

一般时(一般现在时、一般过去时)学习概要

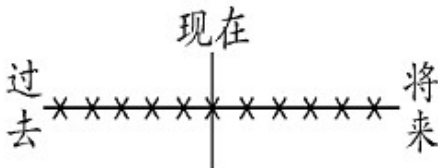
2018 届高三英语考纲要求的 10 大时态学习概要

高考英语考纲要求的 10 大时态及被动语态一览表

时态	主动结构	被动结构	主动结构例句	被动结构例句
一般现在时	do/does	am/is/are+done	We clean the classroom.	The classroom is cleaned by us.
一般过去时	did	was/were+done	He made a kite.	The kite was made by him.
一般将来时	will be	will be+done	They will plant trees tomorrow.	The trees will be planted by them tomorrow.
现在进行时	am/is/are+doing	am/is/are+being done	She is watering flowers.	The flowers are being watered by her.
过去进行时	was/were+doing	was/were+being done	She was writing a letter this time yesterday.	A letter was being written by her this time yesterday.
将来进行时	Will be doing		I will be having an English class at 8 tomorrow.	
现在完成时	have/has+done	have/has+been done	Jim has finished the work.	The work has been finished by Jim.
过去完成时	had done	had+ been done	Jim had finished the work.	The work had been finished by Jim.
过去将来时	would do	would be+done	He said he would make a kite.	He said a kite would be made by him.
现在完成进行时	Have(has) been doing		She is very tired. She has been working all morning. 她很累。她一直工作了一早晨。	

一般时（一般现在时、一般过去时）

一般现在时:



表示现在经常或反复发生的动作、存在的状态或习惯性的动作。

一般过去时:



表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态。

一般现在时

(1)表示经常发生的、习惯性的动作，通常用 usually, often, always, sometimes, every day, once a week, now and then, seldom, frequently, once a week, on Sundays(每逢周日)等作时间状语。

He usually goes to work by bus.

(2)表示客观真理、格言以及不受时间限制的客观存在。

The earth moves around the sun.

Shanghai lies in the east of China.

(3)表示按时间表、计划、规定发生的动作。此类动词有 go, come, leave, start, begin, arrive, stop, end, finish, take off 等。

The train leaves at 2: 35 this afternoon.

注意：在主句是一般将来时的时间、条件、让步状语从句中代替将来时。

You will succeed if you try your best.

Even if it rains tomorrow, the football match will take place.

高考使用的时候注意：在由 when, while, before, after, until, as soon as 等引导的时间状语从句或由 if, unless 引导的条件状语从句或让步状语从句中，如果主句表示将来的动作或者状态（可以用一般将来时，也可以使用祈使句或者情态动词加动词原形），从句用现在时态（可以是一般现在时、现在进行时或者现在完成时。）

We'll pay you half up front and the other half when you've finished the job. 我们先付给你一半钱，剩下的一半等你干完了再付。（主句是一般现在时，从句是现在完成时）

检测：1. Christmas _____ (fall) on December 25th.

2. Look at the timetable. Hurry up! Flight 4026 _____ (take) off at 9:00.

3. This cycle _____ (go) day after day: The walls warm up during the day and cool off during the night and thus always a timely offset(抵消) for the outside temperatures.

4. On Monday mornings it usually _____ (take) me an hour to drive to work although the actual distance is only 20 miles.

5.Barbara is easy to recognize as she's the only one of the women who _____
(wear) evening dress.

6.It is important to remember that success _____(be) a sum of small efforts made each
day and often _____(take) years to achieve.

改错

5. It is always crowded with customers at meal times.Some people even had to wait outside.

6. Some classmates suggest we go to places of interest nearby.I thought that it is a good idea.

翻译: 1.就像老话说的那样, 失败是成功之母。

2.我们每两周回家一次。

3.他每天早上 5: 30 起床, 晚上 10: 00 上床睡觉。

4.作业每天都做。(用被动语态)

Homework is done everyday.

5.我们家附近有一家医院, 这对我们很必要。

6.我的航班于上午 10 点钟起飞。

7.如果你尽力的话你会成功的。

8.他一来我就告诉他这件事。

一般过去时

(1)表示在过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态, 常用 yesterday, last year, in 1949, the other day, three days ago, just now 等作时间状语。

He came to work here two weeks ago.

Where did you go just now?

(2) 表示过去一段时间内经常性或者习惯性的动作。过去经常做某事的时间状语也可以使用 often, usually, seldom, would, used to.

When I was in the countryside, I often called on my old friends there.

测试:

1. The sun was setting when my car _____ (break) down near a remote village.
2. The president hopes that the people will be better off when he quits than when he _____ (start).
- 3.—Is Peter coming?
—No, he _____ (change) his mind after a phone call at the last minute.
- 翻译：1.我小学上了五年。
- 2.我半年前加入了这个俱乐部。
3. 自从他加入到这个俱乐部已经半年了。
It has been half a year since _____.
- 4.他在拐角处停下把空瓶子扔进了垃圾箱。
- 5.从 1952 年到 1959 年他在部队当了 7 年兵。
- 6.中国不再是它过去的样子了。如果我是你的话，我会更努力学习。
- 7.过去，他写了五部小说。
- 8.是时候努力学习了。
- 9.如果我是你的话，我会更努力学习。

一般时(一般现在时、一般过去时)学习概要

参考答案

一般现在时 (经常、习惯、真理格言、时刻表、主将从现)

do / does → am / is / are done (被动语态)

检测: 1. Christmas _____ (fall) on December 25th.

1. falls

2. Look at the timetable. Hurry up! Flight 4026 _____ (take) off at 9:00.

2. takes

3. This cycle _____ (go) day after day: The walls warm up during the day and cool off during the night and thus always a timely offset(抵消) for the outside temperatures.

3. goes 句意: 这个循环日复一日的进行……主语 this cycle 为单数形式; 结合时间状语 day after day 可知, 表示经常发生的情况, 须用一般现在时, 故填 goes。

4. On Monday mornings it usually _____ (take) me an hour to drive to work although the actual distance is only 20 miles.

4. takes 句意: 虽然实际距离只有 20 英里, 但是在每周一的早上我开车去上班通常会花费一个小时。根据句子中的时间状语 on Monday mornings 和副词 usually 暗示可知, 应该用一般现在时, 强调动作的反复性。

5. Barbara is easy to recognize as she's the only one of the women who _____ (wear) evening dress.

答案 wears

解析 根据句意, 此处谈的是一般情况, 要用一般现在时; 由于 one of the women 前有 only 修饰, 说明其后的定语从句是修饰 one 的, 而不是修饰 women 的, 所以定语从句中的谓语动词要用单数; 故填 wears。

6. It is important to remember that success _____ (be) a sum of small efforts made each day and often _____ (take) years to achieve. (湖南真题)

6. 【答案】 is; takes

【解析】 本题考查主谓一致。句意: 重要的是要记住, 成功是每天所做的一些小小的努力

的总和,它常常需要很多年的时间才能实现。此处 **success** 是不可数名词,作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

改错

6. It is always crowded with customers at meal times. Some people even had to wait outside.

had→have 句意: ……有些人甚至要要在外面等。此处是在介绍现在的情况, 故用一般现在时。

7. Some classmates suggest we go to places of interest nearby. I thought that it is a good idea.

thought→think 句意: ……我认为这是一个好主意。根据前句中的 **suggest** 可知, 本句应用一般现在时。

一般现在时翻译: 1. 就像老话说的那样, 失败是成功之母。

As the saying goes, failure is the mother of success.

2. 我们每两周回家一次。We go home every other week.

3. 他每天早上 5: 30 起床, 晚上 10: 00 上床睡觉。

He gets up at 5: 30 every morning and go to bed at 10: 00 every night.

4. 作业每天都做。(用被动语态) Homework is done everyday.

5. 我们家附近有一家医院, 这对我们很必要。

There is a hospital nearby which is necessary for us.

6. 我的航班于上午 10 点钟起飞。My flight takes off at 10:00 AM.

7. 如果你尽力的话你会成功的。You'll succeed if you try your best.

8. 他一来我就告诉他这件事。

I'll tell him about it as soon as he comes.

补充: want, hope, plan, expect, intend, mean, suppose, think 本身一般现在时后接不定式表示将来的含义

9. 我打算上一所重点大学。

I expect to go to a key university.

一般过去时

1. The sun was setting when my car _____ (break) down near a remote village.

1. 答案 broke

解析 该空是 when 引导的时间状语从句主语 my car 的谓语。从句中没有时间状语或时间状语从句，但主句的谓语动词 was setting 用了过去进行时，同时此句也是一个特殊的句型：...was/were doing... when... did...此句型中的 when 意为 at that time，因此可判断此谓语应用一般过去时。此外，主语 my car 与谓语之间的关系是主动关系，同时主语也是单数。综合考虑可得此题答案为 broke。

2.The president hopes that the people will be better off when he quits than when he _____(start).

2.started

3.—Is Peter coming?

—No,he _____(change) his mind after a phone call at the last minute.(重庆真题)

3【答案】 changed

【解析】 本题考查动词的时态。句意：——彼得会来吗？——不来了，刚才接到一个电话之后他改变主意了。根据句子的时间状语 after a phone call at the last minute 可知，彼得改变主意是过去发生的动作，是回答问题者的回忆内容，因此应该用一般过去时。

翻译：1.我小学上了五年。I studied at the primary school for five years.

2.我半年前加入了这个俱乐部。I joined the club half a year ago.

3.自从他加入到这个俱乐部已经半年了。

It has been half a year since I joined the club.

4.他在拐角处停下把空瓶子扔进了垃圾箱。

He stopped at the corner and dropped the empty bottle into the dustbin.

5.从1952年到1959年他在部队当了7年兵。

He served in the army from 1952 to 1959 for seven years.

6.中国不再是它过去的样子了。China is no longer what it used to be.

7.过去，他写了五部小说。Five novels were written by him in the past.

8.是时候努力学习了。It's high time that you worked hard.

9.如果我是你的话，我会更努力学习。

If I were you, I would work harder.