

# 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

• <b>时态</b>	
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
<b>现在完成时</b>	have / has done
<b>过去完成时</b>	had done
<b>将来完成时</b>	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

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

2. 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 <sup>I</sup> 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: 表示过去在某一段时间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

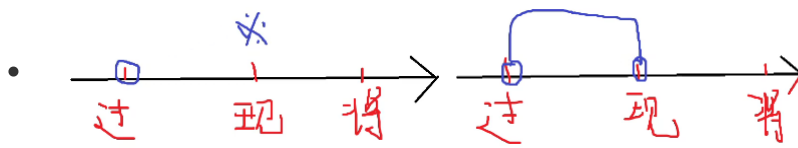
B. will play

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：I.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

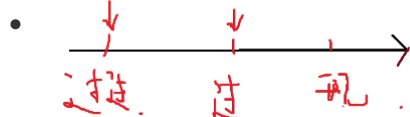
过去完成时

- 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

~~had done~~

← Δ



- 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（翻译“将”）

4. when+did,主句+一般过去时

- 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