一般将来时

**一、概念：表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态及打算、计划或准备做某事。**句中一般有以下时间状语：tomorrow, next day(week, month, year…),soon, the day after tomorrow（后天）等。

**二、基本结构：**

　　①be going to + do；

　　②will+ do.

**三、否定句：**在be动词（am, is, are）l后加not或情态动词will后加not成won’t。

　　例如：I’m going to have a picnic this afternoon.→ I’m not going to have a picnic this afternoon.

**四、一般疑问句：**be或will提到句首，some改为any, and改为or，第一二人称互换。 例如：We are going to go on an outing this weekend. → Are you going to go on an outing this weekend?

**五、对划线部分提问。**一般情况，一般将来时的对划线部分有三种情况。

　　1.问人。Who 例如：I’m going to New York soon. →Who’s going to New York soon.

　　2.问干什么。What … do.例如： My father is going to watch a race with me this afternoon. →What is your father going to do with you this afternoon.

　　3. 问什么时候。When.例如：She’s going to go to bed at nine. →When is she going to bed?

**六、同义句：**be going to = will

　　I am going to go swimming tomorrow（明天）. = I will go swimming tomorrow.

**小练习**

　　1.我打算明天和朋友去野炊。

　　I\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a picnic with my friends.

　　I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a picnic with my friends.

　　2.下个星期一你打算去干嘛? 我想去打篮球。

　　What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next Monday? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball.

　　What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you do next Monday? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play basketball.

　　3. 你妈妈这个周末去购物吗？是，她要去买一些水果。

　　\_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go shopping this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

　　Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy some fruit.

　　4. 你们打算什么时候见面。

　　What time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meet?

　　改句子。

　　5. Nancy is going to go camping.（改否定）

　　Nancy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to go camping.

　　6. I’ll go and join them.（改否定） I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_\_ join them.

　　7. I’m going to get up at 6:30 tomorrow.（改一般疑问句）

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get up at 6:30 tomorrow?

　　8. We will meet at the bus stop at 10:30.（改一般疑问句）

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meet at the bus stop at 10:30.

　　9. She is going to listen to music after school.（对划线部分提问）

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after school?

　　10. My father and mother are going to see a play the day after tomorrow.(同上) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to see a play the day after tomorrow.

　　用所给词的适当形式填空。

　　11. Today is a sunny day. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic this afternoon.

　　12. My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Shanghai next week.

　　13. Tom often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to school on foot. But today is rain. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school by bike.

　　14.What do you usually do at weekends? I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(catch) insects?

　　15. It’s Friday today. What \_\_\_\_\_she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) this weekend? She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (catch) insects.

　　16. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (d0) you do last Sunday? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pick) apples on a farm. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) next Sunday? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (milk) cows.

　　17. Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her grandparents tomorrow.

　　18. Liu Tao \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fly) kites in the playground yesterday.

　　19. David \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) a puppet show next Monday.

　　20. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (plan) for my study now

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**时态详解：一般将来时**

**一、**[**一般将来时的定义**](http://www.yygrammar.com/Article/tense/Index.html)

[一般将来时](http://www.yygrammar.com/Article/tense/)表示在现在看来即将要发生的动作或存在的状态。常用时间副词tomorrow, soon或短语next year / week / month, in a few days, in the future, sometime 做状语。如：

What will you do this afternoon. 你今天下午干什么？

We will have a meeting tomorrow. 我们明天要开会。

He is going to study abroad next year. 明年他要出国学习。

**二、一般将来时的基本用法及构成**

[一般将来时](http://www.yygrammar.com/Article/tense/)的基本用法是表示单纯的将来事实，由“will / shall + 动词原形”构成：

We shall have a lot of rain next month. 下个月将下很多雨。

I think she will pass the exam. 我想他考试会及格的。

**三、表示将来时间的几种常见方法**

英语中除了“will /shall+动词原形”表示半来时态外，还可以有以下多种方法：

**(1)** 用**“be going to+动词原形”**表示。主要表示打算和预测：

We are not going to stay there long. 我们不准备在那里多待。(表打算)

I’m afraid they’re going to lose the game. 恐怕他们会赛输。(表预测)

Look, it’s going to rain. 瞧，要下雨了。(表预见)

注：be going to 后接动词go和come时，通常直接改用其进行时态：

Where is he going to go? / Where is he going? 他打算到哪里去？

**(2)** 用“**be to+动词原形**”表示。主要表示按计划或安排即将要发生的动作；有时也表示命令、禁止或可能性：

He is to leave for Beijing tomorrow. 他决定明天去北京。

Tell him he’s not to be back late.  告诉他不准迟回。

**(3)** 用**“be about to+动词原形”**表示。主要表示即将要发生的事：

He is about to leave. 他即将要离开。

Sit down, everyone. The film is about to start. 大家坐好，电影马上就要开发始了。

注：该结构通常不与具体的时间状语连用：

误：He is about to leave soon [tomorrow].

另外，该结构在美国英语中还可表示“打算”(主要用于否定句)：

I’m not about to lend him any more money. 我不打算再借给他任何钱。

**(4)** 用**“be due to+动词原形”**表示。主要表示按计划或时间表将要发生某事：

He is due to leave very soon. 他很快就要离开。

His book is due to be published in October. 他的书计划10月份出版。

**(5)** 用“**现在进行时”**(即be＋现在分词)表示。主要表示按计划或安排要发生的事：

The students are leaving on Sunday. 学生们星期日出发。

We’re having a party next week. 我们下星期将开一个晚会。

注：该用法有时表示即将发生的动作：

I’m leaving. 我走了。

**(6)** 用“**一般现在时”**表示。表示按规定或时间表预计要发生的事：

The train leaves at 7:25 this evening. 火车今晚7:25分开。

Tomorrow is Wednesday. 明天是星期三。

We have a holiday tomorrow. 我们明天放假。

注：在表示时间、条件等的状语从句以及某些名词性从句、定语从句等中，也用一般现在时表示将来意义，参见“时态详解：一般现在时”的有关用法。