

Larry的语法课【时态】

1、预备课程：

动词的【时、体、貌】

2、动词时态详述 I

一般现在时、一般过去时、现在进行时、过去进行时

3、动词时态详述 II

现在完成时、过去完成时、现在完成进行时、过去完成进行时

4、将来时间表示法 III

Larry想做技术大佬

I write a book. 为什么是错的?

- **I have been writing a book. (✓)**
- **I am writing a book. (✓)**
- **I wrote a book. (✓)**
- **I write a book. (?)**

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- **I have been writing a book. (✓)**
- **I am writing a book. (✓)**
- **I wrote a book. (✓)**
- **I write a book. (?)**

write, 真的没那么简单

- **I had been writing a book. (✓)**

过去一段时间内持续进行的动作, 未完成

- **I have been writing a book. (✓)**

至今为止重复进行的动作, 未完成

- **I was writing a book. (✓)**

当时正在进行的动作, 未完成

- **I am writing a book. (✓)**

正在进行的动作, 未完成

- **I wrote a book. (✓)**

过去的动作, 已完成

- **I write a book. (✗)**

语法不严谨的句子。

- **I write books. (✓)**

经常性、重复进行的动作, 表示一种能力或者状态

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until, 判断句子正误

- I received his letter until yesterday.
- I didn't receive his letter until yesterday.
- We left until it stopped raining.
- We didn't leave until it stopped raining.
- I was playing video games until 12 o'clock.
- I was not playing video games until 12 o'clock.

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until, 判断句子正误

- I received his letter until yesterday. (×)
- I didn't receive his letter until yesterday. (√)
- We left until it stopped raining. (×)
- We didn't leave until it stopped raining. (√)
- I was playing video games until 12 o'clock. (√)
- I was not playing video games until 12 o'clock. (√)

保持某种状态【时间段】 until 【某个时间点】

I write a book. 为什么是错的?

- I have been writing a book. (✓)
- I am writing a book. (✓)
- I wrote a book. (✓)
- I write a book. (✗)

【时 + 体 + 貌】 = 句子的意思

四个类别的动词 + 三个类别的时间状语

- 第一类动词：状态动词 (states) **know, love, have, want...**
 - 第二类动词：活动动词 (activities) **walk, swim, write, read...**
 - 第三类动词：过程动词 (accomplishments) **build, persuade, prepare...**
 - 第四类动词：瞬间动词 (achievements) **kill, drop, catch, arrive...**
-
- 第一类时间状语：时间点： **tomorrow morning at 11, three years ago...**
 - 第二类时间状语：定位时间段： **since 2018, during the first half of last year...**
 - 第三类时间状语：不定位时间段： **for one year, for three days...**

第一类动词：状态动词 (states) : know, love, have, want...

状态动词是“不动”的动词，仅仅代表一种状态：

- **I love you.**
- **Michael doesn't belong here.**
- **Jimmy smokes.**
- **This door opens easily.**

一般不用于进行时态

- **I am/was knowing it. (?)**
- **This bag is/was belonging to me. (?)**

第一类动词：状态动词 (states) : know, love, have, want...

一般现在时 VS 现在进行时

- **He *lives* in Beijing.** (永久or反复状态)
- **He *is living* in Beijing.** (暂时状态)

过去时

- **Michael *lived* in Beijing.** (未完成状态)
- **Michael *lived* in Beijing from 2018 to 2020.** (完成状态)

完成时

- **Michael *has lived* in Beijing.** (完成状态)
- **Michael *has lived* in Beijing since 2018.** (未完成状态)
- **Michael *had lived* in Beijing.** (完成状态)
- **Michael *had lived* in Beijing since 2018.** (未完成状态)

第二类动词：活动动词 (activities) walk, swim, write, read...

活动动词是“会动”的动词，动作没有起点和终点，或者起点和终点并不明确：

- **I work in Huawei.** (动作没有终点)
- **Puppies grow fast.** (反复的活动，存在模糊的起点和终点)
- **She read three pages.** (已完成的活动，起点和终点被量化了)
- **He drew a circle.** (已完成的活动，起点和终点被量化了)

完成时 VS 完成进行时

- **Michael has worked here.** (已完成状态)
- **Michael has been working here.** (未完成状态)

第三类动词： 过程动词 (**accomplishments**) **build, persuade, prepare...**

过程动词不但“会动”，而且有明确的动作终点：

- **They *built* a house.** (已完成状态)
- **He *persuaded* his friend to go back to school.** (已完成状态)

第三类动词各个时态的表现

- **They *build* a house. (?)** (第三类动词原则上不使用一般现在时)
- **They *build* houses.** (词义转为第二类动词)
- **They *are building* a house.** (未完成状态)
- **They *have built* a house.** (已完成状态)
- **They *have been building* a house.** (未完成状态)
- **They *had built* a house.** (已完成状态)
- **They *had been building* a house.** (未完成状态)

第四类动词:

瞬间动词 (**achievements**) **kill, drop, catch, arrive...**

第四类动词突出“瞬时性”，动作在瞬间发生并即时结束：

- **The accident *killed* four people.** (已完成状态)
- **The bus *stopped*.** (已完成状态)

第四类动词各个时态的表现

- **Sally *buys* new shoes.** (?)
- **Sally *buys* new shoes.** (词义转为第二类动词)
- **Sally *bought* new shoes.** (已完成状态)
- **Sally *bought* new shoes.** (过去反复发生的动作)
- **The bomb *stopped exploding*.** (?)
- **The bombs *stopped exploding*.** (词义转为第三类动词)

- 第一类动词：状态动词 (states) **know, love, have, want...**
- 第二类动词：活动动词 (activities) **walk, swim, write, read...**
- 第三类动词：过程动词 (accomplishments) **build, persuade, prepare...**
- 第四类动词：瞬间动词 (achievements) **kill, drop, catch, arrive...**



- 第一类时间状语：时间点： **tomorrow morning at 11, three years ago...**
- 第二类时间状语：定位时间段： **since 2018, during the first half of last year...**
- 第二类时间状语：不定位时间段： **for one year, persuade, prepare...**



一般现在时、一般过去时、这个时那个时...



一个语法对且意思也对的句子

动词体貌的转化

- I **write**. /第一类动词/
- I **wrote**. /第一类动词/
- I **wrote** a book. /第三类动词/
- I **am/was writing**. /第二类动词/
- I **am/was writing** a book. /第三类动词/
- I **have/had written** a book. /第三类动词/
- I **have/had been writing** a book. /第三类动词/
- The bell rang, and she instantly **wrote** her name to the exam paper. /第二类转第四类/

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实践出真知

On the outskirts of town, there *stands* an ancient oak tree. Its branches *have provided* shade for generations. Locals often *gather* there, *sharing* stories of their lives. As the sun *sets*, it *paints* the sky in hues of orange and pink. Birds *chirp*, *having nested* in the tree for years. Some families *have picnicked* beneath its branches, *creating* cherished memories. The tree *has weathered* storms and *witnessed* countless events. People *have come and gone*, leaving traces of their presence. Over the years, the tree *has become* a symbol of endurance, a living testament to the passage of time.

stands: ① + 未完成

have provided: ② + 未/已完成

gather: ② + 未完成

sharing: ② + 未完成

sets: ③ + 未完成

paints: ③ + 未完成

chirp: ② + 未完成

having nested: ③ + 未完成

have picnicked: ③ + 已完成

creating: ③/④ + 已完成

has weathered: ③ + 已完成

has witnessed: ③ + 已完成

have come and gone: ②/③ + 已完成

leaving: ④ + 已完成

has become: ④ + 已完成

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动词时态的分类

• 一般现在时

- 一般过去时
- 现在进行时
- 过去进行时
- 现在完成时
- 过去完成时
- 现在完成进行时
- 过去完成进行时
- 将来时间表示法

✓ 形式：V / V-s

✓ 不完全等同于“现在”的概念

✓ 是一种【静态大于动态】的时态

People die.

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一般现在时

① 表示不受时间限制的【客观存在】或者【习惯性动作】

/未完成状态 + 反复发生；第一类、第二类动词居多/

- **You *reap* what you sow.**
- **The sun *rises* in the East and *sets* in the West.**
- **England and France *are separated* by the English Channel.**
- **I *eat* pork.**
- **He never *takes* a bus.**
- **Michael *visits* his grandparents in the weekend.**

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一般现在时

② 描述当前延续的【短暂状态】、【眼前的动作】、或者【眼前的将来】

/未完成状态 or 已完成状态; 不一定是第几类动词/

- **The flight *is* delayed.**
- **I *don't love* Genshin Impact.**
- **Kobe *moves* from the baseline, *catches* the ball, *fires* from downtown, and it's good!**
- **Look, I *take* this card from the pack and *place* it under the handkerchief.**
- **I *declare* the meeting open.**
- **The meeting *begins* at 10:30.**

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一般现在时

- ③ 描述【不确定的过去 (say, speak, hear...) /已完成状态; 不一定是第几类/】、
或者【更加鲜活的过去 (历史现在时) /已完成状态, 不一定是第几类/】

- Michael *tells* me you're coming over tonight.
- The weather forecast *says* it's going to rain.
- Last summer, my family and I embarked on a memorable road trip. As we *drive* through picturesque landscapes, we *spot* a charming little town. Intrigued, we *decide* to explore. The streets *are* lined with quaint shops, and locals warmly *greet* us.

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动词时态的分类

- 一般现在时

- **一般过去时**

- 现在进行时

- 过去进行时

- 现在完成时

- 过去完成时

- 现在完成进行时

- 过去完成进行时

- 将来时间表示法

- ✓ 形式：V-ed

- ✓ 一般过去时是最常用的时态

- ✓ 可能隐含对当前状态的否定意义

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一般过去时

① 表示【过去的状态或动作（一次性or反复性）】，有时隐含对当前状态的否定

/已完成状态；不一定是第几类/

- **He *played* basketball with his friends every Sunday.** (过去的反复性动作)
- **He *served* in World War II.** (过去的一次性动作)
- **I *saw* a lot of films ten years ago.** (过去的反复性动作)
- **I *saw* the film.** (过去的一次性动作)
- **I *lived* in Beijing.** (隐含对当前的否定)
- **My father *had* large fortunes when I was born.** (隐含对当前的否定)

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一般过去时

② 过去反复性动作表示法 /已完成状态; 不一定是第几类/

- **Michael *used to* eat out.**
- **Sally *used to* be a teacher.**
- **I *would* take a walk after dinner.**

③ 和过去时间无关, 仅表示一种委婉语气

- **I *wanted to* asked if you would be free to help me with this problem.**
- **I *wondered* if you could lend me the book for a while.**
- **If you *could* lend me 100 dollars, I would be really grateful.**

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动词时态的分类

- 一般现在时
- 一般过去时

- **现在进行时**

- ✓ 形式: is/are + V-ing
- ✓ 现在进行时的意义不仅仅是表示正在进行

- 过去进行时
- 现在完成时
- 过去完成时
- 现在完成进行时
- 过去完成进行时
- 将来时间表示法

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现在进行时

① 表示眼下正在进行的动作 /未完成状态；第二类 or 第三类动词/

- **Michael** *is playing* **basketball**.
- **Dark clouds** *are gathering*.
- **It's** *raining* **hard**.

② 表示现阶段反复性动作（和一般现在时的意义不同）

- **I** *am studying* **law**. (现阶段的反复性动作)
- **I** *study* **law**. (长期反复性动作)
-
- **Larry** *is taking* **vitamin supplements**. (现阶段的反复性动作)
- **Larry** *takes* **vitamin supplements**. (长期反复性动作)

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现在进行时

③ 表示按照计划安排近期内即将发生的动作 /未完成状态；第四类动词居多/

- **President Biden** *is visiting* **China next week.**
- **Jack Ma** *is meeting* **Larry tonight.**
- **The sports meet** *is starting* **tomorrow.**

④ 时间/条件 状语从句中表示将来正在发生的动作

- **If you** *are looking for* **Larry, you'll find him in the meeting room.**
- **When you** *are writing* **a report, use formal vocabulary.**
- **I'll give you a lift if you** *are still waiting* **here when I pass on my way home.**

现在进行时

⑤ 表示刚刚过去的动作 /talk, tell, say.../

- I don't know what you're *talking* about.
- Joe *is telling* me not to go.
- Shut up! What I'm *trying* to say is you just don't get my point.

⑥ 表示婉转的口气 /hope, wonder.../

- I'm *wondering* if I may have a word with you.
- I'm *hoping* to be selected into the basketball team.

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进行时态 VS 第一类、第四类动词

第一类、第四类动词原则上不可使用进行时态 (现在进行时 ~~or~~ 过去进行时 ~~or~~ 将来进行时)

- **The predator** *is killing* the prey. (?)
- **Michael** *has been loving* Mary. (?)
- **I** *had been knowing* **this**. (?)
- **The bomb** *will be exploding*. (?)

个别第一类动词可以使用进行时态表示暂时的状态

- **I** *live* in **Beijing**. (表示长期 or 永久性状态)
- **I** *'m living* in **Beijing**. (表示暂时的状态)

一般现在时 VS 现在进行时

① 长期的反复性动作 VS 暂时性的反复性动作

- **I *live* in Beijing.** (长期的反复性动作)
- **I'm *living* in Beijing.** (暂时性的反复性动作)
- **The heater *leaks*.** (长期的反复性动作)
- **The heater *is leaking*.** (暂时性的反复性动作)

② 第三类、第四类动词某些情况下不能使用一般现在时

- **I *write* a novel. (?)** (第二类动词被 **a novel** 限定后, 语义有冲突)
- **I *write* novels.**
- **I *am writing* a novel.**
- **I've *written* a novel.**
- **They *build* a house. (?)** (第三类动词被 **a novel** + 时态共同限定后, 语义有冲突)
- **The bomb *explodes*. (?)** (第四类动词难以表达反复性动作)

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一般现在时 VS 现在进行时

③ 客观描述 VS 带有主观感情色彩

- **Michael *does* great in school.** (客观描述)
- **Michael *is doing* great in school.** (表示赞扬)
- **I *study* in Tsinghua.** (客观描述)
- **I *am studying* in Tsinghua.** (凡尔赛)

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动词时态的分类

- 一般现在时
- 一般过去时
- 现在进行时
- **过去进行时**
- 现在完成时
- 过去完成时
- 现在完成进行时
- 过去完成进行时
- 将来时间表示法

✓ 形式: was/were + V-ing

✓ 过去进行时的意思不仅仅是正在进行

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过去进行时

① 表示过去某个【时刻/时段】正在进行的动作 /第二类、第三类动词居多/

- **She was shouting like mad when we got in.** (时间点状语)
- **We were having breakfast when they came.** (时间点状语)
- **They were having a party from 9:00 to 11:00 last evening.** (时间段状语)

② 表示过去某一时间点之后即将发生的动作 /第四类动词居多/

- **A few days later, he was dying.**
- **Nobody knew whether he was going with us.**
- **When I was leaving I told him all about it.**
- **The burglar was breaking into the window when the police caught him.**

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过去进行时

③ 表示过去一段时间内暂时性的反复性动作 /第二类、第三类动词居多/

- **When Michael was in hospital, we *were visiting* him twice a week.**
- **I *was going* to the gym everyday to keep fit.**
- **This kid *was always asking* strange questions.**
- **The rain *was beating* against the windows through the night.**

④ 表示委婉语气（比一般过去时更加委婉） /*hope, want, wonder...*/

- **I *was hoping* you could offer us some advice. (更加委婉)**
- **I *hoped* you could offer us some advice.**

- **I *was wondering* if Larry could help us. (更加委婉)**
- **I *wondered* if Larry could help us.**

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过去进行时

⑤ 用过去进行时给出叙述背景，然后转而使用一般过去时进行整体叙述

It was the year of 2023, when Larry was growing sick of being a billionaire. One night he was walking about his house, where bundles of money were stacked up, all covered in mold. He *walked* forward, *picked* up a stack of money, and then *approached* the window. Suddenly, he *threw* the bills into the air, and the banknotes *danced* like snowflakes.

是不是很生动...

一般过去时 VS 过去进行时

① 已完成状态 VS 未完成状态

- I **read** a book that evening. (已完成)
- I **was reading** a book that evening. (未完成)
- I **worked** through the night on the report. (未完成 or 已完成)
- I **was working** through the night on the report. (未完成)

② 过去进行时更强调动作的接连发生

- With the policy changed, new stores **opened**.
- With the policy changed, new stores **were opening**. (强调接连发生)

③ 强调动作的渐变

- Night **fell**, and Larry quickened his steps.
- Night **was falling**, and Larry quickened his steps. (强调动作的渐变)

④ 强调感情色彩

- Michael couldn't tell why his wife **was angry**. (描述事实)
- Michael couldn't tell why his wife **was being angry**. (表示郁闷)
- I **hated** everybody around me back then. (描述事实)
- I **was hating** everybody around me back then. (主观色彩浓厚)

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*现在完成时、过去完成时、现在完成进行时、
过去完成进行时*

4、将来时间表示法 III

动词时态的分类

- 一般现在时
- 一般过去时
- 现在进行时
- 过去进行时

• 现在完成时

- 过去完成时
- 现在完成进行时
- 过去完成进行时
- 将来时间表示法

- ✓ 形式: have/has + V-ed
- ✓ 现在完成时表达的意义远大于“已完成”
- ✓ 不能与表示过去的时间状语连用

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现在完成时

① **已完成用法**：表示过去的某个动作已完成，且该动作的完成与当前的情况有联系，完成时的“已完成”表示一种因果关系，动作的完成是原因，而当前的情况是结果。 /第四类动词居多/

- **He has turned off the light.** (含义：Now the light is off.)
- **I've laid the table.** (含义：It's time to eat.)
- **He has recovered from his illness.** (含义：Now he is well.)
- **I've studied English.** (含义：I know English.)
- **I've changed my attitude.** (含义：Now I have a new attitude.)

已完成用法可以和下面几类时间状语连用：

- a、表示不确定过去时间的状语：**already, yet, before, recently, lately...**
- b、频度时间状语：**often, sometimes, ever, never, once, twice...**
- c、包含当前时间状态在内的时间状语：**now, just, today, this morning, this year...**

现在完成时

② **未完成用法**：表示动作或状态从过去某时开始，持续到现在，此状态可能仍将继续下去，也可能刚刚结束，抑或表示一段时间内反复发生的动作。一般与时间段状语连用。

第一类、第二类动词肯定式

- **He *has volunteered* in the orphanage for years.**
- **Michael *has lived* here since 2018.**
- **I've always *missed* her.**

第二类、第四类动词否定式，表示状态延续至今

- **I *haven't seen* her for years.**
- **They *haven't visited* us since 2015.**
- **He *hasn't written* to me for a whole year.**
- **I *haven't talked* with my mom since we had a fight last time.**

现在完成时中【since】的用法

① 【since】既是介词，又是连词

- I haven't seen him *since* yesterday.
- I haven't seen him *since* we ran into each other in Paris last year.

② 与现在完成时搭配使用的【since】，应该后接时间点；如果后接动词一般过去时所表示的时间段，则容易产生歧义；如果后接动词的现在完成时所表示的时间段，则没有歧义。

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| • I haven't seen him <i>since</i> <u>yesterday</u> . | (✓) 【since】+ 时间点 |
| • I haven't seen him <i>since</i> <u>we ran into each other in Paris</u> . | (✓) 【since】+ 时间点 |
| ----- | |
| • He hasn't written to me <i>since</i> <u>he lived in Beijing</u> . | (?) 【since】+ 一般过去时的时间段 |
| • He has taken extra care of me <i>since</i> <u>I was ill</u> . | (?) 【since】+ 一般过去时的时间段 |
| ----- | |
| • He hasn't written to me <i>since</i> <u>he has lived in Beijing</u> . | (✓) 【since】+ 现在完成时的时间点 |
| • He has taken extra care of me <i>since</i> <u>I've been ill</u> . | (✓) 【since】+ 现在完成时的时间点 |

③ It is 时间名词 + 【since】

- It is a long time *since* we met last. (✓ ✓ ✓)
- It's been a long time *since* we met last. (✓ / ?)

It/this/that is the first time + that从句

① 主句一般现在时 + 从句现在完成时

- **It's the first time I've been here.**
- **It's the third time Michael *has been* late this week.**
- ***Is it the first time you've visited* China?**

② 主句表示将来时间 + 从句现在完成时

- **It'll be the first time I've been late.**
- **It'll be the third time Michael *has been* late this week.**
- ***Will it be the first time you've visited* China?**

③ 主句一般过去时 + 从句过去完成时

- **It *was* the first time I'd been late.**
- **It *was* the third time Michael *had been* late this week.**
- ***Would it be the first time you'd visited* China?**

一般过去时 VS 现在完成时

① 两种时态表达的时间性并不相同

- **I *saw* Michael this morning.** (现在是下午或者晚上了)
- **I *have seen* Michael this morning.** (现在依旧是早上)
- ***Did you see* Michael?** (泛指以前)
- ***Have you seen* Michael?** (指最近, 甚至是刚刚)

② 与眼下的情况的关联性不同

- **He's broken his leg.** (含义: 他现在没法走路了)
- **he broke his leg.** (含义: 摔坏腿是以前的事情了, 现在他的腿或许好了, 或许没好)

③ 时间状语不同: 现在完成时不能与表示过去的时间点状语连用, 只能使用包含当前时间的定位时间段状语。

- **Nothing *happened* to him a year ago.** (✓) 明确表达过去时间的的时间状语
- **Nothing *has happened* to him a year ago.** (✗) 明确表达过去时间的的时间状语
- **Nothing *has happened* to him since last Friday.** (✓) 包含当前时间的定位时间段状语
- **Nothing *has happened* to him this month.** (✓) 包含当前时间的定位时间段状语

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动词时态的分类

- 一般现在时
- 一般过去时
- 现在进行时
- 过去进行时
- 现在完成时
- **过去完成时**
- 现在完成进行时
- 过去完成进行时
- 将来时间表示法

✓ 形式: had + V-ed

✓ 过去完成时 ≈ “倒退一格” 的现在完成时

✓ 过去完成时和 “现在” 没关系

✓ 是一个区分动作先后顺序的时态

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过去完成时

① 已完成用法:

表示过去某时业已完成的动作或状态，此类用法往往会强调过去完成时与一般过去时二者间的动作先后顺序
/第四类动词居多/

- **She struggled out of the net that *had trapped* her.**
- **When I *got* to the station, the train *had gone*.**
- **Sally *had already studied* Chinese before she *came* to China.**
- **We *realized* that we *had lost* our way.**

比较：现在完成时

已完成用法：表示过去的某个动作已完成，且该动作的完成与当前的情况有联系，完成时的“已完成”表示一种因果关系，动作的完成是原因，而当前的情况是结果。 /第四类动词居多/

已完成用法可以和下面几类时间状语连用：

a、表示不确定过去时间的状语：already, yet, before, recently, lately...

b、频度时间状语：often, sometimes, ever, never, once, twice...

c、包含当前时间状态在内的时间状语：now, just, today, this morning, this year...

过去完成时

② 未完成用法：表示某个动作或状态在过去某时之前已经开始，一直延续到该过去时间，这种延续尚未结束，且有可能延续下去

第一类、第二类动词肯定式

- **He *had volunteered* in the orphanage for years.**
- **Michael *had lived* here since 2010.**
- **I *'d always missed* her.**

第二类、第四类动词否定式，表示状态的延续

- **I *hadn't seen* her for years.**
- **They *hadn't visited* us since 2015.**
- **He *hadn't written* to me for a whole year.**

一般过去时 VS 过去完成时

① 一般过去时和过去完成时都可以使用表示过去的时间点状语，但意义完全不同

- I **did** the work at 6.
- I **had done** the work at 6.

② 一般过去时与过去完成时的互换问题

- When the teacher **had left** the room, the children started talking. (✓)
- When the teacher **left** the room, the children started talking. (✓)
- When the teacher left the room, the children **had started** talking. (✓)
- When the teacher left the room, the children **started** talking. (?)
- The children **had started** talking before the teacher left the room. (✓)
- The children **started** talking before the teacher left the room. (✓)

一般过去时 VS 过去完成时

③ 动作的先后顺序问题

直接用并列连词连接的情况下，动词的顺序 = 动作的顺序

- He **took off** his overcoat, **sank** into the chair, and **breathed** deeply to release the stress of the day.
- He **sank** into the chair but **found** the chair wobbling hard.

存在从属连词的情况下，根据句意决定动作的先后顺序

- When the teacher **had left** the room, the children started talking. (✓)
- When the teacher **left** the room, the children started talking. (✓)
- When the teacher left the room, the children **had started** talking. (✓)
- When the teacher left the room, the children **started** talking. (?)
- The children **had started** talking before the teacher left the room. (✓)
- The children **started** talking before the teacher left the room. (✓)

其余情况下，过去完成时的动作先于一般过去时

- He **took off** his overcoat, **sank** into the chair, and **breathed** deeply to release the stress of the day that had weighed on him.

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动词时态的分类

- 一般现在时

- 一般过去时

- 现在进行时

- 过去进行时

- 现在完成时

- 过去完成时

- **现在完成进行时**

- 过去完成进行时

- 将来时间表示法

✓ 形式: have/has been + V-ing

✓ 现在完成进行时 ≈ 现在完成时 + 现在进行时

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现在完成进行时

① 表示动作仍在进行：动作在过去某时开始，一直延续到当前时刻，/第二类、第三类动作居多/，且经常与时间段状语连用

- **He *has been learning* English for years.**
- **I've *been looking for* this wallet since early morning.**
- **I've *been working on* this project these days.**

② 表示动作刚刚结束：动作在过去某时开始，一直延续到当前说话时刻，并已在当前时刻结束，/第二类、第三类动作居多/

A: I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

B: It's okay. I've *been watching* Larry's channel.

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现在完成时 VS 现在完成进行时

对于第二类动词、现在完成时与现在完成进行时区别不大

- **I've worked for days.**
- **I've been working for days.**
-
- **It has rained since last Tuesday.**
- **It has been raining since last Tuesday.**

第三类动词的完成时表示已完成状态，而进行时则表示未完成状态，因此两个时态的意思是有区别的；尤其要注意第二类动词转义成为第三类动词的情况

- **They've built a house.** (第三类动词、已完成状态)
- **They've been building a house.** (第三类动词、未完成状态)

- **I've written a book.** (第二类转第三类、已完成状态)
- **I've been writing a book.** (第二类转第三类、未完成状态)

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动词时态的分类

- 一般现在时
- 一般过去时
- 现在进行时
- 过去进行时
- 现在完成时
- 过去完成时
- 现在完成进行时
- **过去完成进行时**
- 将来时间表示法

✓ 形式: had been + V-ing

✓ 过去完成进行时和“现在”没什么关系

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过去完成进行时

① 表示动作仍在进行：动作在【过去的过去的某时】开始，一直延续到【过去某一时刻】，/第二类、第三类动作居多/，且经常与时间段状语连用

- **He *had been learning* English for years.**
- **I'd *been looking* for this wallet since early morning.**
- **I'd *been working* on this project those days.**

② 表示动作刚刚结束：动作在【过去的过去的某时】开始，一直延续到【过去某一时刻】，并已在【过去某一时刻】结束，/第二类、第三类动作居多/

- **She said she *had been learning* English and was now ready to study overseas.**
- **I'd *been waiting* for hours when he showed up.**

Larry的语法课【时态】

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1、预备课程：动词的【时、体、貌】

2、动词时态详述 I

一般现在时、一般过去时、现在进行时、过去进行时

3、动词时态详述 II

现在完成时、过去完成时、现在完成进行时、过去完成进行时

4、将来时间表示法 III

动词时态的分类

- 一般现在时
- 一般过去时
- 现在进行时
- 过去进行时
- 现在完成时
- 过去完成时
- 现在完成进行时
- 过去完成进行时
- **将来时间表示法**

- ✓ 语法层面上来说，英语没有将来时的概念
- ✓ 实际上，英语表达“将来”的手段有很多

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will / shall + 动词原形

① 第一、第二、第三人称，皆可使用【will + 动词原形】来表达将来时间

- **I will leave for America next month.**
- **You'll feel better after this medicine.**
- **He will take over the family business if he fails in Gaokao.**
- **They will do everything possible to help us.**

② 第一人称的情况下，使用【shall + 动词原形】属于“上古遗风”，现代英语中大多使用 will，但 shall “逼格”更高。

- **I shall call Larry cool.**
- **We shall leave for Tokyo next month.**
- **What shall I/we do?**

will/shall + 动词原形这种表达将来时间的形式，是带有情态色彩的，也就是说，这种形式所表达的意思既可以表示将来，也可以表示一种主观意愿，简言之，这种表达将来时间的形式是不够客观的。

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will / shall + 动词原形

③ 【will + 动词原形】来表达主语的特征，表示一种倾向或习惯

- **Such things will happen.**
- **The door won't open.**
- **Mosquitos will bite.**

④ 【will / shall + 动词原形】用在疑问句中用于询问对方的意图

- **Shall I get you a drink?**
- **Will you please spare me a few minutes?**

⑤ if 条件句中[主将从现] 与 will 的含义是不同的

- **If Michael comes over tonight, this party will be a blast.**
- **If Michael will come over tonight, this party will be a blast.**

- **If you wait, I'll get you another drink.**
- **If you will/can/could wait, I'll get you another drink.**

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will / shall + be doing

① 表示将来某一时刻或时间段内正在进行的动作，此为客观描述，不带有情态色彩

- **He *will take over* the family business if he fails in Gaokao.**
- **He *will be taking over* the family business if he fails in Gaokao.**

- **They *will do* everything possible to help us.**
- **They *will be doing* everything possible to help us.**

- **I *shall leave* for Tokyo next month.**
- **I *shall be leaving* for Tokyo next month.**

② 表达一种委婉语气

- **When *will you visit* us again?**
- **When *will you be visiting* us again?**

- **I hope you *will send* a message to Michael.**
- **I hope you *will be sending* a message to Michael.**

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will / shall + have done: 表示截止到将来某一时刻业已完成的动作或状态, 第四类动词可与时间点状语连用, 第二、第三类动词可与时间点状语和时间段状语连用

- **He *will have taken over* the family business by the time he fails in Gaokao.**
- **They *will have completed* their elementary school studies by this time next year.**
- **She *will have been* seriously ill since last year.**
- **Michael *will have stayed* in Beijing for ten years by November.**

will / shall + have been doing: 表示某个已经开始的动作一直持续到将来时刻, 且动作依旧在继续, /第二类、第三类动词居多/

- **By November Michael *will have been working* in Huawei for ten years.**
- **The play *will have been running* for three months by Monday.**
- **If it still rains tomorrow, it *will have been raining* for two weeks.**

be going to + 动词原形

① 表示将来要发生的动作，该动作的发生往往是事先经过认真考虑和计划的

- **We're going to have a meeting over this.**
- **He's going to be a doctor when he grows up.**
- **Are you going to stay here for long?**
- **The room is going to be painted black.**

② 表示客观事态的发展，而非主主观的意图

- **Look at the clouds. It's going to rain.**
- **Michael is putting on weight. He's going to be fat.**
- **Prices are going to rise.**

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be going to VS will

① **be going to** 的计划性更强, **will** 的临时性以及情态意义更强

- ***I'm going to be a billionaire.***

- ***I will be a billionaire.***

A: Where is the remote?

B: *I'll get it for you.* (~~*I'm going to get it for you.*~~)

② **if** 从句中可以使用 **be going to**, 而不能使用 **will**; 一旦使用 **will**, 则具备主观的情态意义。

- ***If Michael is going to come over tonight, this party will be a blast.***

- ***If Michael will come over tonight, this party will be a blast.***

- ***If you are going to wait, I'll get you another drink.***

- ***If you will/can/could wait, I'll get you another drink.***

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be to & be about to

be to 表示受人为意志左右的未来动作，而 **be about to** 仅仅表示即将发生

- **Nobody *is going to* leave this room.**
- **Nobody *is to* leave this room.**
- **Nobody *is about to* leave this room.**

- **The new experiment *is going to* begin.**
- **The new experiment *is to* begin.**
- **The new experiment *is about to* begin.**

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be doing 表示将来

① 第四类动词的进行时态，可以用来表示将来时间，表示未来的时间状语用或者不用皆可。

- **The train *is leaving* [this afternoon].**
- **We're *moving* to Seattle [the day after tomorrow].**
- **Michael *was joining* our club [soon].**

② 第二类、第三类动词的现在进行时态，可以用来表示将来时间，但必须与表示未来的时间状语连用，否则仅表示动作当前正在进行。

- **He *is doing* the dishes later.**
- **He *is doing* the dishes.**
- **The doctor *was operating* on the patient.**
- **The doctor *was operating* on the patient the next morning.**

其他表示将来时间的方式

- **We** *were going to leave* **that afternoon.**
- **We** *were going to be doing* **dishes that afternoon.**
- **I thought you** *would leave* **that afternoon.**
- **I know she'd** *be* **here today.**
- **We** *were to leave* **for America back then.**
- **We** *were about to leave* **for America back then.**
- **I thought it** *would be* **raining.**
- **I thought Michael** *would have left* **for America.**
- **He** *would have been working* **in the firm for ten years by the end of the year.**

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