

# 第十二章 现在进行时

现在进行时表示现在正在进行的动作。

## 一、现在进行时的句型结构

肯定句：主语 + be(am/is/are) + v.-ing ...

否定句：主语 + be(am/is/are) + not + v.-ing ...

疑问句：Be(Am/Is/Are) + 主语 + v.-ing ... ?

疑问句的回答方式：(肯) Yes, 主语 + be(am/is/are).

(否) No, 主语 + be(am/is/are) + not.

如：(肯定句)

I'm having an English class now. 我现在正在上英语课。

My mother is watching TV. 我妈妈正在看电视。

The students of Class 2 are singing in the classroom. 二班的学生正在教室里唱歌。

(否定句)

I'm not having an English class now. 我现在没在上英语课。

My mother isn't watching TV. 我妈妈不在看电视。

The students of Class 2 aren't singing in the classroom. 二班的学生不在教室里唱歌。

(疑问句及其回答)

{ — Are you having an English class now? 你现在正在上英语课吗?

{ — Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. 是的。/ 不, 不在。

{ — Is your mother watching TV? 你妈妈正在看电视吗?

{ — Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. 是的。/ 不, 不在。

{ — Are the students of Class 2 singing in the classroom? 二班的学生正在教室里

唱歌吗?

{ — Yes, they are. / No, they are not. 是的。/ 不, 不在。

## 二、现在进行时的用法

### 1. 表示此刻(说话时)正在进行的动作

常和 now 连用, 有时句首用一个动词如 look、listen 来表示 now 这一时间概念。也有用具体时间如 It's nine o'clock 来表示此刻这一时间概念。如：

We are having an English lesson now. 我们正在上英语课。

Look! The girls are dancing. 看! 女孩们正在跳舞。

Listen! Tom is singing in the classroom. 听! 汤姆正在教室里唱歌。

It's five o'clock. Mum is cooking. 5 点了。妈妈正在做饭。

**【例题】**用所给动词的适当形式填空：

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) cat and dog outside now.
2. His father sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV at seven o'clock in the evening.

**【解析】**第一题填 is raining, 现在进行时表示“雨正在下”；第二题填 watches, 晚上经常性或常做的事情, 用一般现在时。

### 2. 表示现阶段正在进行的动作，此动作说话时未必正在进行

常和 recently(最近)、these days(这些日子)、this week/term(本周/学期)、at present(目前)等时间状语连用。如：

I am reading a novel recently. 最近我在读一本小说。

What are you doing these days? 这些天你在干什么？

**【例题】**用所给动词的适当形式填空：

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) an English novel at home recently.
2. He and his family recently \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to another city.

**【解析】**第一题填 is writing, 表示“现阶段正在进行的动作”；第二题填 moved, 表示最近发生过的动作, 动作发生在过去, 所以用一般过去时。

### 3. 有时可表示一个在最近按计划或安排即将要进行的动作

此用法可代替一般将来时, 但此时一般要与表示将来的时间状语连用, 且此用法仅限于少量动词。如：come(来)、go(去)、start(开始)、arrive(到达)、leave(离开)、return(返回)、set out/off(出发)等动词或动词短语连用。如：

Is your mother coming to see you tomorrow? 你母亲明天来看你吗？

They're leaving for London next week. 他们下周去伦敦。

**【例题】**用所给动词的适当形式填空：

1. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for Italy next week.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (set) out for Manchester tomorrow.

**【解析】**第一题填 is leaving(也可以填将来时 will leave), 表示“按计划将要完成的动作”；第二题填 are setting(也可以填将来时 will set), 表示“按计划将要完成的动作”。

### 4. 表示说话人的某种感情色彩

如“赞许”或“不赞许”、“满意”或“不满意”等口吻, 此时常和 always 等词连用。

如：

Why are you always blaming me? 你为什么总是在责备我？

He is always doing the right thing at the right time. 他总是在正确的时间做出正确的事情。

## 【要点 28】

“状态动词”是与“动作动词”“行为动词”相比较而言的。

有些动词不表示动作而表示状态(如感受、状况等),所以叫状态动词。如:be 动词,have, hear, see, feel, believe, imagine 等。

状态动词一般不可用于现在进行时,常用一般现在时代替。

如: I think that's true. 我认为那是对的。

He likes football very much. 他非常喜欢足球。

She hopes she can pass the exams. 她希望能通过考试。

当然,有些状态动词词义发生转化后也可用于现在进行时。如:

Look! The students are thinking over the problem. 看! 学生们正在思考这个问题。

She is smelling the flowers. 她正在闻花香。

## 专项练习

### I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) some nice food now.
2. Lin Tao and his friend \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) now.
3. Look! They \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the chair.
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) at this time?
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard these days because we'll have a test soon.
6. — \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) an English song?  
— Yes, I am.
7. It's eight o'clock. The students of Class 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an English lesson.
8. Listen! Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in the next room.
9. —What are you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) now?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) milk.
10. — \_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for New York tomorrow?  
— Yes, he is.

### II. 句型转换

1. Her teacher is catching a bird now. (改为一般疑问句)

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2. The workers are holding a meeting. (对画线部分提问)

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3. The nurse is cleaning the room now. (对画线部分提问)

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4. I am studying Japanese at that time. (改为否定句)

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5. Two children are looking for a bird. (对画线部分提问)

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6. What is he doing? (用 Do you know ... 改为宾语从句)

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7. The little girl always studies hard. (用 now 改写句子)

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8. We are waiting for a bus at the bus stop now. (对画线部分提问)

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9. The baby is crying. (改为否定句)

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10. Are they Chinese? (用 he 改写句子)

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### III. 用现在进行时完成下列句子。

1. — \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a bath?

—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the boat?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) with her teacher?
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) cards now.
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do)?
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) an apple.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (repair)?
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) a car.
9. These boys \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball on the playground.
10. My grandma \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) in the kitchen.

# 第十三章 一般将来时

一般将来时表示将来某一时刻即将发生的动作或存在的状态,也表示将来某段时间内经常发生动作或状态。

## 一、一般将来时的三种句型结构

**A.** 主语+will/shall(只用于主语为第一人称时)+动词原形...

I will leave for Beijing tomorrow. 明天我将去北京。

**B.** 主语+be (am/is/are) going to+动词原形 ...

We're going to meet outside the park gate. 我们将在公园门外集合。

She is going to play computer games next Sunday. 下星期天她打算玩电脑游戏。

It's going to snow. 要下雪了。

**C.** 主语+be (am/is/are)+v.-ing (动词仅限于短暂性动词)

I'm coming. 我来了。

The old man is dying. 这位老人奄奄一息了。

**A.** 主语+will/shall(只用于主语为第一人称时)+not+动词原形 ...

I will not (=won't) leave for Beijing tomorrow. 明天我不去北京。

**B.** 主语+be (am/is/are)+not+going to+动词原形 ...

We're not going to meet outside the park gate. 我们不在公园门外集合。

She is not going to play computer games next Sunday. 下星期天她不打算玩电脑游戏。

**C.** 主语+be (am/is/are)+not+v.-ing (动词仅限于短暂性动词)

I'm not coming. 我不来了。

The old man isn't dying. 这位老人还不会死。

**A.** Will/Shall(只用于主语为第一人称时)+主语+动词原形 ...?

回答方式: Yes (No), 主语+will/shall (not).

— Will you leave for Beijing tomorrow? 明天你去北京吗?

— Yes, I will. / No, I won't. 是的。/ 不,不去。

**B.** Be (Am/Is/Are)+主语+going to+动词原形 ...?

回答方式: Yes(No), 主语+be (not).

— Are you going to meet outside the park gate? 你们将在公园门外集合吗?

— Yes, we are. / No, we are not. 是的。/ 不,不在。

— Is she going to play computer games next Sunday? 下星期天她打算玩电脑游戏吗?

— Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. 是的。/ 不,不打算玩。

— Is it going to snow? 要下雪了吗?

— Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. 是的。/ 不,不下雪。

**C.** Be (Am/Is/Are)+主语+v.-ing (动词仅限于短暂性动词) ...?

回答方式: Yes(No), 主语+be (not).

- Are you coming? 你来吗?
- Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. 是的。/ 不, 不来。
- Is the old man dying? 这位老人要死了吗?
- Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. 是的。/ 不。

## 二、一般将来时的用法

### 1. 表示将来某一时刻即将发生的动作或状态

这种用法常跟一些明确表示将来的时间状语连用。如: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next 引导的短语 (next year / month / year), in two days / weeks / months, in the (near) future, soon, from now on, before long, this afternoon / evening, this year, some day 等。

I'll go to New York by air tomorrow. 明天我将坐飞机去纽约。

My father will be back in two days. 我父亲两天后回来。

Will you come to my home for dinner? 你会来我家吃晚饭吗?

**【例题】**用所给动词的适当形式填空:

1. She is not busy this week, but \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very busy next week.
2. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a wonderful gift on my next birthday.

**【解析】**第一题填 will be, 表示将来要发生的动作; 第二题填 will give, “下一个生日”为将来时间, 因此用将来时。

### 2. 表示将来经常发生的动作

I'll often write to you after graduation. 毕业后我将经常写信给你。

Will you often come to see me? 你会常来看我吗?

**【例题】**用所给动词的适当形式填空:

1. Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you very often after you move to another city.
2. She says that she often \_\_\_\_\_ (read) novels in the evening.

**【解析】**第一题填 will call, 表示将来经常发生的动作; 第二题填 reads, 表示经常性发生的动作, 用一般现在时。

### 3. 表示将来的必然趋势或某事物所具有的固有特性

Fish will die without water. 没有水, 鱼就会死。

Water will turn into steam when heated to 100°C. 水加热到 100 摄氏度会变成蒸汽。

**【例题】**用所给动词的适当形式填空:

1. Snow \_\_\_\_\_ (melt) under the sun.
2. People \_\_\_\_\_ (die) without air.

**【解析】**第一题填 will melt, 表示将来的必然趋势或某物质的固有特性; 第二题填 will die, 表示将来的必然趋势。

## 专项练习

### I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) back in four days.
2. Look at the clouds. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
3. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (come) soon.
4. If Lucy is free tomorrow, she \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a card for her teacher.
5. We won't leave until he \_\_\_\_\_ (come).
6. I don't know when my father \_\_\_\_\_ (return), but when he \_\_\_\_\_ (return) I \_\_\_\_\_ (let) you know.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to you as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back.
8. Hurry up! Or you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for school.
9. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (not fly) to Beijing the day after tomorrow.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a lecture next week.

### II. 单项选择

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a sports meeting next week.  
A. will be going to                              B. will going to be  
C. is going to be                                D. will go to be
2. That man \_\_\_\_\_ here next year.  
A. isn't working                                B. doesn't work  
C. isn't going to working                    D. won't work
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ very busy this week, but he \_\_\_\_\_ free next week.  
A. will be; is                                    B. is; is  
C. will be; will be                            D. is; will be
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ a football match in the sport center tomorrow evening.  
A. was                                            B. is going to have  
C. will have                                    D. is going to be
5. —\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ free tomorrow?  
—No. I \_\_\_\_\_ free next week.  
A. Are; /; will                                B. Will; be; will  
C. Will; be; am                                D. Will; be; will be
6. My boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ me a nice present next year.  
A. will gives                                    B. will give                                    C. gives                                        D. give
7. —Shall I prepare a cup of cold water for you?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, you won't                                B. No, you aren't  
C. No, please don't                            D. No, please
8. —Where is the morning report?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ it for you at once.

- A. get                    B. am getting                    C. to get                    D. will get
9. \_\_\_\_\_ a cartoon show next Sunday?  
A. There will be                    B. Will there be  
C. There can be                    D. Are there
10. If the foreigners come, we \_\_\_\_\_ a tour.  
A. arrange                    B. will arrange  
C. arranged                    D. would arrange
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ his mother a beautiful bag on her next birthday.  
A. gives                    B. gave  
C. will giving                    D. is going to give
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ us as soon as he gets there.  
A. calls                    B. has called                    C. will call                    D. called
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ in three days.  
A. will come back                    B. came back  
C. coming back                    D. is going to coming back
14. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we'll go mountain-climbing.  
A. isn't snow                    B. won't snow  
C. doesn't snow                    D. doesn't fine
15. —Will his parents go to see the Great Wall tomorrow?  
—No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they willn't                    B. they won't  
C. they aren't                    D. they don't
16. Who \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ swimming with tomorrow afternoon?  
A. will; go                    B. do; go                    C. will; going                    D. shall; go
17. We \_\_\_\_\_ the work ahead of the time.  
A. finish                    B. will finish  
C. going to finish                    D. will finishing
18. Tomorrow he \_\_\_\_\_ a kite in the open air first, and then \_\_\_\_\_ boating in the park.  
A. will fly; will go                    B. will fly; goes  
C. is going to fly; will goes                    D. flies; will go
19. Tomorrow they \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball match.  
A. will watching                    B. watches  
C. is watching                    D. are going to watch
20. There \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday party this Friday.  
A. shall be                    B. will be  
C. shall going to be                    D. will going to be

# 第十四章 一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去某时发生的动作和状态,包括过去习惯性的动作。

## 一、一般过去时的句型结构

**肯定句:** 主语+be 动词过去式 (was/were) ...

主语+一般动词过去式(无人称和数的变化) ...

Miss Gao was here just now. 高老师刚才在这儿。

My parents were very tired last night. 我父母昨晚很疲劳。

He went to the park last Sunday. 他上星期天去了公园。

We went to the park last Sunday. 我们上星期天去了公园。

**否定句:** 主语+was/were+not ...

主语+did not+一般动词原形 ...

Miss Gao wasn't here just now. 高老师刚才不在这儿。

My parents weren't very tired last night. 我父母昨晚不是很疲劳。

He didn't go to the park last Sunday. 他上星期天没去公园。

We didn't go to the park last Sunday. 我们上星期天没去公园。

**疑问句:** Was/Were+主语 ...?

Did+主语+一般动词原形 ...?

**回答方式:** (肯) Yes, 主语+was/were.

(否) No, 主语+was/were not.

(肯) Yes, 主语+did.

(否) No, 主语+did not.

— Was Miss Gao here just now? 高老师刚才在这儿吗?

— Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't. 是的。/ 不,不在。

— Were your parents very tired last night? 你父母昨晚很疲劳吗?

— Yes, they were. / No, they weren't. 是的。/ 不,不是。

— Did he go to the park last Sunday? 他上星期天去了公园吗?

— Yes, he did. / No, he didn't. 是的。/ 不,没有。

— Did you go to the park last Sunday? 你们上星期天去了公园吗?

— Yes, we did. / No, we didn't. 是的。/ 不,没有。

## 二、一般过去时的用法

### 1. 表示过去某时间发生的动作或存在的状态

常跟一些明确表示过去的时间状语连用。如: yesterday, last 引导的短语 (last week, last year, etc.), ago 短语 (a moment ago, two months ago, etc.), just now, in 1990, once upon a time, before liberation, when I was a child/when I was 6 years old, etc. 如:

The students went to the park yesterday. 学生们昨天去了公园。

I met my uncle just now. 刚才我遇见了我的叔叔。

Did you see Tom a moment ago? 刚才你见到汤姆了吗?