

# 动词的时态

1.	时态	形式
	一般现在时	do/does , am/is/are
	一般过去时	did, was/were
	一般将来时	will / shall(第一人称) do (动词原形)
	过去将来时	would do (动词原形)
	现在进行时	am/is/are doing
	过去进行时	was/were doing
	将来进行时	will be doing
	现在完成时	have / has done
	过去完成时	had done
	将来完成时	will have done

2. Do代表所有动词的原形
3. **does**代表所有动词的第三人称单数(he plays)
4. **did**代表所有动词的过去式(play—played, see--saw不规则变化—背诵66页)
5. 进行=be+doing(缺一不可)
6. **done**代表所有动词的过去分词(play—played—played, see—saw-seen)

## 一般现在时

1. 定义：**表示通常性、规律性、习惯性、真理性的状态或者动作有规律发生的事件的一种时间状态**
2. 形式：do/does, am/is/are

## 考点一

1. 一般现在时常见的时间标志词：**always总是, usually通常, often通常, sometimes 有时, every day每天, every week每周, on Mondays每周一, once 一次/twice两次 a week (day, year, month...)一周一次等**
2. 答题步骤：
  - 找标志词
  - 定考点
  - 出答案
3. 单三：看主语（主语是**第三人称+单数**：谓语动词+s）
  - **不是 I we you**
4. 例子

- 1.They (learns/learned/learning/learn) English every day.--learn
- 2.He (play/played/plays) basketball once a week.--plays

5. Tom often 一般现在时\_B\_into the traps陷阱set 设置by Jerry.  
A.get B.gets C.got D.getting.  
词汇: get into陷入--get into troubles陷入麻烦

## 考点二

1. 真理永一现
2. The **sun** 太阳 the **earth**地球 the **moon**月亮
3. 某人说某国话
4. 节日的时间
5. (火车train 列车train 飞机airplane)时刻表

6. e.g.The earth (go/goes/went)around the sun.--goes  
My train(火车)\_\_\_in New York at eight o'clock tonight.--A  
A.arrives  
B.will arriving  
C.is going arrive  
D.arrived  
2.He said the sun\_\_\_in the east and\_\_\_ in the west.--B  
A.rose;set  
B.rises;sets  
C.rises;set  
D.rise:sets

7. and 前后一致

## 考点三

1. 主将从现--(主句用一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时表将来)
  - 表示时间的引导词: **when当...时, as soon as 一...就, until直到 after之后.before之前, once 一旦**, the moment 一...就, the minute一...就, the day在那天 等
  - 表示条件的引导词: **if如果, unless(=if not)如果不** as long as只要, provided假设, 等
2. 区分主从句:
  - 有引导词是从句
  - 没有引导词的是主句
  - 引导词>时间词
3. 1.I will tell him the good news when从句一从现he(gets/will get/got/get)here.主将从现.--gets  
主从句翻译: 先从句后主句  
变式: I will tell him the good news when从句一从现he(gets/will get/got/get)here tomorrow.主将从现--gets  
2.If主将从现he accepts the job从句, he主句一主将(gets/will get/got/get) more money soon--we'll get  
3.When the couple \_\_\_ here tomorrow, they\_\_\_to the park.--D  
A.will come;will go  
B.come;go.  
C.will come;go  
D.come;will go.  
4.If we \_\_\_to protect the environment, we will regret it sooner or later.

A.hadn't acted  
 B.haven't acted  
 C.don't act--C  
 D.won't act.==will not act  
 5.The new secretary will report to the manager as soon as she\_\_--B  
 A.will arrive  
 B.arrives  
 C.is arriving  
 D.is going to arrive

## 考点四

1. **the+比较级.....** 从句, **the+比较级.....** 主句 (**越...就越....**)句型中 (**主句一主将**)

2. **时态 (主将从现) 抛砖引玉一前从后主**

3. 比较级

- 形容词和副词才有比较级和最高级
- **比较级+than(看到than就加比较级)**
- 变化规则
  1. 普通单词: 比较级+er 最高级+est
  2. 以e结尾: 比较级+r 最高级+st
  3. 以“**辅-元-辅**”结尾: **双写尾字母+er / +est** (hot-hotter-hottest , thin-thinner--thinnest)  
 元音字母: **a e i o u**
  4. 以“**辅+y**”结尾: **把y变 i +er / est** (busy--busier--busiest)  
 注意: 最后一个字母为需查看前一个字母是否为辅音
  5. 以“**er / ow**”结尾: **直接+er +est** (slow-slower-slowest  
clever-cleverer--cleverest)  
 注意: 第五条是第三条的特殊形式
  6. **多音节词**: 比较级 在原词前+more, 最高级 在原词前+most  
 (元音字母大于等于三-多音节词)  
**terrible ---more terrible---most terrible.**  
**beautiful---more beautiful---most beautiful.**  
**strong---stronger---strongest.**

7. 特殊需要背诵

原型	比较级	最高级
Good adj /well adv(副词)好:	Better	Best
Bad adj /badly adv(副词)坏	Worse	Worst
Many可数/much不可数 多	More	Most
Little 不可数 少的	Less	Least
Far 远	Farther/further.	Farthest/furthest.
Old 老的	Older/elder	Oldest/eldest.

8. **最高级**: 1.时态: **现在完成时** 2.引导词: **that**

4. 马上练习]2020年43题  
Scientists have done a lot of study to show that praise is far (effective)\_\_\_than criticism in improving students'behaviour.  
--more effective
5. The harder you study the better results you (get/gets/will get/got) --will get  
1.The more you know him, the more you\_\_\_ him.--c  
A.like  
B.likes  
C.will like  
D.liked.  
2.The more progress you make, the\_\_\_(happy)you will be.--happier  
3.There is a well-known proverb:The more haste, the (little)\_\_\_speed.  
--less

## 一般过去式

1. 定义：表示在过去某个特点时间**发生且完成**的动作，**不强调对现在的影响**。

She was my girlfriend.  
她是我的女朋友现在不是了 发生且完成

2. 形式：did was / were

### 考点一

1. **一般过去时的时间词**：just now**刚才**， yesterday**昨天**， last week**上周**， in 1840， once(**曾经**)， ago **之前** 等
2. 总结：once
1. once a week**一次** ---一般现在时  
2. once **一旦** (引导词) ---主将从现  
3. once **曾经** ---一般过去时

3. Yesterday he \_\_\_ off to buy himself a brand-new car.--D  
A.go  
B.goes  
C.going  
D.went

### 考点二

1. **短语辨析：（背诵）（重要）**

1. **used to do 过去常常，曾经**（现在不做了）  
2. **be / get / become used to doing 习惯于**（主语：人）  
3. **be used to do被用来**（主语：物）

2. 1. He used to (smoking/smoke/smoked/smokes)a lot.--smoke  
2. Jerry is used to (have/has/having/had) milk every morning.--having  
3. This pen is used to (writing/write).--write  
1.I am used to\_\_\_up early. --A  
A.getting  
B.get  
C.got

D.gets  
2.The knife is used to\_\_\_grass.--B  
A.cutting  
B.cut  
C.cuts  
D.be cut  
3.He used to\_\_\_a walk after dinner.--C  
A.taking  
B.takes  
C.take  
D.took

## 一般将来时

1. 定义：一般**将来**时表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态，或将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态。
2. 形式：will do
3. 否定：will not do (won' t do)

### 考点一

#### 1. (四星考点)主将从现

- o 时间类：when, as soon as, until, after
- o 条件类：if, unless=if not

1. we\_\_\_\_\_(begin)our class as soon as the teacher\_\_\_\_\_ (come).  
--will begin -- comes
2. USA will overcome the difficulty of COVID-2019(新冠病毒) if the government \_\_\_\_ (work)hard with the citizens together.  
--works

### 考点二

1. 一般将来时的标志词：**next**下一个, **next week**下周..., **tomorrow**, tomorrow morning , **soon**不久之后, **some day=one day**(未来的某一天), **in the future**在未来, **in+时间段** (在...之后 **in three years**三年后) , **this year**今年 (week这周, evening今天晚上)

in 1990---一般过去加的是时间不是时间段

2. My mother\_\_\_\_(give)me a nice present on my next birthday.--will give

### 考点三

1. 考点三：祈使句（表将来），and(和)/ or 否则(otherwise) 前后一致+will do...
2. 祈使句定义：以**动词原形/don't**开头————祈使句表将来
3. 否定形式：**Don't**
4. 例句 Open the door. Sit down.
5. **and(和)/ or 前后一致**

6. 1.Get up early, or you (miss/is missing /missed/will miss)the first bus this morning.--will miss  
1.Say hello to Tom when you\_\_\_\_(see)him.--see  
2.Open the door and you\_\_\_\_(see)him.--will see  
(2019年44题)Tell him not to make any response if he\_\_\_\_(receive) false information.--receives

## 考点四

### 1. 表示一般将来时

- will do 无计划
- **be going to do 有计划, 暗示**(Look at the dark cloud乌云-暗示, it is going to rain) (只能用于能计划的, 不能计划的需要暗示)
- **be to do** 正式安排、要求
- **be about to do 不能与时间词连用** 不能与tomorrow, next week等表示明确将来时的时间状语连用。

2. He \_\_\_\_ part in a party tomorrow.--A更好
- A.is going to take  
B.is about to take  
C.is to take  
D.takes

### 3. 答题步骤: 找标志词-定考点-看选项出答案

## 考点五

- 某些表示短暂性动作的动词如arrive, come, go, leave, start等, 用现在进行时形式表示将来。
- 扩展
  - 延续性动词: like, have
  - 非延续性动词 (短暂性动词, **瞬间动词**): **arrive到达, come来, go去, leave离开, reach到达**

**注意: 短暂性动词: 现在进行时 (表将来)** I am coming. 我马上来了

### • 瞬间动词的进行表将来

- I am coming. 我马上来了  
I am leaving for Beijing tomorrow. 我明天将要去北京  
I am leaving Beijing tomorrow. 我明天将要离开北京  
leave+地点 离开某地  
leave for+地点 动身去某地

## 过去将来时

1. 定义: 表示**过去**某时看来**将要**发生的动作或存在的状态。
2. 形式: would do
3. 过去将来时=**将来时间词+过去词**

1. She said that her mother\_\_\_\_(come)to see her the next day.--would come  
said-say过去式
2. Her mother\_\_\_\_(come)to see her next day.--will come  
She hoped that they\_\_\_\_again someday=some day=one day.--D
- A.meet  
B.will meet  
C.met  
D.would meet
- p74.16 The teacher told(tell 过去) us that we\_\_\_\_to London the next month.--D
- A.travel  
B.had traveled  
C.are traveling  
D.would travel

## 现在进行时

1. 定义：正在，现阶段的动作
2. 形式：am / is / are doing
3. 否定形式：am/is/are+not+doing

### 考点一

1. 现在进行时常见标志词：时刻点（进行），now现在，right now 现在，at the moment在此刻，listen! 听，look!看，at this time在此刻，these days最近这些天，at present现在，for the time being现在，for the present现在，just now刚刚--一般过去时
2. 时刻点（所有的时刻点表进行）
  - 时刻点（进行）+过去词=过去进行时
  - 时刻点（进行）+将来词=将来进行时
  - 时刻点（进行）+现在词/无时间词=现在进行时
3. I (wait/waits/am waiting)for you at the school gate now.--am waiting  
It is six o'clock in the morning.Many（许多） old people(人们)\_\_\_\_in the park.  
A.are dancing--A  
B.dance  
C.is dancing  
D.dances

## 过去进行时

1. 定义：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。
2. 形式：was / were doing

### 考点一

1. 标志词：at this time (yesterday) 昨天的这个时刻，at that time在那时，at 6 p.m. yesterday，from nine to ten last evening昨晚从九点到十点 the whole morning(整个上午)，all day yesterday(昨天一整天)，等。

2. 1. Tom(sleeps/slept/will sleep/was sleeping) this time yesterday? --was sleeping  
2. I (am learning/was learning/learned/learns) at nine last night. --was learning

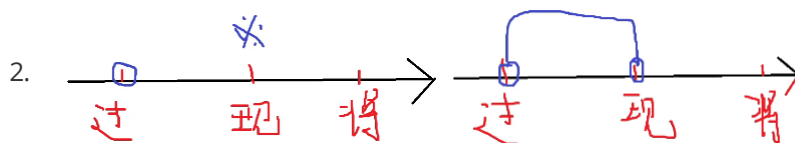
## 将来进行时

1. 定义：表示将来某个时刻或时间段正在进行的动作。
2. 形式：will be doing
3. 将来进行时=时刻点（进行）+将来词
4. I (do) my homework this time tomorrow. --will be doing

5. He \_\_\_ basketball at 5 p.m. tomorrow. --D  
A. is playing  
B. will play  
C. plays  
D. will be playing

## 现在完成时

1. 定义：现在完成时表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果或表示过去的动作或状态持续到现在。



3. 1. 我刚刚吃了个汉堡。一般过去时  
2. A: 我们去吃个饭吧 B: 我刚刚吃了个汉堡。---现在完成时
4. 形式：have / has done
5. 助动词：I. do (don't doesn't) 2. 完成时中的 have has had
6. 1. I have a book. have 不是助动词，不是现在完成时一般现在时 (I don't have a book)  
2. I have finished reading this book. have 是现在完成时中的助动词 (I have not finished reading the book.)

## 考点一

1. 常见的时间词：for+时间段, so far直到现在, in/over the last/past+时间段（在过去的多长时间），since自从+时间点, over/during/through/throughout+时间段, 次数(once, twice, 数字+times), up to now直到现在, lately最近, just刚才, recently最近, already已经, yet然而, ever曾经, till now直到现在
2. 总结：次数 once twice 数字+times
  - o once a week/a day /a year 一周一次 一般现在时
  - o once 一次（我去过北京一次） 现在完成时
  - o once 一旦(引导词+从句) 主将从现
  - o once 曾经 一般过去时
3. 补充：遇到具体单独次数时---只能判断存在完成时



4. 注意: in the past 一般过去时  
in the past+时间段---现在完成时  
1.In the past this district was poor.  
2.In the past few years I have learned 3000 words.  
3.Tom(finished/finishes/has finished the homework up to now.--has finished

5. 1.They\_\_in Beijing for five years--A  
A.have lived  
B.lived  
C.live  
D.lives  
2.Our country\_\_the sixth population census(人口普查)already--B  
A.finished  
B.has finished  
C.will finish  
D.finishes  
Great changes\_\_in people's life over the past few years.--D  
A.take place  
B.are taking place  
C.took place  
D.have taken place

## 考点二

1. 主句 (现在完成时) + **since** 引导词 + 从句 (一般过去时)

2. 看见since现在完成

3. we\_have been\_(be)friends since we\_met \_(meet)at first time.  
Jim\_\_in Beijing since he\_\_his college.--C  
A.worked;has finished  
B.has worked;has finished  
C.has worked;finished  
D.worked;finished  
We came to England in 1995 and\_\_here ever since.--C  
A.had lived  
B.have been lived  
C.have lived  
D.lived

## 考点三

1. 考点三: 固定句式 **It is / It has been**+一段时间+**since从句 (一般过去时)** ....  
自从...以来, 已经多长时间了。

2. 主句现在完成, **since从句一般过去**

It (has been/is/was/have been)ten years since we (move/moved/have moved)to  
this beautiful counlry--has been/is moved

## 考点四

1. It/This **is** the **first/second**(序数词) time+that(**现在完成时**) 第几次做某事  
It/This **was** the **first/second**(序数词) time+that(**过去完成时**) 第几次做某事
2. 基数词one two three 序数词first second third

3. 例: This is my first time that I (visited/have visited/visit/had visited)China --have visited  
This was my first time that I (visited/have visited/visit/had visited)China --had visited  
1.It is the first time that she\_\_in public.--A  
A.has sung  
B.had sung  
C.have sung  
D.sang  
2.Is this the second time that you\_\_to school?--A  
A.have been  
B.am  
C.was  
D.had been

## 考点五

1. It is+**最高级**+that+**现在完成时**
2. 例: This is the best(worst, most interesting)film that I have seen.--worst  
It is the most instructive lecture that I\_\_since I came to this school.--D  
A.attended  
B.had attended  
C.am attending  
D.have attended

## 考点六

1. 常见的**瞬间动词**完成时(瞬间动词不能用在完成时中需要替换成形容词)
  1. die 死 瞬间动词== be dead(.adj) He **has been dead for ten years.**
  2. start/begin 开始 瞬间动词 == be on (adj) The film **has been on** for 20minutes.
  3. leave离开瞬间动词== be away from I **have been away** from hometown for ten years.
  4. open 打开 瞬间动词==be open The store **has been open** for 2 hours.
  5. join参加瞬间动词==be in He **has been in** army for 2 years.
  6. buy买瞬间动词===have有 I **have had** the book for 1 week.
  7. borrow借进/lend借出 瞬间动词===keep保存 I **have kept** the book for 1 week.

**总结: 遇到时间段-不选瞬间动词 (左侧) -应该选延续性(be+adj右侧)**
2. 瞬间动词: **come来, go去, leave离开, arrive到达, reach到达**
3. 练一练

判断

- He has left his hometown for ten years. 错
- He has been away from his hometown for ten years. 对
- The movie has begun for ten minutes. 错
- The movie has been on for ten minutes. 对

Tom's grandmother\_\_since he was four years old --C

A.died

B.has died

C.has been dead

D.have been dead

## 过去完成时

- 定义：它表示动作发生的时间是“过去的过去”。句中有明显的过去参照，这种时态从来不孤立使用。
- 过去完成时 = 句子本身过去词 + 过去的过去。



- 句子本身有过去才能选过去完成---当要用过去完成必须有一般过去

- 1. 他把书包落在学校了。一般过去时
- 2. 他刚刚说他把书包落在学校了。--过去完成时  
落书包（过去的过去-过去完成时）---说（过去）

1.He lost(lose)his key.一般过去时

2.He realized意识到 hat he\_had lost\_(lose)his key.--过去完成时  
lose丢（过去的过去）--realized(过去)

- 形式：had done

## 考点一

1. 考点一：在told, said, knew, heard, thought(过去式)等动词后的宾语从句中
2. Before+过去词----Before I arrived--过去完成时

3. 1.She said that she \_\_ (be) to Paris. --had been  
2.He told me that he\_\_his wallet in the restaurant.--D  
A.left  
B.lcaves  
C.has left  
D.had left

## 考点二

1. when(时间类+条件类的引导词)

2. 总结when考点:

一, 主将从现

二, 时态一致 (如果when**从句**是一般**过去**时, **主句**可以是**过去的任意时态** (一般过去, 过去将来, 过去进行, 过去完成))

1. when+did, 主句+**过去进行时** (翻译“正在”, 两个动作同时发生)

2. when+did, 主句+**过去完成时** (翻译“已经”, 两个动作有先后顺序-过去完成时在先, 一般过去时在后)

3. when+did, 主句+**过去将来时** (找表示将来的时间词)

4. when+did, 主句+**一般过去时** (不符合前3条)

3. When the police arrived, the thieves\_\_(run)away. --had run / were run  
Unluckily, when we arrived here, they\_\_ --D

A.have left

B.will leave

C.were leaving

D.had left

-----leave(过去的过去)---arrived(过去)---

p74 35题

The robber had escaped and was nowhere to be found when the police\_\_ --B

A.arrive --当要用过去完成必须有一般过去

B.arrived

C.have arrived

D.had arrived

p73 9题

When she was in the city, she often\_\_to this park --C

A.had gone

B.has gone

C.went

D.goes

p74 17题

She\_\_someone when I came across her, so I nodded to her and went away.--C

A.phoned

B.had phoned

C.was phoning

D.has phoned

p75 37题

When I met Mary, she said that she\_\_for an interview the following day.--A

A.would go

B.has gone

C.went

D.had gone

-- following day=next day将来

p73 3题

When he\_\_the door, he found his keys were missing(不见了) --D

A.was opening

B.opened

C.had opened

D.was to open



cheering.

A.started

B.have started

C.start

D.are to start

词汇: cheer v欢呼 cheerful adj cheer up振奋人心鼓励

## 考点五

- 序数词+time-完成

It is the first/second time that+现在完成时 **have/has done**

It was the first/second time that+过去完成时had done

- 辨析题:

1.It was the second time that she (had seen/have seen/has seen/saw)her grandfather.

2.It is the second time that she (had seen/have seen/has seen/saw)her grandfather.

- 练一练

1.It is the first time that I\_\_such a complicated problem.--A

A.has met

B.meet

C.have met

D.had met

2.It was the first time that I\_\_such a complicated problem.--D

A.met

B.meet

C.have met

D.had met

词汇: complicated adj复杂的=complex

## 将来完成时

- 定义: 表示在**将来**某一时间以前**已经**完成的动作。(注意抓住时间的截止点)
- 形式: **will have done**

## 考点一

- 考点: **by/till/until+时间==完成 (超级重要)**

1. **by(完成)+now=现在完成时**

2. **by(完成)+过去时间词=过去完成时**

3. **by(完成)+将来时间词=将来完成时**

4. **by(完成)+一般现在时的句子(表将来)=将来完成时**

- 例题

By next Tuesday, I\_\_(get)ready for the exams. --will have got

- 真题

- 1.(2021 2)By the time you get to the office.I\_\_all the documents(文件) for the meeting.--D  
A.prepared  
B.was prepared  
C.was prepared  
D.will have prepared
- 2.(2020年4题)The workers\_\_the subway by next year. --A  
A.will have built  
B.are going to build  
C.will build  
D.are building
- 3.(2018年3题)By the time the course ends, \_\_a lot about the British way of life.--A  
A.we'll have learned  
B.we'll learn  
C.we are learning  
D.we have learned
- 4.(2016 44)By the end of next October.the factory\_\_(produce)about 10, 000 cellphones  
-- will have produced
- 5.(2015年3题)By the end of this year, they\_\_a new program in Europe.--D  
A.had started  
B.start  
C.are starting  
D.will have started

## 被动语态

- 定义：主语和谓语动词之间是被动的关系。
- 形式：be+done(缺一不可)
- **by的考点 by+人=被动 by+时间=完成**

- 主动：I主语cat谓语an apple宾语  
被动：An apple is eaten by me  
主动：Students主语planted谓语trees宾语yesterday.  
被动：Trees were planted by students yesterday

- by
  - **by+时间=完成**
  - **by+人物=被动**

### 一般现在时被动

- 形式：**am/is/are done**
- Visitors(游客)\_\_not to touch the exhibits.--B  
A.request  
B.is requested  
C.are requested  
D.will request

### 一般过去时的被动

- 形式：**Was/were done**

- 1. I \_\_\_ a nice gift by my mother yesterday 一般过去时 B  
A. am given  
B. was given  
C. gave  
D. will be given
- 2. (2021 1) Last month four engineers (工程师) \_\_\_ to help solve the technical problems. --C  
A. have sent  
B. sent  
C. were sent  
D. had sent

#### 一般将来时的被动

- 形式: **will be done**
- 例:

The meeting \_\_\_ (put) off if it rains tomorrow. --D  
A. will put  
B. puts  
C. is put  
D. will be put

#### 过去将来时的被动

- 形式: **would be done**
- 例:

He said the news \_\_\_ (send) to the soldier's mother the next day. --C  
A. sent  
B. would send  
C. would be sent  
D. will be sent

#### 快速推导出被动

- 现在进行时+被动  
= am/is/are **doing+be** done
- 加号前的单词不要只保留形式给后面的单词其他单词照抄
- = am/is/are being done
- 过去进行时+被动  
= was/were **doing+be** done  
= was/were being done

#### 现在进行时的被动

- 形式: **am/is/are being done**
- A new cinema \_\_\_ (build) here now. --B  
A. is building  
B. is being built  
C. was building  
D. was being built



## 过去进行时的被动

- 形式: was/were being done
- The meeting\_\_(hold)at 9 pm yesterday.--D  
A.is holding  
B.is being held  
C.was holding  
D.was being held

## 将来进行时的被动

- 形式: will be being done
- ...  
The meeting\_\_at 9 pm tomorrow.--B  
A.will be holding  
B.will be being held  
C.will hold  
D.will be held

## 现在完成时的被动

- 形式: have / has been done
- All the tasks\_\_(finish)so far.--C  
A.are finished  
B.will be finished  
C.have been finished  
D.have finished

## 过去完成时的被动

- 形式: had been done
- By完成the end of last year, another new gym\_\_(build)in Beijing.--B  
A.has been built  
B.had been built  
C.had built  
D.built

## 将来完成时的被动

- 形式: will have been done
- The bridge\_\_(build)by the time of next year.--D  
A.has been built  
B.had been built  
C.will have built  
D.will have been built

## 考点

1. 没有被动的词: happen=occur=take place发生, belong to属于, appear出现(disappear消失),  
come true(梦想)实现, break out(疾病战争)爆发, take off起飞

- The dictionary on the desk (belong to /belongs to/is belonged to)me.-- belongs to

2. 主动表被动: 某些表示主语品质或特性的动词, read读, write写, draw拉, sell卖, wear穿等, 常与well好, easily容易, smoothly顺滑流畅 连用, 用主动形式表示被动含义翻译“得, 起来”---无被动

- 1.The new pen (is written/ writes/ write)smoothly--writes  
2.This kinds of shirts (sells /sell /are sold/ is sold)well.--sell

3. 主动表被动 (无被动): 感官动词(feel摸起来, look看起来, seem看起来, taste尝起来, smell闻起来, sound听起来)

- 1.This sweater (feel/is felt/ feels)much softer than that one.--feels  
2.The cake (is tasted/tastes/taste)better than that one.--tastes

- 总结: “起来/得” ----无被动 无进行----一般现在时

- I want to buy the coat made of that kind of cloth because\_\_ I the cloth\_\_very well  
A.have told;wore  
B.have been told;wears--B  
C.have been told;is worn  
D.have told;wears

## 虚拟语气

1. 虚拟语气 (发生的可能性几乎为0) ----真实语气 (有极大可能性发生)

if, 主将从现 (真实语气) 虚拟语气 (虚拟都是过去)

真实: If it doesn't rain tomorrow, I will go shopping  
虚拟: If I were you, I would go shopping.

总结: 判断是否存在虚拟: 1与已知事实相反 2将来不太可能

2. 虚拟表格

	if从句	主句
过去	had done	would/could/might/should have done
现在	did(were)	would/could/might/should do
将来	1.did(were) 2.should do 3.were to do	would/could/might/should do

3. 做题方法:

1. 判断是不是虚拟
2. 判断好主从句

### 3. 判断对什么时候的虚拟

If I had had lunch, I wouldn't have asked for something to eat  
If I had lunch, I wouldn't ask for something to eat.

## 考点一

### 1. 对过去进行虚拟 (重点)

1.If I (had helped/helped)him, he would have passed the final exam.

### 2. 对现在进行虚拟

2.If I were you, I (would be/were/had been)quiet.

### 3. 对将来进行虚拟

If he were to arrive here, I (would tell/will tell/tell/toled)him the fact at once.

### • 练习判断时态 (对什么时候的虚拟)

1.If I had had lunch, I wouldn't have asked for something to eat.  
2.If I had lunch, I wouldn't ask for something to eat.  
3.Jerry would have been encouraged if Tom had been defeated.

### • 练一练

Jerry would have been encouraged if Tom had been defeated.  
1.What should we do if it\_\_tomorrow?--A  
A.should snow  
B.would snow  
C.snow  
D.will snow.  
2.(2021年3题)If we\_\_more time, we could have visited more places.--B  
A.have  
B.had had  
C.have had  
D.could have  
3.(2020年46题)If I(be)\_\_you.I would not ask such a silly question.--were  
4.(2017年78题)If you\_\_that night, you might have been too late to get your ticket.  
A.didn't hurry --B  
B.hadn't hurried  
C.wouldn't have hurried  
D.hadn't to hurry

## 考点二

### 1. if主从句混合时间 (虚拟语气: 有时间词优先看时间词)

### 2. 例:

If I had worked hard at school, I would have been a top student.  
If I had worked hard at school, I would be a top student now.

### 3. 练一练

1. If you had followed the teacher's advice, you\_\_the team leader now.--  
C  
A. are  
B. were  
C. would be  
D. would have been  
变式: If you had followed the teacher's advice, you\_\_the team leader.--D  
A. are  
B. were  
C. would be  
D. would have been  
2. (2008年第47题) If you\_\_(not watch) that late movie last night, you would not be so sleepy now.--had not watched  
[马上练习] 教材P102第4题  
If you had seen a doctor yesterday, you\_\_what kind of disease you have got now.--B  
A. will know  
B. might know  
C. had known  
D. would have known

## 考点三

### 1. if虚拟条件句中的“倒装” (难点)

- 1. 否定词放句首--主倒从不倒
- 2. 虚拟语气: 省略if(从句倒装) had, should, were提到主语之前

判断 如果be动词助动词情态动词提前没有问号就是省略if虚拟

### 2. 练习

原句: If he were my father, he would get me out of the crazy prison.  
省略if: were he my father, he would get me out of the crazy prison.  
注意: 否定时, not放在原位, 不要提前。  
例如:  
原句: if he hadn't had supper, he would be hungry now.  
正确: Had he not had supper, he would be hungry now.  
错误: Hadn't I had supper, he would be hungry now.

### 3. 做题方法: 还原if

Had you followed the teacher's advice, you\_\_the team leader.--D

A.were

B.would be

C.would have been

[考点链接] 教材P95

\_\_\_your letter, I would have written back two days ago.--C E

A.If I received

B.Should I receive

C.Had I received

D.If I have received

E.If I had received

F.If had I received

## 考点四

1. 含蓄虚拟：常见的标志性词语有：**with(如果有=if)**, **without(如果没有)**, **but/but for(要不是--如果没有)**, **or/otherwise(否则--如果不那样)**, **in case of(万一，如果那样的话)**

考点：**If的主句**（等同于If—整个从句）

2. 例

But for your kind-hearted help, we (couldn't have achieved/had not achieved)our success.

--couldn't have achieved

3. 马上练习

Without Chairman Mao, there\_\_no new China in 1949--C

A.had been

B.would be

C.would have been

D.was

[考点链接] 教材P101

He is working with Tom right now;otherwise he\_\_to the party.--B

A.would have come

B.would come

C.came

D.had come

## 考点五

1. wish--虚拟语气（**倒退一个时态**）

- 对**过去的虚拟**：had done（过去完成时）
- 对**现在的虚拟**：did(were)（一般过去时）
- 对**将来的虚拟**：would do（过去将来时）
- 特殊：wish直接加动词--(固定搭配：wish to do)翻译：希望做某事

2. 例

- 1.I wish it were a sunny day today(现在).
- 2.I wish she had visited her grandparents then(那个时候-过去).
- 3.He wishes he would do better next time.
- 4.He wished to do better next time.

做题思路: wish后面不是动词才能考虑虚拟语气

[马上练习]教材P102 第9题

I wish I\_\_courage like him to fight with the thief that day.--D

- A.took
- B.could take
- C.should have taken
- D.had taken

词汇: courage n 勇气--encourage v 鼓励

## 考点六

### 1. if only (倒退一个时态的虚拟) 要是...该多好啊!

- 对过去的虚拟: had done (过去完成时)
- 对现在的虚拟: did(were) (一般过去时)
- 对将来的虚拟: would do (过去将来时)

### 2. 例

- 1.If only Mary\_\_(give)me some help that day!--had given  
give--gave--given
- 2.If only Mary\_\_(give)some help by me that day! --had been given
- 3.教材P102第15题  
I had a big trouble.If only I\_\_to my parents'adv(副词)ice then(那个时候-过去).  
--B  
A.listened  
B.had listened  
C.should listen  
D.would listen

## 考点七

### 1. as if = as though好像 (倒退一个时态的虚拟)

先判断是不是虚拟 (看实现的可能性)

建议: 当遇到as if之前是人的行为举止时, 常用虚拟 如He is

### 2. 例

- 1.She looks as if she were sick.(虚拟语气---与现实事实相反)
- 2.It seems as if our team is going to win(真实语气---实现可能性较大)  
[练一练]  
Black clouds are gathering in the sky and it looks as if it\_\_.--A  
A.is going to rain  
B.was going to rain  
C.were going to rain  
D.would rain  
[马上练习]教材P102 第11题  
She looks at me in terror as if I \_\_ the evil stepmother.--B  
A.was  
B.were  
C.have been  
D.would be

## 考点八

1. **would rather / had rather / would sooner** 宁愿，宁可；要用“虚拟语气”。

- **对过去进行虚拟：had done**
- **对现在 / 将来进行虚拟：did(were)(重点)**
- **固定搭配：**would rather+动词原形
  - **would rather do**
  - **would rather not do**
  - **would rather do A than do B** 宁愿做A而不愿做B

注意：would rather 只是例子上面 三个都可以

- **总结**

1. wish if only as if=as though---倒退一个时态的虚拟
2. would rather/had rather/would sooner---倒退一个时态的虚拟 **(现在和将来合并)**

2. 例

1. We would rather that the matter had not been made public yesterday.  
2. We would rather that you were the chairman now  
区分以下两个句子：  
1. I would rather you\_\_(come)to see me off that day.--had come  
2. I would rather\_\_(die)than surrender to the enemy.--die  
come----came----come  
become---became---become  
1. I'd rather you\_\_right away(立刻--将来).--B  
A. leave  
B. left  
C. will leave  
D. to leave  
2. (2020 41) Students would rather try once again than (give)\_\_  
up the plan.--give  
3. 教材P103 第21题  
I would sooner you\_\_action to deal with this matter (for the time being)(现在).--B  
A. don't take  
B. didn't take  
C. haven't taken  
D. hadn't taken

## 考点九

1. for fear that / in case / lest以防；免得：

用作虚拟语气时，表现形式为：+ (should) do (should可以省略)

2. I made a circle around the city for fear that anyone  
(following/follows/followed/should follow)me

## 考点十

1. 请求、要求、命令、建议等, 若request要求, insist坚持要求, suggest建议 (suggestion), adv(副词)ise建议(adv(副词)isable), = , demand要求, order命令, propose请求 (proposal), ask命令, desire要求, , , require要求, 等表示“请求、要求、命令、建议等”动词后要用“虚拟语气(should)do”。

- (should) do动词原形 (should可以省略)
- 否定: should not do (should可以省略)
- 被动: should be done (should可以省略)

注意:

suggest

- 建议---虚拟---(should)do 主语: 人
- 表明---不虚拟---时态一致 主语: 物

insist

- 坚持要求 (多个人) ---虚拟---(should)do
  - 坚持认为 (一个人) ---不虚拟---时态一致
- 判断方法: 要求别人, 认为自己

人建议, 物表明

## 2. 易错题辨析

1. The teacher adv(副词)ises that Tom (make/makes)use of every minute at school.--make
2. The teacher adv(副词)ises that Tom (don't make/doesn't make/not make)use of every minute at school.--don't make
1. He suggested that we (should finish/finished/finish/finishing) the work on time.--should finish, finish
2. His pale face suggested that he (should be/is/was)ill.--was
- pale adj 苍白的 white 白色 fair adj公平的 (unfair) 白皙的
3. She insisted that she (should be/is/was)right--was
4. She insisted that we (snould finish/finished/finish/finishing) the work first.--snould finish, finish

## 3. 例题

1. (2020年2题) It is required that the students\_\_the term paper tomorrow.--B
- A. finished
- B. finish
- C. will finish
- D. may finish
2. (2019 3) It is requested that every student\_\_a paper on environmental protection.--B
- A. writes
- B. wrote
- C. writing
- D. write
3. (2017年3题) Her parents insisted that she\_\_until she finished her degree.--C
- A. stayed
- B. stays
- C. stay
- D. would stay
7. Our teacher insists that we\_\_as attentive as possible when we visit the museum.--A
- A. be



B.would be

C.shall be

D.are

8.Jane's pale face 物表明 suggested that she\_\_ill, and we 人建议 suggested that she\_\_a medical examination.--B

A.be:should have

B.was;have

C.should be:had

D.was;has

10.The law requires that some cars\_\_at least once a year.--C

A.should check

B.are checked

C.be checked

D.check

## 考点十一

1. It is (high/about) time that + should(不可省) do / **did** 是.的时候了

注意辨析:

- It is the **first time** 完成 that+现在完成时 这是某人第几次做某事
- It was the **first time**完成 that+过去完成时 这是某人第几次做某事

time:

- 有序数词(first)--完成**
- 无序数词--虚拟(should do/did)**

2. 例子

1.It is time that we\_\_(leave)the poor island.--left

2.It is high time that we\_\_(go)to school.--went

3.It is the third time that I\_\_(visit)France this year.--have visited

4.It was the third time that I\_\_(visit)France this year--have visited

3. 例题

1.(2022年5题)I think it's high time you\_\_some measures to solve the problem.-  
-B

A.take

B.took

C.takes

D.taking

2.(2018年7题)It is time we\_\_computers to the production of iron and steel.--B

A.will apply

B.applied

C.have applied

D.would have applied

## 考点十二

1. It is **important** 重要的 / **strange**奇怪的 / **necessary**必要的 / **essential**必要的 / **a pity** 可惜  
that+(should)可省略 do

2. 例子

It is very necessary that we\_\_(learn)our lessons well first.

--should learn, learn

It is very important that you\_\_with Mr.William about this matter immediately.--A

A.speak

B.be spoken

C.will speak

D.to speak

[马上练习]教材P103 第22题

It is important that the government\_\_the policy for the benefit of its people.--C

A.makes

B.made

C.make

D.to make

## 考点十三

### 1. 情态动词的虚拟语气 (情态动词+have done).

复习情态动词: will/would, .can/could, .may/might, should, must, **need, dare(敢)**, shall(将)

情态动词:

- 情态动词+do: 现在或将来
- 情态动词+have done: 过去**

○ <b>could have done</b>	<b>本能做 (却没做)</b>
couldn't have done	本不能做 (却做了)
might have done	本可以做 (却没做)
mightn't have done	本不可以做 (却做了)
should have done	本应该做 (却没做)
shouldn't have done	本不应该做 (却做了)
would have done	本将要做 (却没做)
wouldn't have done	本不将要做 (却做了)
need have done	本需要做 (却没做)
needn't have done	本不需要做 (却做了)
<b>must have done</b>	<b>一定做了某事 (对过去的推测)</b>

### 2. 例

1.You must have finished your homework.

2.You must finish your homework.

If主将从现/虚拟语气you had一般过去时--对现在/将来problems, you\_\_me.--A

A could call

B could have called C can call

D can have called

[马上练习]

You\_\_come earlier(之前).The bus left a moment ago.--B

A.would

B.should have

C.may

D.have

[考点链接][2010年第9题]

You\_\_caught by the rain just now for you are all wet.--C

A.can't be

B.must being

C.must have been

D.can't have

总结虚拟语气:

### 一、if 的表格

有时间词看时间词 倒装(省略if) 含蓄虚拟(with, without,but for--if 的主句)

### 二、倒退一个时态的虚拟

wish, if only, as if=as though-----倒退一个时态

过去 had done 现在 did were 将来 would do

would rather=had rather=would sooner -----倒退一个时态 现在将来合并

过去 had done 现在/将来 did were

I

### 三、+should do

1. for fear that/in case/lest+should do

2. (重点) 请求 要求 命令 建议+ (should) do

3. it is+adj(important, necessary)+that+ (should) do

4. time 句式

序数词+time=完成

没有序数词: it is(high/about)time that+did/should do---should 不能省

### 四、情态动词

情态动词+have done: 过去 ----本

must have done: 一定做了

## 蒙题

### 通用

1. 句子(主谓宾), doing(句子加逗号+doing)(考动词选doing)
2. 句子(主谓宾), which(句子加逗号+doing)(考引导词选which)
3. 动词类: 有介词选介词 look look for(考动词选带介词的)
4. while 直接加动词+doing (while\_studying\_(study))(注意必须while后面直接是空)
5. A\_ as/though \_BC, 句子(句子第二个单词填引导词后面有逗号句子, 直接填as/though)
6. it

- it---引导词 **that** (看到it选引导词that)
- it---**to do**(特殊: no系列use/good/point+doing) (看到it选to do 如果符合特殊就选doing)
- **it+is+adj+that+(should) do** (如果有从句that之类就选(should) do)
- it+**is+the first+time完成+that+现在完成时**
- it+**was+the first+time完成+that+过去完成时**
- it+is+**最高级+that+现在完成时**

## 单选

- 语法5道-笔记

## 阅读

1. 题干找标志词: 名词, 动词, adj--定位原文
  - **优先原词**
  - 同义词转换
2. 判断正误题 (四个选项逐一看)
3. 主旨题(main主要 title标题): **优先首段--尾段其次-中间段第一句话**
4. 词义猜测题: 翻译单词所在句 (判断好坏-情感)
5. 转折后中心原则:
  - **but / however / in fact事实上, although/though尽管, even if=even though即使**
  - **尽管你很好, 我们不合适 (表示的意思)**
6. 例子: **for example例如, such as比如, like像** ---例子后不看, 看前文
7. **it/this/that--指代前文**
8. 22年真题

## 单句翻译

1. 找主干 (主谓宾)
2. 用语法 (时态) +认识的单词 (否定词): 排除选项
3. 读汉语-找区别

26.It is our hope that this contract will represent the beginning of a long and fruitful cooperation between our two companies.

- A.我们希望能长期保持我们两家公司之间互利互惠的合作关系。
- B.我们希望基于本合同开始建立我们两家公司之间长期合作的关系。
- C.我们希望这份合同将代表我们两家公司之间长期有效合作的开始。--c
- D.我们希望能尽快签订合同, 并长期保持我们已经取得的成果。

27.I would like to pay a visit to your factory to find out about the possibility of importing the automobile parts from(从) you.--B

- A.我想去你们工厂参观, 看看你们是否有可能进口汽车零部件。--你们
- B.我想参观你们的工厂, 看看是否有可能从你们厂进口汽车零部件。--从你们
- C.要进口我们的产品, 我建议你们到我厂参观, 了解是否有这个必要。--第一个句子对不上
- D.你们到我厂参观之后, 就能够知道是否有可能进口汽车零部件了。--你们错了

28.There is no way we'll get lost in the mountains, since the tour guide has figured out the return route--B --figured out弄清楚

- A.既然导游已经弄清楚了返程的路线, 我们就绝不会在山里迷路。

- B.我们根本不会在山里迷路，因为导游已经回到原来的路线上。
- C.因为我们在山里迷失了方向，无路可走，导游只好按原路返回。--没迷路
- D.我们在山里迷了路，所以导游一直都在寻找返回的路线。--没迷路
- 29.The article, published as it was in a small magazine, remained unknown of a long time.--D
- A.该论文发表在一本小杂志上，这本小杂志好长时间不为人知。--没有 这本小杂志
- B.这篇文章曾经发表在一本小杂志上，很长时间都不为人知。--as翻译成由于
- C.该论文因这本小杂志长时间不为人知，所以无人知晓。--两个否定
- D.该论文由于发表在一本小杂志上，故长时间不为人知。

## 简答题

- 答句优先--问句其次
- 第三个单词是介词（不写）
- 尽量用原词
- 冠词不能删去

## 词型转换

### 1. 口诀：冠名 系形 形名 副动 副形 副副 副句

- 冠词后加名词：a an the
- 系(be+感官动词) 后加adj(形容词)
- adj(形容词) 修 名词
- 副 修饰 形
- 副 修饰 副
- 副句 \_\_ 副词 \_\_ , 句子

### 2. 只能加 ly:

- extreme adj极度的---**extremely** adv(副词)
- actual adj实际的---**actually** adv(副词)
- immediate adj立刻的---**immediately** adv(副词)
- absolute adj绝对的---**absolutely** adv(副词)
- exact adj正是---**exactly** adv(副词)
- general adj通常的---**generally** adv(副词)
- usual adj通常的--**usually** adv(副词)
- total adj完全的---**totally** adv(副词)
- entire adj完全的--**entirely** adv(副词)

### 3. 做题方法

- 固定搭配（只能+doing 只能+to do）
- 1. 根据口诀（看前看后）判断转不转换词性
- 2. 不能转：谓语（先语态后时态）/非谓语（主被动）
  - 谓语：主动 被动（be done）
  - 非谓语：主动doing 被动done
- 3. 例题

40.I am (please)\_\_\_to inform you that you have won the first prize in the contest.--pleased

please v 使..开心---pleased adj感到开心 ---pleasing adj令人开心

disappoint v使失望--disappointed adj感到失望的--disappointing adj令人失望的

interest v使感兴趣--interested adj感到感兴趣的--interesting adj令人感兴趣的

excite v使兴奋--excited adj---exciting adj

satisfy v使满意--satisfied adj感到满意的---satisfying adj令人满意的 amaze v使惊讶--amazed adj感到惊讶的---amazing adj令人惊讶的

41.As some customers will attend the meeting, we need to prepare some (addition)\_\_\_chairs.--additional  
addition n-----additional adj额外的  
tradition n传统--traditional adj  
education n教育--educational adj  
person n----personal adj  
nature n大自然--natural adj自然的

42.The boss stressed the冠名 (significant)\_\_\_of developing a long-term strategy for company.--significance  
important adj-----importance n  
different adj-----difference  
distant adj遥远的--distance  
特殊: efficient adj高效的---efficiency

- tion结尾+al (不会就蒙)
- ant/ent 结尾-----ance/ence (t变ce)

## 作文

1. 书信: 建议信, 邀请信, 感谢信, 投诉信, 推荐信, 申请信, 道歉信, 祝贺信

- 三段式(重点: 首尾段 中间段: 汉语提示必须**全部翻译成英语**---主谓宾)
- 语法: 时态(一般现在时, 一般过去时, 一般将来时), 名词(the/a book books)
- 字数: 90-100
- 字迹: 印刷体
- 标点: , .
- 日期: 月 日, 年

年: 阿拉伯数字 2023

日: 阿拉伯数字 6

**月: 不能用阿拉伯数字:** (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December)

**月缩写: Jan. 缩写是前三个字母Sept特殊 (缩写后面必须加点)**

April 4, 2023 (Apr. 4. 2023)  
September 10. 2022 (Sept. 10. 2022)

- 第一段: 呼应来信(I have heard from you.)+写信目的  
第二段: 总-分(必须用连接词)  
1. First, 第一点 Second, 第二点 Third, 第三点  
2. To begin with, 第一点 Besides, 第二点 Eventually, 最后一点  
3. On the one hand, 第一点. On the other hand. 第二点, last but not least. 最后一点  
4. Moreover, 第二点  
5. What's more, 第二点.  
6. 个人观点: As far as I am concerned. 个人观点  
第三段: 期待来信...

○ 模板

写信人地址

日期

收信人地址

Dear 收信人名/Sir or Madam (没有具体名字写) , (逗号必须有)

第一段

For the time being, I am **delighted(高兴)/sorry(抱歉)** to write these few lines of words to +写信目的

1. 建议信: **share my practical advice.** (on+名词/doing)
2. 邀请信: **invite you to participate** (in...)
3. 申请信: **apply for the position** (as a.职位..)
4. 感谢信: **express my sincere thanks** (for+名词/doing)
5. 投诉信: complain about.....(名词)
6. 推荐信: **recommend Tom/myself to you**
7. 道歉信: **convey my sincere apology to you**
8. 祝贺信: **extend my congratulations to you.** (可能考)
9. 无主题: tell you that+句子 (主谓宾)

第二段

There are a couple of parts to be mentioned as the following.

第一点(it is/was主that谓宾)it is I that like red, Besides, there is no doubt that+第二点 (主谓宾) As far as I am concerned,第三点 (主谓宾, which is of great importance)

第三段

Thank you for your time and consideration.I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely ,(逗号必须有)

Li Hua

2. 电子邮件/备忘录

○ 模板

To: 收件人

From: 发件人

Date: 日期 (月 日, 年)

Subject: 主题 (To do)

(同书信类)

3.