

**【例题】**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ your uncle just now, and he \_\_\_\_\_ TV at that moment.

A. was calling; was watching                      B. called; watched  
C. called; was watching                              D. call; watches

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ ten hours a day last week.

A. work                      B. works                      C. was working                      D. worked

**【解析】**第一题答案为 C,前半句 just now 表示过去的时间,故用过去时;at that moment 强调在某一时刻正在发生的动作,所以用过去进行时。第二题答案为 D,last week 表示动作发生在过去,故使用过去时。

### 2. 用于由 when, while, after, as soon as, if 等引导的表示过去的时间或条件状语从句中

Mum told me to buy some milk when I went to the shop. 妈妈让我去商店时买一些牛奶。

He said he would come to see me if he had time the next day. 他说如果第二天有空,他会来看我。

**【例题】**

1. My mother was cooking when I \_\_\_\_\_ back home.

A. come                      B. came                      C. was coming                      D. will come

2. Tom and Henry \_\_\_\_\_ the army as soon as they left the university.

A. would join                      B. will join                      C. was joining                      D. joined

**【解析】**第一题答案为 B,过去时用于表示过去时间的状语从句;第二题答案为 A,从句为过去时,主句应该用过去将来时。

### 3. 表示过去某一段时间内经常或反复发生的动作或存在的状态。常与 never, always 等连用

The old man always carried an umbrella. 这位老人以前老是带着一把伞。

(此句只是说明他过去的动作,不表明他现在是否常带着伞)

My grandmother often drank a cup of milk before going to bed. 我奶奶经常在上床前喝一杯牛奶。(此句只是说明奶奶过去的经常性动作)

### 4. 表示过去某一段时间内连续发生的动作

此时往往没有明确的过去时间状语,而是通过上下文来判断。如:

The little boy stood up, looked around, and then ran out of the classroom with a basketball in his hand. 小男孩站起来,环顾一下四周,然后拿着篮球跑出了教室。

### 5. 用于强调已经终止的习惯

My parents used to take a walk after supper. 我父母过去常常晚饭后去散步。(表示他们现在晚饭后不去散步了)

### 6. 用于虽然没有明确的过去时间状语,但说话双方均明白是指过去发生的动作或存在的状态时

I thought you were in Nanjing. 我以为你在南京呢。(暗指: But now I know you are here.)

I thought you were ill. 我以为你病了。(表示说话之前,我以为你病了,但现在知道你没病)

### 7. 在谈论已死去的人时,用一般过去时

Beethoven was a great musician. 贝多芬是个伟大的音乐家。

## 专项练习

### I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. The newspaper reporters \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) our headmaster a week ago.
2. A friend of mine \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a present for birthday last Sunday.
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) a kite a moment ago?  
— No, I \_\_\_\_\_.
4. — What \_\_\_\_\_ Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) in the shop?  
— She \_\_\_\_\_ a pencil sharpener.
5. — Were you at work yesterday?  
— Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
6. — Where did you catch the thief?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) him near the river.
7. Kate said she \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) Chinese at all.
8. The twins \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) their friends last night.
9. Look, the window is broken. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (break) it?
10. My little brother \_\_\_\_\_ (bear) in 2002.

### II. 改正下列句子中的错误

1. How is the old lady yesterday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. He goes to work by bus yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. He often goes home at midnight last year.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I can drive a car five years ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Did you saw him just now?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. At that time she is very good at English.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. He always smokes many cigarettes a day until he gave up.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. We often play together when we were children.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. He uses to drink a lot, but he doesn't now.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. I do a lot of reading last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 第十五章 现在完成时

现在完成时表示过去完成的动作对现在的影响或表示过去开始的动作一直延续到现在并有可能延续到将来。

### 一、现在完成时的句型结构

肯定句: 主语 + have + 过去分词 ...

主语(第三人称单数)+has+过去分词 ...

I have been to Beijing twice. 我去过北京两次。(可能在说话地点,也可能在别的地方,但不会在北京。)

He has gone to Beijing. 他去了北京。(不在说话地点,可能在去北京的路上,也可能已到了北京。)

否定句: 主语+have not+过去分词 ...

主语(第三人称单数)+has not+过去分词 ...

I have not been to Beijing. 我没去过北京。

He has not gone to Beijing. 他没去北京。

疑问句: Have+主语+过去分词 ...?

Has+主语(第三人称单数)+过去分词 ...?

回答方式: (肯) Yes, 主语+have/has.

(否) No, 主语 + have/has not.

— Have you been to Beijing twice? 你去过北京两次吗?

— Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. 是的。 / 不,不是。

— Has he gone to Beijing? 他去北京了吗?

— Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. 是的。/ 不,不是。

## 二、现在完成时的用法

### 1. 表示过去发生并已完成的动作对现在的影响及产生的结果

常和 already, yet, just, not ... yet, now, ever, never 等连用。如:

The plane has already left. 飞机已经起飞了。(此句对现在的影响是: The plane isn't at the airport. )

I've just finished my homework. 我刚完成了家庭作业。

Have you turned off the light yet? 你已经关灯了吗?

Have you ever been to the Great Wall? 你曾去过长城吗?

### 【例题】

1. I can't hand in the paper now because I \_\_\_\_\_ it yet.

- A. didn't finish                      B. don't finish  
C. haven't finished                  D. will not finish

2. —Do you still want to buy something more?

—No, thanks. I already \_\_\_\_\_ enough.

A. buy

B. bought

C. will buy

D. have bought

**【解析】**第一题答案为 C, 表示动作发生在过去但对现在有影响; 第二题答案为 D, 表示动作发生在过去, 对现在产生的结果。

## 2. 表示过去开始的动作或状态一直延续到现在并有可能延续到将来

它常与 for+一段时间(有……时间), since+时间点(自……时以来), this week, recently, these days, in the past ten years, since 1990, for two years, for a long time, so far, up to now, till (until) now 等表示一段时间的状语连用。如:

The old man has been dead for two years. 这位老人死了两年了。

I have known him for five years since I came to Nanjing. 自从来到南京, 我已经认识他五年了。

How long have you studied English? 你学英语多久了?

### 【例题】

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor since 2009.

A. is

B. was

C. has been

D. will be

2. His uncle \_\_\_\_\_ here for a long time.

A. live

B. lives

C. lived

D. has lived

**【解析】**第一题答案为 C, 表示动作一直延续到现在并有可能延续到将来; 第二题答案为 D, 表示动作一直延续到现在并有可能延续到将来。

## 3. 现在完成时和一般过去时的区别

现在完成时和一般过去时都表示过去做的动作, 但现在完成时强调的是这一动作对现在的影响及产生的后果, 而一般过去时则表示过去的动作或状态, 和现在没有任何关系, 所以表示过去固定时间的时间状语只能用于一般过去时, 而不能和现在完成时连用。

I have finished my homework yesterday. (×)

I have already finished my homework. (✓) 我已经完成了家庭作业。

— Have you ever seen the film? 你看过这部电影吗?

— Yes, I have. 是的, 看过。

— When did you see it? 你什么时候看的?

— Last night. 昨晚。

### 【要点 29】

如果现在完成时的肯定句中谓语动词是短暂性动词, 则不能与表示延续性的时间状语连用。但如果现在完成时否定句的谓语动词是短暂性动词的否定式, 则仍可以与表示延续性的时间状语连用。常用的短暂性动词有: come, go, leave, die, buy, begin, stop, borrow, join, marry 等。

The old man has died for two years. (×)

The old man has been dead for two years. (✓) 那位老人去世两年了。

I haven't seen you for a long time. 我已经好久没有看到你了。

The old man hasn't been away from home for a year. 那位老人已经有一年没有出门了。

**【例题】**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ for New York half a year ago. I \_\_\_\_\_ from him ever since.  
A. left; haven't heard                      B. has left; did not hear  
C. has left; haven't heard                  D. left; didn't hear
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ how to play the piano yesterday because she \_\_\_\_\_ it for three years.  
A. hasn't remembered; hasn't played      B. didn't remember; hasn't played  
C. didn't remember; didn't play            D. hasn't remembered; didn't play

**【解析】**第一题答案为 A, ago 要求句子用过去时, 而 ever since 要求句子用完成时; 第二题答案为 B, 时间状语 yesterday 要求句子用过去时, 而 for three years 要求句子用完成时。



## 专项练习

### I. 选择填空

- How long can I \_\_\_\_\_ the book?  
A. lend                      B. borrow                      C. get                      D. keep
- Have you ever been to Sanya?  
— Yes, I've been there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three times                      B. for the third time  
C. for three times                      D. for two months
- Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ to Shanghai in 1990, and he \_\_\_\_\_ here ever since then.  
A. came, has worked                      B. came, had worked  
C. has come, worked                      D. comes, works
- He wants to watch TV but he \_\_\_\_\_ doing his homework.  
A. wasn't finished                      B. hasn't finished  
C. don't finish                      D. haven't finished
- How many times have you seen this film? — \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. One time                      B. Two times                      C. Three time                      D. Twice
- Where is Tom?  
— He \_\_\_\_\_ to the library.  
A. has been                      B. has gone                      C. went                      D. goes
- Tom has \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
A. come                      B. came                      C. comes                      D. coming
- They have \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing for two weeks.  
A. gone to                      B. been to                      C. been in                      D. gone in
- He \_\_\_\_\_ ill for several days.  
A. is                      B. was                      C. is being                      D. has been
- I have been in Nanjing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for two days ago                      B. two days ago                      C. since two days                      D. since two days ago

### II. 用动词的适当形式填空

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) painting at this school for five years.
- His mother \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Shanghai for business two months ago.
- It's fun \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) singing from the pop singer.
- Next week they \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Paris together.
- How long have you been \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) here?
- Many great changes \_\_\_\_\_ (take) place in the city during the past 5 years.
- I'm so sorry that I \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand) you, but I do now.
- Last month they replied to my letter. They said they \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to see me the next year.
- When I got to the shop, the owner \_\_\_\_\_ (close) the door.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (play) games. Please \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to me now.

## 第十六章 过去进行时

过去进行时表示在过去某一时刻正在进行或持续的动作。

### 一、过去进行时的句型结构

肯定句：主语 + was/were + v. -ing ...

否定句：主语 + was/were + not + v. -ing ...

疑问句：Was/ Were + 主语 + v. -ing ...?

疑问句的回答方式：（肯）Yes, 主语 + was/were.

（否）No, 主语 + was/were not.

### 二、过去进行时的用法

#### 1. 表示过去某一时刻或某段时间内正在进行的动作

常跟表示过去时间的状语连用。如：at nine last night, at this/that time, this morning, yesterday, last night, yesterday evening 等，但有时句中没有表示时间的状语，这时需要通过上下文来表示。如：

My father was watching TV at 8 last night. 昨晚8点我父亲在看电视。

What were you doing from seven to ten last night? 昨晚7点到10点你在干什么？

I was reading English this morning. 今天早晨我在读英语。

#### 【例题】

- What \_\_\_\_\_ from one o'clock to three o'clock this morning?  
A. have you done      B. had you done      C. were you doing      D. are you doing
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone call when I knocked at his door.  
A. answered      B. was answering      C. had answered      D. answers

【解析】第一题答案为C，表示过去某一时刻正在发生的动作；第二题答案为B，表示过去某一时刻正在发生的动作。

#### 2. 表示过去将来即将发生的动作

常与 come(来)、go(去)、leave(离开)、start(出发)等短暂性动词连用。此用法常用于主句是过去时的从句中。如：

She told me she was leaving for the USA the next day. 她告诉我她明天将去美国。

He asked me when I was starting. 他问我什么时候出发。

#### 【例题】

- They told me that they \_\_\_\_\_ to see me very soon.  
A. will come      B. were coming      C. came      D. had come
- She asked me when I \_\_\_\_\_ her the right answer.  
A. will give      B. would give      C. was giving      D. gave

**【解析】**第一题答案为 B,表示过去将要发生的动作;第二题答案为 B,give 不是短暂性动作,应该用过去将来时。

**3. 当两个长短不一的动作在过去某一时间同时发生时,用过去进行时表示较长的动作,过去进行时可用于主句,也可用于从句**

My family were watching TV when you called. 你打电话时,我家人正在看电视。

It was raining heavily when I left home. 我离开家时,雨下得正大。

**【要点 30】**

当两个延续动作同时进行,两者都可用过去进行时表示。如:

When I was doing my homework, my mother was cooking. 当我做家庭作业的时候,我妈妈在做饭。



## 专项练习

### I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) at ten o'clock yesterday?
2. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the bedroom from four to six last Sunday.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) his homework at two yesterday afternoon.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the music at that time.
5. When Tom's mother came in, Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (play) computer games.
6. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the housework, my husband called me.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast when the door bell rang.
8. John \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter while his wife \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV at this time yesterday.
9. While we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) supper, the light went out.
10. The Greens \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) lunch when I went to see them.

### II. 单项选择

1. When they \_\_\_\_\_ through the forest, a tiger \_\_\_\_\_ out.  
A. walked; was coming                      B. were walking; came  
C. were walking; comes                      D. walk; is coming
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ him a second letter before I \_\_\_\_\_ from him.  
A. wrote; heard                                  B. wrote; had heard  
C. had written; heard                          D. have written; hear
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ the group by the end of 2015. She \_\_\_\_\_ in the group since then.  
A. joined; is                                      B. has joined; has been  
C. had joined; is                                  D. joined; has been
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ to play piano at seven every evening.  
A. is beginning                      B. is beginning                      C. begin                      D. begins
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ to know if Tom \_\_\_\_\_ by bus that evening.  
A. want; would go                                  B. want; will go  
C. wanted; would go                                  D. wanted; will go
6. While he was waiting for the bus, he \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper.  
A. was reading                      B. read                      C. would read                      D. had been reading
7. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a dress when she cut her finger.  
A. made                                  B. is making                      C. was making                      D. makes
8. The last time I \_\_\_\_\_ Xiao Wang he \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball in the field.  
A. had seen; was playing                      B. saw; played  
C. had seen; played                                  D. saw; was playing
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ at six last night.  
A. didn't cook                                  B. was not cooking  
C. doesn't cook                                  D. had not been cooked
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ from five to eight yesterday afternoon?  
A. have you done                      B. had you done                      C. did you do                      D. were you doing

## 第十七章 过去完成时

过去完成时表示过去某个时刻或动作以前完成的动作,也就是指“过去的过去”。

### 一、过去完成时的句型结构

肯定句: 主语+had+动词过去分词 ...

否定句: 主语+had+not+动词过去分词 ...

疑问句: Had+主语+动词过去分词 ...?

疑问句的回答方式: (肯) Yes, 主语+had.

(否) No, 主语+had not.

### 二、过去完成时的用法

#### 1. 表示动作于过去某一时间以前发生并已完成

这时常与下列时间状语连用: already(已经), yet(已经), just(刚刚), never(从不), before(以前)等副词, 以及由 by(到…… 时为止), before(在……之前), till/until(直到……时候), up to(直到……时候为止), when(当……时候)等引导的介词短语和状语从句。但此用法不可与表示一段时间的状语连用。如:

The film had just begun when I got to the cinema. 当我到达电影院时, 电影刚开始。

The plane had already left. 飞机已经起飞了。

#### 【例题】

1. I told you that I \_\_\_\_\_ her before.

A. never met

B. had never met

C. never didn't meet

D. would never

2. The thief \_\_\_\_\_ away when the police came to the village.

A. had run

B. has run

C. ran

D. runs

【解析】第一题答案为 B, 表示过去某一时刻发生并已经完成的动作; 第二题答案为 A, 表示在过去某一时刻动作已经完成。

#### 2. 动作或状态于过去某一时间以前开始, 一直持续到这一过去时间, 并且可能继续下去

这一用法被称为“未完成用法”, 它常与 for+一段时间(有……时间), since+时间点(自……时以来)等表示一段时间的状态连用。如:

I had worked for five hours by ten o'clock. 到 10 点为止我已经工作了五个小时。

I left my hometown in 2007. I had lived there since I was born. 2007 年我离开了家乡。自我出生起, 我一直住在那里。