

英语

一.高频语法

动词

“动词是英语的灵魂”

- 动词：
 1. 谓语动词：有且只有一个
 2. 非谓语动词：0,1,2,3,... 并不重要有没有有多少都可以
 3. 无谓不成句：
没有谓语动词就不是句子（是句子，必须有一个谓语动词）。
- 定义
 1. 谓语动词定义：一个句子的核心动作（背诵）
 2. 主语定义：发出动作的人、物、事（背诵）
 3. 宾语定义：接收动作的人、物、事（背诵）
- 例子

I 主语 eat (谓语动词) an apple 宾语
I 主语 will leave 谓语动词 tomorrow 不是宾语

找出下面句子的“谓语动词”--缩句。

1. Tom已经学了三个月的英语了。
2. 今年印度的疫情(epidemic situation)给整个世界都带来了不少麻烦
3. 吐槽大会培养出来的人才现在已经各奔东西了
4. Tom likes China.
6. Tom who comes from America likes China very much.

答案

1. Tom 已经学 了三个月的 英语 了。。
2. 今年印度的 疫情 (epidemic situation) 给 整个世界都 带来 了不少 麻烦。。
3. 吐槽大会 培养 出来的 人才 现在已经 各奔东西 了。。
4. Tom likes China. I
5. Tom who comes from America 定语从句 likes China very much.。

从句：带引导词

动词的时态

- 英语的时态靠时间状语和动词的变化来表达。“、
时间：现在 过去 将来。
状态：一般 进行 完成

• 时态	
一般现在时	do/does , am/is/are
一般过去时	did,was/were
一般将来时	will do (动词原形) shall
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

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

一般现在时

- 定义: 表示通常性、**规律性**、习惯性、真理性的状态或者动作有时间规律发生的事件的一种时间状态
- 形式: do/does,am/is/are
- 肯定句、否定句、一般疑问句形式:

情态动词+动词原形: can/could,will/would,should,must,might/may,

1.He can do this work.

否定句: He can not(can't)do this work.

一般疑问句: Can he do this work?

2.He is a student.

否定句: he is not(isn't)a student.

一般疑问句: Is he a student?

3.They read books every day. --求助do(助动词)do not(don't)

否定句: They don't read books every day.

一般疑问句: Do they read books every day?

4.Tom likes red.求助do(does doesn't)

否定句: Tom doesn't like(恢复原形)red,

一般疑问句: Does Tom like(恢复原形)red,

- 总结: 有情用情, 有be用be,无情无be求助do(does,did)

考点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, a week一周一次(day year,month....)---体现出规律性等。
- 例子

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

答案 They 他们 不是第三人称单数 (learns/learned/learning/learn) English every day.一般现在

He 第三人称单数 plays basketball once a week.一般现在时。

- 答题步骤: 找标志词--定考点--出答案--翻译
- 练一练

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2

- 真理永一现
- The sun 太阳 the earth地球 the moon月亮
- 例子

The earth (go/went/going/goes) around the sun. 选 goes

- 练一练

1.The earth ___ round 圆的. 选 a
A.is B.was C.are D.be
2.He said (say的过去式) the sun 单三 in the east and 并列 in the west. 真理永一现
选 b
A.rose;set B.rises;sets C.rises;set D.rise;sets.

Rise v 升起-rose-risen
Set ---set---set-

考点3

- 用一般现在时表示将来时。(主将从现)
- 表示时间的引导词: when当...时, until直到 after之后, before之前, as soon as 一...就, 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, provided 假设, as long as 只要 等
- 带引导词的都是从句
不带引导词的是主句
- 例子

1. will tell him the good news when从句—从现he(gets/will get/got/get)here.主将从现.

主从句翻译: 先从句后主句

变式: I will tell him the good news when从句—从现he(gets/will get/got/get)here tomorrow.主将从现

2.If主将从现he accepts the job从句, he主句—主将(gets/will get/got/get) more money soon

词汇: accept v接受--receive v收到.

e.g.1. I will tell him the good news when从句—从现 he (gets/will get/got/get) here. 主将从现.

主从句翻译: 先从句后主句

变式: I will tell him the good news when从句—从现 he (gets/will get/got/get) here tomorrow.主将从现

e.g.2 If 主将从现 he accepts the job 从句, he 主句—主将(gets/will get/got/get) more money soon.

词汇: accept v 接受-----receive v 收到.

• 马上练习

when the couple ____ here tomorrow, they ____ to the park.

A. will come; will go

B. come; go.

C. will come; go

D. come; will go.

When the couple 从现 here tomorrow, they 主将 to the park.

A. will come; will go

B. come; go

C. will come; go

D. come; will go

• [考点链接]教材P64

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

D. won't act.

词汇: protect v保护.--protection n (会写)

Environment n 环境--environmental adj 环境的 (会写)

Regret v后悔遗憾.

Sooner or later迟早.

If we 从现 to protect the environment, we will regret it sooner or later.

A. hadn't acted 过去完成时 — B. haven't acted 现在完成时

C. don't act 一般现在时

D. won't act (won't=will not) 一般将来时

• 马上练习

The new secretary will report to the manager as soon as she__

- A. will arrive
- B. arrives
- C. is arriving
- D. is going to arrive

词汇: secret n adj 秘密--secretary n秘书,

Report v报道--reporter n报道者记者.

Manage v管理--management n管理--manager n管理者, 经理,

答案 The new secretary will report to the manager as soon as she ____从现____,主将从现.
A. will arrive 一般将来时 B. arrives C. is arriving 现在进行时 D. is going to arrive 一般将来时

考点4

- the+比较级..... 从句, the+比较级..... 主句 (越....就越....)句型中, 主将从现
- 基础语法: 比较级
 1. 形容词, 副词比较级和最高级
 2. 比较级: 两者+than 最高级: 大于等于三
 3. 变化规则:
 1. 普通单词: 比较级+er,最高级+est (tall--taller--tallest,short--shorter--shortest)
 2. 以e结尾的: 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 a,e,i,o,u 辅音: 除了元音都是辅音
 4. 以“辅+y”结尾: 变y为 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: 直接加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more+本身单词, 最高级most+本身单词.
(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好:	Better	Best
Bad adj /badly adv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.

- 马上练习

词汇: science n科学--scientist n科学家
art n艺术--artist n 艺术家,
Praise v n 表扬
Criticize v 批评-----criticism n批评
Improve v提高, 改善-improvement n

答案

Scientists have done a lot of study to show that praise is far (effective) more effective
than criticism in improving students' behaviour 行为.

词汇: science n 科学----scientist n 科学家 art n 艺术----artist n 艺术家

Praise v n 表扬

Criticize v 批评-----criticism n 批评

Improve v 提高, 改善-----improvement n

- 考点: 考时态 (主将从现)
考比较级
- 例题

The harder you study the better results you (get/gets/will get/got)主将 答案
will get

- 练一练

1.The more you know him,the more you___ him.
A.like
B.likes
C.will like
D.liked.
2.The more progress you make,the___(happy)you will be.
3.There is a well-known proverb:The more haste,the (little)___speed.
词汇: make progress取得进步
Have有 (某人有某物) I have a book
There be有 (某处有某物) there is a cat under the tree.

答案

1. The more you know him 从, the more you ___主将__ him.主将从现

A. like B. likes C. will like D. liked

2. The more progress you make, the happier 比__ (happy) you will be.

词汇: make progress 取得进步

3.(2020 年 49 题)There is 有 a well-known 众所周知 proverb 谚语: The more haste
着急, the (little) less speed 速度.欲速则不达

如何判断第三人称: 不是 I we you

一个句子只有一个谓语动词

词汇

war n 战争

last adj 最后的 上一个的

suffer v 遭受 suffer from

一般过去式

- 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

- 形式：did was / were

考点一

- 一般过去时的时间词**：yesterday昨天, (the day before yesterday 昨天), just now刚刚, **last** week上周, in 1840, once(曾经), **ago** 之前等。
- 总结：once

- once a week一次 ---一般现在时
- once 一旦 (引导词) ---主将从现
- once 曾经 ---一般过去时

- 例

Last week I bought(buy) a new bike.

buy ---bought---bought

bring 带来---brought---brought

- 练一练

Yesterday he ____ off to buy himself a brand-new car.

- A.go
- B.goes
- C.going
- D.went

词汇： brand n 品牌

brand-new adi崭新的

答案

Yesterday he _____ off to buy himself a brand-new car.

~~A.go~~ ~~B.goes~~ ~~C.going~~ D. went (go 的过去式)

考点二

- 短语辨析：（背诵）**

- used to do 过去常常，曾经
- be / get / become used to doing 习惯于（主语：人）
- be used to do被用来 （主语：物）

- 例

- He used to (smoking/smoke/smoked/smokes)a lot.
- Jerry is used to (have/has/having/had) milk every morning.

3. This pen is used to (writing/write).

答案

E.g. 1. He **used to** (smoking/**smoke**/smoked/smokes) a lot.

2. **Jerry is used to** (have/has/**having**/had) milk every morning. 习惯于

3. This **pen is used to** (writing/**write**). 被用来

• 练一练

1. I am used to ___ up early.

A. getting

B. get

C. got

D. gets

2. The knife is used to ___ grass.

A. cutting

B. cut

C. cuts

D. be cut

3. He used to ___ a walk after dinner.

A. taking

B. takes

C. take

D. took

词汇: take a walk 散步

答案

1. **I am used to** 习惯于 ___ up early.

A. getting B. get C. got D. gets

2. The **knife is used to** 被用来 ___ grass.

A. cutting **B. cut** C. cuts D. be cut

3. He **used to** ___ a walk after dinner.

A. taking B. takes **C. take** D. took

考点三

- (了解)在口语中, 情态动词一般过去时常常表示**委婉语气**

复习: 情态动词: can/**could**, will/would, may/might, should, must, shall

- 例

Can you help me? Could (**委婉语气**) you help me?

Would(**委婉语气**) you like to go with me?

一般将来时

- 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。
- 形式: will do
- 否定: will not do (won't do)

考点一

- 主将从现(when,as soon as---if, unless, as long as—**一般现在时**考点三)
- 例

1. we_____(begin)our class as soon as the teacher_____ (come).
2. USA will overcome the difficulty of COVID-2019(新冠病毒) if the government _____(work)hard with the citizens together.

词汇: overcome v克服--overcame.--overcome

come---came---come

difficult ad困难的--difficulty

govern v管理.--government n政府- governmental adj

city n城市--citizen n市民

翻译: of的 A of B (后--前 B的A) the door of the room(房间的门)

答案

E.g. We 主将 will begin (begin) our class 主句 as soon as the teacher 单三 从现 comes(come).

e.g. USA will overcome the difficulty of COVID-2019 if the government 单三 从现 works (work) hard with the citizens together.

考点二

- 一般将来时的标志词: next week下周, next day, next month 下个月, next term下学期, the day after **tomorrow**, **tomorrow** morning, **tomorrow** evening, **tomorrow** afternoon, soon不久之后, some day(未来的某一天), 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)
- 例

My mother____(give)me a nice present on my next birthday.

答案

E.g. My mother will give _____(give)me a nice present (gift 礼物) on my next birthday.

考点三

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

1. Get up early, or you (miss/is missing /missed/will miss) the first bus this morning.

词汇: miss v 想念 错过 I miss you

2. Don't bother the man, ___ you will be punished.

词汇: bother v 打扰 brother n 兄弟 punish v 惩罚 ---punishment n

答案

e.g. 1. **Get** up early (祈使句 --- 表**将来**), **or** 前后一致 you (miss/is missing/missed/**will miss**) the first bus ^I this morning.

词汇: miss v 想念 错过 I miss you

2. Don't bother the man (祈使句表**将来**), **or** 前后一致 you **will be** 将来 punished. (be + done 被动)

• 辨析

1. Say hello to Tom when you ___ (see) him.

2. Open the door and you ___ (see) him.

答案

辨析: 1. Say hello to Tom 主句—祈使句表将来 **when** 主将从现 **you** 从现 **see** (see) him.

2. Open the door 祈使句表**将来** **and** 前后一致 you **will see** (see) him.

• 真题

(2019年44题) Tell him not to make any response if he ___ (receive) false information.

词汇: respond v 回复回答 -- response n

receive v 收到 false 错误

inform v 通知, 告知 --- information n 信息 (不可数)

答案

(2019 年 44 题) Tell him not to make any **response** **if** 主将从现 **he** (receive) **receives** 从现 false information.

考点四

• 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、命令

◦ be about to do 不能与时间词连用

• 练一练

He___part in a party tomorrow.

A.is going to take

B.is about to take

C.is to take

D.takes

词汇: take part in参加=join

答案

He _____ part in a party tomorrow.

A.is going to take

~~B.is about to take~~

C. is to take

~~D.takes~~

考点五

- (会翻译) 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

- 例

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

词汇: leave+地点 离开某地

leave for+地点 动身去某地

过去将来时

- 定义: 表示过去某时看来将要发生的动作或存在的状态。
- 形式: would do
- 过去将来时=将来时间词+过去词
- 做题方法找将来时间词+过去词
- 例

She said that her mother____(come)to see her the next day.

答案

e.g. She **said** (say 的过去式) **过去** that her mother _would come_(come) to see her the **next** **将来** day.

- 练一练

She hoped that they____again someday.

A.meet

B.will meet

C.met

D.would meet

答案

She **hoped** 过去 that they _____ again **someday** 将来.

A.meet B. will meet C. met **D. would meet**

- [马上练习]教材P74第16题

The teacher told us that we____to London the next month.

- A.travel
- B.had traveled
- C.are traveling
- D.would travel

答案

The teacher **told** (tell 的过去式) 过去 us that we _____ to London the **next** 将来 month.

A.travel B. had traveled C. are traveling **D. would travel**

现在进行时

- 定义：表示正在**进行**的动作或存在的状态。
- 形式：am / is / are doing

考点一

- **现在进行时**常见标志词：**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**这些天, **at present**现在, **for the time being**现在, **for the present**现在, **时刻点 (进行)**
- 时刻点
 - 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
- 例

I (wait/waits/am waiting)for you at the school gate now.

词汇: wait v等待 wait for
gate大门door小门

答案 **I (wait/waits/am waiting)** for you at the **school** gate **now**.

- 马上练习 教材P74第20题

It is six o'clock in the morning.Many old people____in the park.

- A.are dancing
- B.dance
- C.is dancing
- D.dances

词汇: people人们--复数
person---a person

答案

It is **six o'clock** 时刻点—进行 in the morning. Many old people in the park.

A. are dancing I ~~B. dance~~ C. is dancing D. dances

考点二

- (会翻译)瞬间动词**现在进行时表示将来**
- (瞬间动词: arrive到达, come来, go去, leave离开, reach到达)
- 例

Mary is leaving next Friday. Mary将会在下周五离开
He is arriving in the afternoon. 他将会在下午到

过去进行时

- 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。
- 形式: was / were doing

考点一

- 过去进行时的常用标志词: this time yesterday, at that time, at 6 p.m. yesterday, **from nine to ten last evening**等。
- 过去进行时=时刻点(进行)+过去词
- 例

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

答案

e.g. 1. Tom (sleeps/slept/will sleep/**was sleeping**) **this time** 时刻点(进行) **yesterday** 过去.

2. I (am learning/**was learning**/learned/learns) **at nine** 时刻点—进行 **last** 过去 night.

考点二

- when当...时候
- 复习: when
 - 主将从现 能翻译成: 将
 - 时态一致(从句 when+did一般过去时, 主句was/were doing 能翻译成: 正在两个动作同时发生)
例: 当我**回家**的时候, 我的妈妈正在做饭呢。
例: When I came home, my mother was cooking.
- 例

1. The boy (does/ did/ was doing / is doing) his homework when his father came back from work.
2. I will tell him the good news when he(gets/will get/got/get) here tomorrow

答案

e.g.1. The boy (does-/ did / **was doing** / ~~is doing~~) his homework **when** 主将从现, 时态一致 his father **came 过去** back from work.

2. I **will tell** him the good news **when** 主将从现, 时态一致 **he** 从现(**gets/will get/got/get**) here tomorrow

• 练一练

When you___me last night,I ___ the piano.

A.were calling;was playing

B.were calling;played

C.called;played

D.called;was playing

没有标志找选项

答案

When 主将从现 时态一致 you _____me last night, I _____the piano.

A. ~~were calling~~; was playing

B. ~~were calling~~; played

C. called; played

D. called; was playing

将来进行时

- 定义：表示将来某个时刻或时间段正在进行的动作。
- 形式：will be doing
- 将来进行时=时刻点（进行）+将来词
- 例

I (do)my homework this time tomorrow.

答案

e.g. I **will be doing** (do) my homework **this time** 时刻点—**进行** **tomorrow** 将来.

• 练一练

He___basketball at 5p.m.tomorrow.

A.is playing

B.will play

C.plays

D.will be playing

答案

He _____ basketball at **5p.m.**时刻点—**进行** tomorrow **将来**.

A.is playing

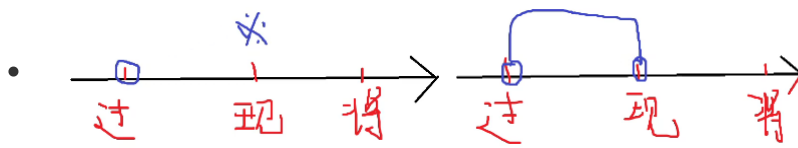
B. will play

C. plays

D. will be playing

现在完成时

- 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。



- 例子

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

- 形式：have / has done
- 助动词：1.do(don't doesn't) 2.完成时中的 have has had
- 例子

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.)

- 否定或疑问：情态动词 be--完成时中的have/has/had+not 前边三个都不是求助do(don't, doesn't)

考点一

- 常见的时间词：lately最近, recently最近, already已经, yet然而, ever曾经, for+时间段, since自从+时间点, up to now直到现在, till now直到现在, so far直到现在, 到目前为止, **in/over/during the last/past few years**在过去的几年间, over/during/through/throughout+时间段, 次数(once, twice, 数字+times)

注意：in the past 一般过去时

- 总结：once考点
 - once a week一周一次 一般现在时
 - once 一次 (我去过北京一次) 现在完成时
 - once 一旦(引导词+从句) 主将从现
 - once 曾经 一般过去时
- 例：
 - In the past** this district was poor.
 - In the past few years** I have learned 3000 words.
 - Tom(finished/finishes/**has finished**)the homework **up to now**.
- 练一练

1.They__in Beijing for five years
 A.have lived
 B.lived
 C.live
 D.lives
 2.Our country__the sixth population census(人口普查)already
 A.finished
 B.has finished
 C.will finish
 D.finishes
 词汇: popular adj流行的 受欢迎的---popularity n流行普及度
 population n 人口

答案

- 1.They_____ in Beijing **for five years**
A.have lived B. lived C. live D. lives
 2.Our country _____ the sixth population census(人口普查) **already**.
A.finished **B. has finished** C. will finish D. finishes

• 考点链接

Great changes__in people's life over the past few years.
 A.take place
 B.are taking place
 C.took place
 D.have taken place
 词汇: change n v 改变 chance n机会 choose v选择-choice n选择
 take place=happen=occur发生(无进行无被动)

答案

- Great changes_____ in people's life **over the past few years**.
A.take place B. are taking place C. took place **D. have taken place**

考点二

- 主句(现在完成时)+since引导词+从句(一般过去时)
- 例: We_have been_(be)friends **since** we_met_(meet)at first time.
- 练一练

Jim__in Beijing since he__his college.
 A.worked;has finished
 B.has worked;has finished
 C.has worked;finished
 D.worked;finished

答案

- Jim _____ in Beijing **since** he _____ his college 大学.
A. worked; has finished **B. has worked; has finished**
C. has worked; finished **D. worked; finished**

- 马上练习

We came to England in 1995 and__here ever since.
 A.had lived
 B.have been lived
 C.have lived
 D.lived

答案

We **came** to England **in 1995** and ____ here ever **since**.

~~A.had lived~~ B. have been lived 被动 **C. have lived 主动** ~~D.lived~~

被动: **be+done** (缺一不可)

- 被动: be+done(缺一不可)

考点三

- 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。

- 例:

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

答案

e.g. It (**has been/is/was/have been**) ten years **since** we (move/**moved**/have moved) to this beautiful country.

考点四

- 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
- 基数词one two three 序数词first second third
- 例: This is my first time that I (visited/have visited/visit/had visited)China

This was my first time that I (visited/have visited/visit/had visited)China

e.g. This **is** my first time that I (visited/**have visited**/visit/had visited) China.

This **was** my first time that I (visited/have visited/visit/**had visited**) China.

- 练一练

1.It is the first time that she__in public.
 A.has sung
 B.had sung
 C.have sung
 D.sang
 2.Is this the second time that you__to school?
 A.have been
 B.am
 C.was
 D.had been

词汇: sing-sang-sung

public 公开的公共的 private adj私人的私密的

public school公立学校 private school私立学校

答案

1. It **is** the first time that **she** _____ in public.

A. has sung B. had sung C. have sung D. sang

2. **Is** this the second time that you _____ to school?

A. have been

B. am

C. was

D. had been

考点五

- It is+最高级+that+**现在完成时**
- 例: This is the best(worst, most interesting)film that I have seen.

This is the **best**(**worst**, **most interesting**) film that I **have seen**.

- 马上练习

It is the most instructive lecture that I _____ since I came to this school.

A. attended

B. had attended

C. am attending

D. have attended

词: instruct v指导, 说明--instruction n指导, 说明书--instructor n教练, 导师---

instructive adj 有指导性的

lecture n讲座

attend v出席参加

It is the **most** instructive lecture that I _____ **since** I came to this school.

A. attended

B. had attended

C. am attending

D. have attended

考点六

- 常见的**瞬间动词**完成时(瞬间动词不能用在完成时需要替换成形容词)
 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.
- 判断
 1. He **has left** his hometown for ten years. 错
 2. He **has been away** from his hometown for ten years. 对
 3. The movie **has begun** for ten minutes. 错
 4. The movie **has been on** for ten minutes. 对

1. He **has left**(leave) his hometown **for ten years**. 错
2. He **has been away** from his hometown **for ten years**. 对
3. The movie **has begun** (begin) **for ten minutes**. 错
4. The movie **has been on** **for ten minutes**. 对

• 练一练

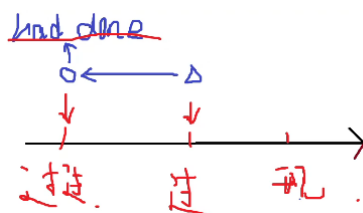
Tom's grandmother__since he was four years old
 A.died
 B.has died
 C.has been dead
 D.have been dead

Tom's grandmother _____ since he was four years old.

~~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
-



- 例：
 - 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

- 考点一：在told,said,knew,heard,thought(过去式)等动词后的宾语从句中
- 例：She said that she _ (be) to Paris.

e.g. She **said** 过去 that she _ **had been** (be) to Paris. 去
 be 去（过去的过去）-----said（过去）

• 练一练

He told me that he__his wallet in the restaurant.

- A.left
- B.leaves
- C.has left
- D.had left

He **told** me that he _____ his wallet 钱包 in the restaurant.

left B. leaves C. has left **D. had left**

leave 落下（过去的过去）-----told 过去

考点二

- 状语从句中，在过去不同时间发生的两个动作中，发坐在前的用过去完成时，发生在后的用一般过去时。（when）
- 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）

- 例：When the police arrived,the thieves__(run)away.

e.g. **When** 时态一致 the police **arrived** 过去, the thieves (thief 小偷) __had run__(run)away.
run—ran---run

- 练一练

Unluckily,when we arrived here,they__

- A.have left
- B.will leave
- C.were leaving
- D.had left

词汇：luck n 运气好运--lucky adj(unlucky)--luckily adv(unluckily)
adv=adj+ly

Unluckily, **when** 时态一致 we **arrived** (过去) here, they _____.

~~A.have left~~ ~~B.will leave~~ ~~C.were leaving~~ **D. had left**

词汇：luck n 运气 好运---lucky adj (unlucky) ----luckily adv (unluckily)

adv=adj+ly

- 教材

p74 35题

The robber had escaped and was nowhere to be found when the police__

- A.arrive
- B.arrived

C.have arrived

D.had arrived

p73 9题

when she was in the city,she often__to this park

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.

A.phoned

B.had phoned

C.was phoning

D.has phoned

词汇: come across 偶遇

nod v 点头

p75 37题

when I met Mary.she said that she__for an interview the following day.

A.would go

B.has gone

C.went

D.had gone

词汇: interview vn 面试 采访

follow y 跟着 follow one's advice 采用某人的建议

p73 3题

when he__the door,he found his keys were missing

A.was opening

B.opened

C.had opened

D.was to open

The robber 小偷 **had escaped** and was nowhere to be found **when** the police_____.

A. arrive

B. arrived

C. have arrived

D. had arrived

When she **was** (过去) in the city, she often _____to this park.

A. had gone

~~B. has gone~~

C. went

~~D. goes~~

She__正在__someone **when** I **came** across her, so I nodded to her and went away.

A. phoned

B. had phoned

C. was phoning

~~D. has phoned~~

When I **met** Mary, she **said** that she_____for an interview **the following day** 接下来的一天—将来.

A. **would go**

~~B. has gone~~

C. went

D. had gone

When he_____the door, he found (find 找到 发现) his keys were missing 丢了.

A. was opening

B. opened

C. had opened

D. was to open

当他**要去**开门的时候,他发现他的钥匙丢了

miss v 想念 错过

考点三

- **by / till / until(完成)+过去时间**，其动词形式用过去完成时。

1. by(完成)+现在时间词=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

1. There (were/have been/had been) 25 parks in our city up till the year of 2000.
2. By the end of last term, we (had finished/have finished/finished) the book

答案

e.g. There (were/have been/**had been**) 25 parks in our city up **till** 完成 the year of **2000** 过去.

e.g. **By** 完成 the end of **last** 过去 term, we (**had finished**/have finished/finished) the book.

考点四 (重点)

- **hardly...when. , scarcely...when.. , no sooner..than..**(注意: 不是then)

一...就..., 主句用过去完成时, 从句用一般过去时。

- 时态: 前过完后过

- 倒装语序(疑问):

情态—be--完成时中have/has/had--前三个都没有求助do

陈述句-----倒装句 (疑问句)

1. He **can** play basketball.-----**can** he play basketball
2. He **is** a student.-----**is** he a student
3. He **has** finished the work.-----**has** he finished the work
4. He **had** finished the work.-----**had** he finished the work
5. He likes red.-----**docs** he like(恢复原形)rcd

倒装: 否定次放句首 (主倒从不倒)

- I had hardly finished my work when he came to see me.

答案. I **had** **hardly** **finished** my work **when** he **came** to see me.

- 答题技巧:

1. 先看搭配
2. 在看时态 (前过完后过)
3. 倒装 (否定词放句首---主倒从不倒)

- 练一练

1. No sooner__the beautiful bird flew out happily and fast, and threw itself onto the wall heavily.

- A. had the little boy opened the cage than
- B. the little boy opened the cage than
- C. had the little boy opened the cage when
- D. the little boy opened the cage when
- E. the little boy had opened the cage than

2. (2010年第4题)___he realized it was time to go back home.

- A. No sooner it grew dark when
- B. Hardly it grew dark than
- C. Scarcely it grew dark than
- D. It was not until, dark that

[马上练习]教材P74第32题

3.No sooner had she finished her speech than the students___
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

答案1.A 2.D 3.A

考点五

- 表第几次做某事, 主句用过去时, 从句用过去完成时。

固定句式 (背诵) :

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.

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.
I

- 练一练

1.It is the first time that I__such a complicated problem.

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

2.It was the first time that I__such a complicated problem.

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

词汇: complicated adj复杂的=complex

答案 1.C 2.D

考点六

- 动词: hope希望, expect期待, think认为, intend打算, mean意味着, want想, suppose认为, plan计划 用**过去完成时**, 表示未实现。(翻译: 本...)

- 马上练习

I__Tom to be a mouse but found it a cat.

- A.didn't think
- B.was thinking
- C.had thought
- D.have thought

答案 c

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
 1. by(完成)+现在时间词=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 the end of next month, he __ (travel) 1000 miles on foot.
By next Tuesday, I __ (get) ready for the exams.

c.g. By 完成 the end of next 将来 month, he will have traveled (travel) 1000 miles on foot

c.g. By 完成 next 将来 Tuesday, I will have got (get) ready for the exams.

- 真题

1. (2021 2) By the time you get to the office, I __ all the documents (文件) for the meeting.
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. 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. 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
5. (2015年3题) By the end of this year, they __ a new program in Europe.
A. had started
B. start
C. are starting
D. will have started

1. (2021 年 2 题) By 完成 the time you get 一般现在时的句子---将来 to the office, I __
__ all the documents for the meeting.

- A. prepared
B. was prepared
C. was prepared
D. will have prepared

2. (2020 年 4 题) The workers _____ the subway **by** 完成 **next** 将来 year.
A. will have built B. are going to build C. will build D. are building
3. (2018 年 3 题) **By** 完成 the time the course **ends** 一般现在时的句子---将来, _____ a lot about the British way of life.
A. we'll have learned B. we'll learn
 C. we are learning D. we have learned
4. (2016 年 44 题) **By** 完成 the end of **next** 将来 October, the factory will have produced (produce) about 10,000 cell phones
5. (2015 年 3 题) **By** 完成 the end of **this year** 将来, they _____ a new program in Europe.
 A. had started B. start C. are starting **D. will have started**

现在完成进行时

- 基本形式: have / has been doing

考点一

- 考点一: 表示动作从过去某时开始, 一直延续到现在, 常与all this time, all night, all the morning等时间状语连用。
- 马上练习

The manager _____ the workers how to improve the program all the morning.
 A. has told
 B. is telling
 C. has been telling
 D. will have told

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**
- 例子

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

一般现在时被动

- 形式: am/is/are done
- 例: Visitors _____ (request 要求) not to touch 碰 the exhibits 展览品 (exhibition 展览会).

Visitors _____ are requested _____ (request 要求) not to touch 碰 the exhibits 展览品 (exhibition 展览会).

一般过去时的被动

- 形式: Was/were done

- 例:

1. I __ (give) a nice gift by my mother yesterday \

2. (2021 1) Last month four engineers to help solve the __ technical problems.

A. have sent
B. sent
C. were sent
D. had sent

scnd-scnt--scnt 发送
solve v 解决--solution n 解决方案

1. I was given (give) a nice gift by my mother yesterday.

2. (2021 年 1 题) Last month four engineers 工程师 __ to help solve the technical 技术上的 problems.

~~A. have sent~~ B. sent **C. were sent** ~~D. had sent~~

一般过去时+被动

一般将来时的被动

- 形式: will be done
- 例:

The meeting __ (put) off if it rains tomorrow.
词汇: put off, 推迟 (put---put---put)

The meeting will be put (put) off if it rains tomorrow.

词汇: put off 推迟 (put---put---put)

一般将来时+被动

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.

He said 过去 the news would be sent (send) to the soldier 士兵's mother the next 将来 day.

过去将来时+被动

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
- 例子

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
- 例:

A new cinema__(build)here now.

A new cinema 影院_is being built_____(build) here now.

现在进行时+被动

过去进行时的被动

- 形式: was/were being done
- 例:

The meeting__(hold)at 9 pm yesterday.
hold v (hold--held--held)举行举办容纳握住

The meeting was being held_____(hold) at 9 pm 时刻点—进行 yesterday 过去.

过去进行时+被动

将来进行时的被动

- 形式: will be being done
- 例:

The meeting__(hold)at 9 pm tomorrow.

The meeting_l will be being held_____(hold) at 9 pm 时刻点—进行 tomorrow 将来.

将来进行时+被动

现在完成时的被动

- 形式: have / has been done
- 例:

All the tasks__(finish)so far.

All the tasks 任务_have been finished_____(finish) so far.

现在完成时+被动

过去完成时的被动

- 形式: has been done

- 例:

By 完成 the end of last year, another new gym (build) in Beijing.

By 完成 the end of last 过去 year, another new gym 体育馆 had been built (build) in Beijing.

过去完成时+被动

将来完成时的被动

- 形式: will have been done
- 例:

The bridge (build) by the time of next year.

The bridge will have been built (build) by 完成 the time of next 将来 year.

将来完成时+被动

考点

1. 没有被动的词: happen发生, occur发生, take place发生, belong to属于, appear出现, come true实现, break out(疾病, 战争)爆发 这个次出现只有主动没有被动

- 例:

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

e.g. The dictionary 字典 on the desk (belong to / belongs to / is belonged to) me.

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

- 例:

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

e.g. 1. The new pen (is written / writes / write) smoothly. 写起来----无被动

变式: The book (is written / was written / writes / wrote) by Dickens in 1990.

被写----有被动

2. These kinds of shirts (sells / sell / are sold / is sold) well.

卖得好----无被动

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)

- 例:

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

e.g. 1. This **sweater** 毛衣 (feel / ~~is felt~~ / **feels** 摸起来) much softer (soft adj 柔软的) than that one.

2. The **cake** (~~is tasted~~ / **tastes** 尝起来 / taste) better than that one.

o 练习

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
C.have been told;is worn
D.have told;wears

I want to buy the coat 大衣 made of that kind of cloth 布料 because I **被告知**____
the cloth **穿起来**—**无被动**____very well.
A. ~~have told; wore~~
B. have been told; wears
C. ~~have been told; is worn~~
D. ~~have told; wears~~

虚拟语气

- 虚拟语气 (假的) -- 真实语气 (真的)

if, 主将从现 (真实语气) 虚拟语气

真实: If it doesn't rain tomorrow, I will go shopping

虚拟: If I were you, I would go shopping.

- 虚拟都是过去
- 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

- 做题方法:
 - 判断是不是虚拟
 - 判断好主从句
 - 判断对什么时候的虚拟

考点一

- 对过去进行虚拟 (重点)

例:

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

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

2. 对现在进行虚拟

例:

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

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

3. 对将来进行虚拟

例:

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

e.g. If he were to arrive here, I (would tell/will tell/tell/told) 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.

e.g. If I had had 过去 lunch, I wouldn't have asked 过去 for something to eat.

e.g. If I had 一般过去时 --- 对现在或将来的虚拟 lunch, I wouldn't ask 对现在或将来的虚拟 for something to eat.

e.g. Jerry would have been 过去 encouraged if Tom had been defeated 过去.

• 练一练

1. What should we do if it__tomorrow?.
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.
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.
4. (2017年78题) If you__that night, you might have been too late to get your ticket.
A. didn't hurry
B. hadn't hurried
C. wouldn't have hurried
D. hadn't to hurry

1. What should we do if it 对将来 tomorrow?.

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.

- A. have B. had had C. have had D. could have

3. (2020 年 46 题) If I (be) _____ were _____ you, I would not ask such a silly question.

4. (2017 年 8 题) If you _____ that night, you might have been too late to get your ticket.

- A. didn't hurry B. hadn't hurried
C. wouldn't have hurried D. hadn't to hurry
-