

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**时间规律**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2

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3

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

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