

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 thinner--thinnest) thin-
 - 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.

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, just now刚刚, 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

2. 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

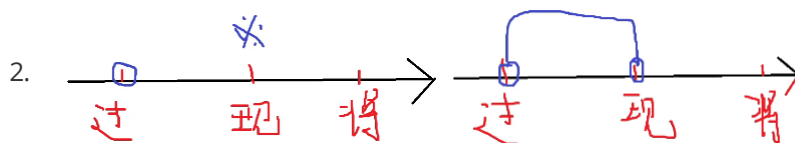
将来进行时

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

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