动词 hope, take care that, make sure that 等后。

eg. I hope they have a nice time next week.

Make sure that the windows are closed before you leave the room.

(5)一般现在时用于倒装句中 can 表示正在发生的动作,动词以 *come, go* 为主。

如: Here comes the bus. = The bus is coming. There _____(go) the bell. (铃响了)。

(6)一般现在时常用于体育比赛的解说或寓言故事中。

Now the midfielder player catches the ball and he keeps it.

(7)人的心理活动和感官动作一般用一般现在时而不用于现在进行时表达,常见动词有: *like, love, hate, dislike, want, wish, hope, think* (认为), *understand, remember, forget, mean, need, hear, feel, see*. 如: I think it is going to snow. (我想天要下雪了)

I really _____(hope) you can enjoy your stay here. (我真的希望你愉快地呆在这儿)

(8) 现在时刻的状态、能力、性格、个性。

I don't want so much.

Ann Wang writes good English but does not speak well.

比较: Now I put the sugar in the cup.

I am doing my homework now.

第一句用一般现在时,用于操作演示或指导说明的示范性动作,表示言行的瞬间动作。再如: Now watch me, I switch on the current and stand back. 第二句中的 now 是进行时的标志,表示正在进行的动作的客观状况,所以后句用一般现在时。

② **一般过去时** 表示过去某时发生的动作或状态,这种动作或状态可能是一次性,也可能经常发生。

(1)表示过去具体时刻发生的一次性动作时,时间状语有: *at (eight) (yesterday morning), (ten minutes) ago, when* 引导的时间状语从句。

如: I got up at 6: 00 this morning. (我是早上六点钟起床的)

Little Tom _____(break) the window at half past nine this morning.

When he went into the room, he _____(see) a stranger talking with his father.

(2) 表示过去一段时间内不知何时发生的一次性动作时,时间状语有: **yesterday, last (year 等), in (1998 等)**。如: He came to our city in the year 2000.(他 2000 年来到我们市)

(3)表示过去一个阶段中经常发生的事情时,时间状语有: **last..., in..., from...to..., for(10 years),often, usually, sometimes, always, never** 等。

如: Mr. Jackson usually _____(go) to evening schools when he was young.

Every day he went to the rich man and borrowed books from him.

(4)讲故事、对过去经历的回忆、双方都明白的过去事件等一般用过去时,而且经常省略时间状语。如: I _____(happen) to meet Rose in the street.(我正好在街上遇到露西)

(5) 句型: It is time for sb. to do sth "到……时间了" "该……了"

It is time sb. did sth. "时间已迟了" "早该……了"

eg. It is time for you to go to bed. 你该睡觉了。

It is time you went to bed. 你早该睡觉了。

would (had) rather sb. did sth. 表示'宁愿某人做某事'

eg. I'd rather you came tomorrow.

(6) wish, wonder, think, hope 等用过去时,作试探性的询问、请求、建议等。

I thought you might have some. 我以为你想要一些。

比较: Mrs. Darby lived in Kentucky for seven years. (含义: 达比太太已不再住在肯塔基州。)

Mrs. Darby has lived in Kentucky for seven years. (现在还住在肯塔基州, 有可能指刚离去)

注意: 用过去时表示现在, 表示委婉语气。

1) 动词 want, hope, wonder, think, intend 等。

Did you want anything else? I wondered if you could help me.

2) 情态动词 could, would. Could you lend me your bike?

3) used to + do: "过去常常"表示过去习惯性的动作或状态, 但如今已不存在。

eg. Mother used not to be so forgetful. Scarf used to take a walk. (过去常常散步)

be used to + doing: 对……已感到习惯, 或"习惯于", to 是介词, 后需加名词或动名词。

Eg. He is used to a vegetarian diet. Scarf is used to taking a walk.(现在习惯于散步)

典型例题 ---- Your phone number again? I ___ quite catch it.

---- It's 69568442. A. didn't B. couldn't C. don't D. can't

③一般将来时 表示将来某一时刻或经常发生的动作或状态。

(1)一般将来时的时间状语有: **tomorrow, this (afternoon),next (year),one day, now, soon, someday, sometime, in the future, when** 引导的从句等。

(2)用 **will** 构成的将来时,表示动作与人的主观愿望无关。"shall"用于第一人称,"will"用于所有人称。如: I will graduate from this school soon.(我很快就要从这所中学毕业了)

You will stay alone after I leave.(我走了之后你就要一个人过了)

(3)"**am/is/are going to+动词原形**"表示主语的意图(What are you going to do tomorrow?), 打算或准备, 按计划, 安排要做的事情,(The play is going to produced next month.)或者主观判断有迹象将要发生的事情,(Look at the clouds, there is going to be a storm.)而"**am/is/are to +动词原形**"表示计划或正式安排将发生的事。We are to discuss the report next Saturday.

(4) 表示一个人临时决定要做某事,可以用 **will** 表达。如: I will go to the lab to get some chemicals(化学药剂). So please wait until I return.(我要到化学实验室去取些药品,请等我回头)

(5) 现在进行时、一般现在时也可以表示将来。(见相应时态)

(6) **shall** 和 **will** 在口语的一些疑问句中相当于情态动词。Shall 一般与第一人称连用,will 与第二人称连用。如: _____we go to the zoo next Saturday?(我们下周六去动物园好吗?)

_____you please open the door for me?(替我把门打开好吗?)

(7) be about to + 不定式, 意为马上做某事。 He is about to leave for Beijing.

注意: be about to 不能与 tomorrow, next week 等表示明确将来时的时间状语连用

(8) be going to / will 用于条件句时, be going to 表将来 will 表意愿

eg. If you are going to make a journey, you'd better get ready for it as soon as possible.

Now if you will take off your clothes, we will fit the new clothes on you in front of the mirror.

(9) be to 表示客观安排或受人指示而做某事。 be going to 表示主观的打算或计划。

eg. I am to play football tomorrow afternoon. (客观安排)

I'm going to play football tomorrow afternoon. (主观安排)

④ **现在进行时** 现在进行时表示现在(指说话人说话时刻)正在进行的动作或是现阶段正发生而此刻不一定在进行的动作。 现在进行时由“助动词 **be (am is are)** + 现在分词”构成。

(1) 现在进行时的时间状语有: **now, this ..., these...**等, 但经常不用。

如: What are you doing up in the tree?(你在树上干什么?)

I am writing a long novel these days.(我最近在写一本长篇小说) (说话时刻并未在写)

(2) 表示将来, 即将发生的动作, 一般指近期安排好的事情。常见的动词有: **come, go, start, stay, arrive, leave, spend, do** 等。如: I'm coming now.(我就来)/ What are you doing tomorrow?(你明天干什么?) / He is leaving soon.(他就要走了) Are you staying here till next week?

(3) 表示频繁发生或反复进行的动作, 常与 **always, constantly, forever** 等频度副词连用, 以表示赞扬、不满或讨厌等感情色彩。如: He is always borrowing money from me and forgetting all about it some time later.(他老是向我借钱, 过一些时候就忘得一干二净)

(4) 表示渐变的动词有: get, grow, become, turn, run, go, begin 等。

The leaves are turning red.

It's getting warmer and warmer.

典型例题 My dictionary ____, I have looked for it everywhere but still ____ it.

A. has lost, don't find B. is missing, don't find C. has lost, haven't found D. is missing, haven't found.

(5) 不用进行时的动词

1) 事实状态的动词 have, belong, possess, cost, owe, exist, include, contain, matter, weigh, measure, continue

eg. I have two brothers. This house belongs to my sister.

2) 心理状态的动词 know, realize, think, see, believe, suppose, imagine, agree, recognize, remember, want, need, forget, prefer, mean, understand, love, hate

eg. I need your help. He loves her very much.

3) 瞬间动词 accept, receive, complete, finish, give, allow, decide, refuse.

eg. I accept your advice.

4) 系动词 seem, remain, lie, see, hear, smell, feel, taste, get, become, turn

eg. You seem a little tired.

⑤ **过去进行时** 过去进行时表示过去某一时刻或某阶段正在进行的动作。过去进行时的主要用法是描述一件事发生的背景; 一个长动作发生的时候, 另一个短动作发生。

(1) 过去进行时由“**was** 或 **were**(第二人称单数和各人称的复数)+现在分词”构成。

(2) 过去进行时的时间状语有: **then, at that time, this time yesterday, at (eight) yesterday (morning), (a year) ago, all day yesterday, the whole morning**, 以及由 **when, while** 引出的时间状语从句。

如: H was cooking supper this time yesterday.(昨天这个时候他正在做晚饭)

The little girl was playing with her toy when I saw her.(我看到小女孩的时候她正在玩玩具)

(3) 用于宾语从句或时间状语从句中,表示与主句动作同时进行而且是延续时间较长。句子中通常不用时间状语。

如: She saw it happen when she _____(walk) past.(她路过时看到事情的发生)

They sang a lot of songs while they _____ (walk) in the dark forest.

(4) 也可以表示过去一个阶段频繁发生或反复进行的动作,常与 *always* 等频度副词连用,以表示赞扬、不满或讨厌等感情色彩。

如: He was always borrowing money from me when he lived here.(他住在这里时老向我借钱)

典型例 1) Mary ____ a dress when she cut her finger.

A. made B. is making C. was making D. makes

2) As she ____ the newspaper, Granny ____ asleep.

A. read; was falling B. was reading; fell C. was reading; was falling D. read; fell

"句中的 *fell* (*fall* 的过去时), 是系动词, 后跟形容词, 如: *fall sick*。

⑥**现在完成时** 现在完成时表示一个发生在过去的、对现在仍有影响的动作,或表示开始在过去,并且一直延续到现在,甚至还可能延续下去的动作。

(1) 在完成时由“助动词 *have (has)*+动词的过去分词”构成。

(2) 表示发生在过去的对现在仍有影响的动作时,时间状语有: *already, yet, just, once, twice, ever, never, three times, before, since, for, so far, till/until, up to now, in past years, always* 等。

如: I _____(see) such fine pictures before. (我以前从来没有看过这么好的画)

He _____ just _____(go) to England.(他刚去英国)

(3) 表示在过去开始一直延续到现在(可能延续下去)的动作或状态时,时间状语有: *for (two years), since 1990, since (two weeks ago)*和 *since* 引导的状语从句。

如: I have been away from my hometown for thirty years.(我离开家乡有 30 年了) Uncle Wang has worked in the factory since it opened.(自从这家工厂开张,王叔叔一直在那儿工作)

(4) 口语中 *have, got* 往往表示 *have*(有)的意思。

如: They have got thousands of books in their library.(他们图书馆有上万本书)

(5) *have been to* 与 *have gone to* 的区别: *have gone to* (“已经去了”)表示人不在这里,*have been to* (“去过”)表示人在这里。如: --Where is Mr Li? --He has gone to the UK.(李先生在哪里? 他去了英国。) / --Do you know something about Beijing? --Yes, I have been to Beijing three times. (你知道北京的情况吗? 是的,我去过那里三次。)

(6) 在完成时中,一个瞬间性动词(一次性动作)不能与表示一段时间的状态连用,此时须将该瞬间动词改为延续性动词或状态动词。具体变化见下表:

瞬间性动词的完成时			延续性动词或状态动词的完成时		
have has (had)	(already)	gone to...	have	been in / at ...	for (two years)
		come to...	has	been here	since (1990)
		left...	(had)	been away from...	
		arrived...		been in...	
		died		been dead	
		begun		been on	
		ended		been over	
		bought...		had...	
		borrowed...		kept...	
		joined...		been in ...	

或者使用下面这个句型:

It is / has been + (多久) + since + 主语(人) + 谓语(过去时) + + 过去时间状语

[注意] 在其它的时态中也存在类似问题,记住,关键是:瞬间动词不能和表达一段时间的状语连用。如: How long may I keep the book?(这本书我能借多久?)(句子中 **keep** 取代了 **borrow**)

(7) 用于现在完成时的句型

1) It is the first / second time... that...结构中的从句部分, 用现在完成时。

It is the first time that I have visited the city. It was the third time that the boy had been late.

2) This is the... that...结构, that 从句要用现在完成时。

This is the best film that I've (ever) seen. 这是我看过的最好的电影。

This is the first time (that) I've heard him sing. 这是我第一次听他唱歌。

Eg. ---Have you ____ been to our town before?

---No, it's the first time I ____ here.

A. even, come B. even, have come C. ever, come D. ever, have come

注意: 非延续性动词的否定形式可以与表示延续时间的状语连用。即动作不发生的状态是可以持续的。 (错) I have received his letter for a month.

(对) I haven't received his letter for almost a month

(8) 比较 since 和 for since 用来说明动作起始时间, for 用来说明动作延续时间长度。

eg. I have lived here for more than twenty years. I have lived here since I was born..

注意: 并非有 for 作为时间状语的句子都用现在完成时。

I worked here for more than twenty years. (我现在已不在这里工作。)

I have worked here for many years. (现在我仍在这里工作。)

小窍门: 当现在完成时+一段时间, 这一结构中, 我们用下面的公式转化, 很容易就能排除非延续动词在完成时中的误使。

1) (对) Tom has studied Russian for three years.

= Tom began to study Russian three years ago, and is still studying it now.

2) (错) Harry has got married for six years.

= Harry began to get married six years ago, and is still getting married now.

显然, 第二句不对, 它应改为 Harry got married six years ago. 或 Harry has been married for six years.

(9) since 的四种用法

1) since +过去一个时间点 (如具体的年、月、日期、钟点、1980, last month, half past six)。

I have been here since 1989.

2) since +一段时间+ ago I have been here since five months ago.

3) since +从句 Great changes have taken place since you left.

4) It is +一段时间+ since 从句 It is two years since I became a postgraduate student.

(10)延续动词与瞬间动词

1) 用于完成时的区别: 延续动词表示经验、经历;

瞬间动词表示行为的结果, 不能与表示段的时间状语连用。

eg. He has completed the work. 他已完成了那项工作。(表结果)

I've known him since then. 我从那时起就认识他了。(表经历)

2) 用于 till / until 从句的差异: 延续动词用于肯定句, 表示"做.....直到....."

瞬间动词用于否定句, 表示"到, 才....."

eg. He didn't come back until ten o'clock. 他到 10 点才回来。

He slept until ten o'clock. 他一直睡到 10 点。

典型例题 1. You don't need to describe her. I ____ her several times.

A. had met B. have met C. met D. meet

2. ---I'm sorry to keep you waiting.

---Oh, not at all. I ____ here only a few minutes.

A. have been B. had been C. was D. will be

⑦ **过去完成时** 过去完成时表示过去某一时间或某一动作发生之前已经完成的动作。简言之, 过去完成时所表示的时间是“过去的过去”。

(1) 过去完成时由“助动词 **had**+动词的过去分词”构成。

(2) 过去完成时时间状语有: **by (yesterday), by then, by the end of (last...)** 或者由 **when, before** 等引出状语从句。有时句子中会有 **already, just, once, ever, never** 等词语, 也会有 **for... 或 since...** 构成的时间状语。在过去不同时间发生的两个动作中, 发生在先, 用过去完成时; 发生在后, 用一般过去时。

如: They had already finished cleaning the classroom when their teacher came.

The woman had left before he realized she was a cheat.

(3) 过去完成时常用于 **told, said, knew, heard, thought** 等动词后的宾语从句中、**after** 引导的从句中, 或者从句是 **before** 引导的主句中。如: After I _____ (put) on my shoes and hat, I walked into the darkness. (我穿上鞋子戴上帽子走进了黑暗之中)/

He said that he had never seen a kangaroo before. (他说他以前从来没有见过袋鼠)

(4) 表示意向的动词, 如 **hope, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose** 等, 用过去完成时表示“原本…, 未能…”。例如: We had hoped that you would come, but you didn't.

注意: **had hardly... when** 还没等……就……。例如:

I had hardly opened the door when he hit me. 我刚打开门, 他就打了我。

had no sooner... than 刚……就……。例如:

He had no sooner bought the car than he sold it. 他刚买了这辆车, 转眼又卖了。

典型例题 The students ____ busily when Miss Brown went to get a book she ____ in the office.

A. had written, left B. were writing, has left
C. had written, had left D. were writing, had left

5) 用一般过去时代替完成时

1) 两个动作如按顺序发生, 又不强调先后, 或用 **then, and, but** 等连词时, 多用一般过去时。When she saw the mouse, she screamed.

My aunt gave me a hat but I lost it.

2) 两个动作相继发生, 可用一般过去时; 如第一个动作需要若干时间完成, 用过去完成时。

When I heard the news, I was very excited.

3) 叙述历史事实, 可不用过去完成时, 而只用一般过去时。

Our teacher told us that Columbus discovered America in 1492.

⑧ **将来完成时** 1) 构成 **will / be going to do sth.**

2) 概念 a. 状态完成: 表示某事继续到将来某一时刻为止一直有的状态。

b. 动作完成: 表示将来某一时刻或另一个将来的动作之前, 已经完成的动作或一获得的经验。

eg. They will have been married for 20 years by then.

You will have reached Shanghai by this time tomorrow.

⑨ **将来进行时** 1) 概念: 表示将来某时进行的状态或动作, 或按预测将来会发生的事情。

eg. She'll be coming soon. I'll be meeting him sometime in the future.

注意: 将来进行时不用于表示“意志”, 不能说 I'll be having a talk with her.

2) 常用的时间状语 **Soon, tomorrow, this evening, on Sunday, by this time tomorrow, in two days, tomorrow evening**

eg. By this time tomorrow, I'll be lying on the beach.

⑩ **过去将来时** 过去将来时表示在过去预计将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

(1) 过去将来时由“助动词 **should**(第一人称)或 **would**(第二、三人称)+动词原形”构成。在美国英语中,过去将来时的助动词一律用“**would** +动词原形”。

(2) 过去将来时常由于宾语从句中,时间状语有: **later, soon, the next (day)**。

(3) 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中不可以使用过去将来时,而应该使用一般过去时。

如: He promised that he would pay me a lot if I helped him with the project.(他答应付给我许多钱如果我帮助他搞那个项目)/ Every time when he was free, he would sit down and read some books.(每次只要他有空他就会坐下来看看书)

(4) 表示纯粹的将来时用 **would** 或 **should**,表示打算或主观认为的事情用 **was/were going to** (+动词原形)。

如: She told me she would be 18 the next month.(她告诉我她下个月就 18 岁了)/ She told me that she was going to have a walk with her pet dog.(她告诉我她打算带她的宠物狗去散步)

(5) 过去将来时还可以表示一个过去经常性的动作。如: When it rained in the day, he would bring an umbrella with him.(白天下雨时他会随身带一把雨伞)

⑪ **现在完成进行时**: 现在完成进行时指一个从过去就开始一直延续到现在并由可能继续下去的动作,它具有现在完成时和现在进行时双重特征,结构是: “**have/has + been +动词的现在分词**”。如: I have been swimming in the cold water for about two hours.(我已经在冰冷的水里游了将近两个小时)/ How long have you been waiting here?(你在这里一直等了多久?)

(⇌)**比较过去时与现在完成时**

1) 过去时表示过去某时发生的动作或单纯叙述过去的事情,强调动作;

现在完成时为过去发生的,强调过去的事情对现在的影响,强调的是影响。

2) 过去时常与具体的时间状语连用,而现在完成时通常与模糊的时间状语连用,或无时间状语。

3) 现在完成时可表示持续到现在的动作或状态,动词一般是延续性的,如 live, teach, learn, work, study, know.

过去时常用的非持续性动词有 come, go, leave, start, die, finish, become, get married 等。

eg. I saw this film yesterday. (强调看的动作发生过了。)

I have seen this film. (强调对现在的影响,电影的内容已经知道了。)

Why did you get up so early? (强调起床的动作已发生过了。)

Who hasn't handed in his paper? (强调有卷子,可能为不公平竞争。)

She has returned from Paris. 她已从巴黎回来了。

She returned yesterday. 她是昨天回来了。

He has been in the League for three years. (在团内的状态可延续)

He has been a League member for three years.(是团员的状态可持续)

He joined the League three years ago. (三年前入团,joined 为短暂行为。)

---Will somebody go and get Dr. White?

---He's already been sent for.

句子中如有过去时的时间副词(如 yesterday, last, week, in 1960)时,不能使用现在完成时,要用过去时。

eg. Tom has written a letter to his parents last night.

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