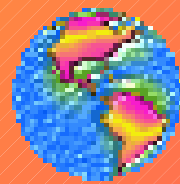


# 英语时态

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# 一般现在时



用法: 经常性的和习惯性的动作

常用时间状语: usually, sometimes, in spring,  
every day, in the morning

动词构成: 动词原型. work

动词 +s/es. (主语是第三人称单数) works

否定构成: don't+ 动原 doesn't+ 动原

一般疑问构成及简答: Do+ 主语 + 动原 + 其它?

Yes, I do.

Does+ 主语 + 动原 + 其它? No, he doesn't.

特殊疑问举例: What do you often do on Sundays?

Where does he live?

注意: start, leave, go, come 等的一般现在时可表示  
按规定要发生的未来动作, 如列车将离开。客观真理

# 一般过去时



用法：过去时间发生的或过去经常性的动作

常用时间状语： yesterday, last night, two days ago,

in 2000, at that time, before liberation , when

等引导的含 过去时的句子。

动词构成： 动词过去时 ( --ed )      worked/used to work

否定构成： didn't+ 动原      didn't work      used not(didn't use) to

work 一般疑问构成及简答举例： Did+ 主语 + 动原 + 其它？

特殊疑问句举例： What did he do yesterday?

When did he get up this morning?

# 一般将来时



用法：将来会出现或发生的动作

常用时间状语： this evening,tomorrow,next month,  
in a few minutes,at the end of this term

动词构成：1,will/shall+ 动原                      2,am/is/are going to+ 动词  
原型

3,sm/is/are(about)+ 动词不定式

4,am/is/are+coming 等现在分词

以 work 为例 :will/shall work                      am/is/are going to work  
am/is/are(about) to work                      am/is/are coming/leaving...

否定构成： will/shall not...                      am/is/are not...

特殊疑问句举例 :What will you do tomorrow?

When are we going to have a class meeting?

备注：在 if 条件或 as soon as 等时间状语从句中用一般现

# 现在进行时



用法：说话时正在进行的动作或当前一段时间正在



常用时间状语：**now, these days**

动词构成：**am/is/are+ 现在分词 (--ing)**

**am/is/are working**

否定构成：**\_ am/is/are+not+ 现在分词**

一般疑问构成及简答：**Am/Is/Are+ 主语 + 现在**

**分词**

**+ 其它? Yes, I am (he is.) No, they aren't**

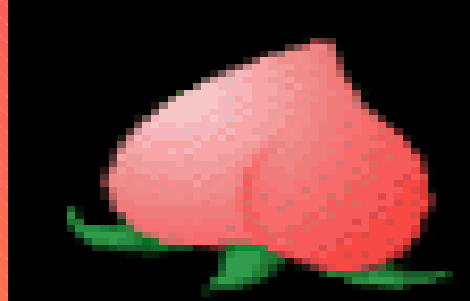
特殊疑问举例：**What are you doing now?**

**Who is flying a kite there?**

注意：**go, come, leave, arrive, return, die** 等的进 行时

**有时表示即将发生的动作**

# 过去进行时



用法：过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在发生 的动作

常用时间状语： at this time yesterday, at that time,  
at ten o'clock yesterday 或 when 引导的从句

动词构成： was/were+ 现在分词 (--ing)

以 work 为例： was/were working

否定构成： was/were not+ 现在分词

一般疑问句构成及简答举例：

Was/Were+ 主语 + 现在分词 + 其它？

Yes, I was      No, I wasn't

特殊疑问句举例：

What were you doing this time yesterday?

Where was he standing when the teacher came in?

# 现在完成时



用法：1、发生在过去的动作且对现在仍有影响的动作，  
强调对现在的影响 .2、从过去一直延续到现在的  
动作

常用时间状语：**already,just,never,before,recently,in  
the past few years,ever,so far,since+ 过去的点时  
间 ,for+ 段时间**

动词构成：**have/has+ 过去分词 (--ed)      have/has  
worked**

否定构成：**have/has not+ 过去分词**

一般疑问构成：**Have/Has+ 主语 + 过去分词… ?**

特殊疑问句举例：**What have you done recently?**

**How long has he lived in Beijing?**

备注：新时地动词不能与c... ; ... II ... 第

# 过去完成时



用法: 1、过去某时间或动作之前完成的动作或状态(过去的过去)。 2、过去某一时间的动作延续到过去另一时间

常用时间状语: by that time, by the end of... ,  
when/before+ 从句, said/knew/asked 的宾从  
中

动词构成: had+ 过去分词 (--ed)

以 work 为例: had worked

否定构成: had not+ 过去分词

一般疑问构成: Had+ 主语 + 过去分词 + 其它?

Yes, I had.

No, I

hadn't.

特殊疑问句举例

He

English

He



## ■ 动词的语态：

### 主动语态和被动语态

- 一般现在时                    am/is/are + p.p (done)
- 一般过去时                    was/were +p.p
- 一般将来时                    will be done
- 现在进行时                    am/is/are being done
- 过去进行时                    was/were being done
- 现在完成时                    has/have been done
- 过去完成时                    had been done
- 将来完成时                    will have been done



1. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ in five minutes. We must go now.

A. left    B. was leaving    C. has left    D. is leaving

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ a walk when it started to rain.

A. take    B. took    C. are taking    D. were taking

3. When I \_\_\_\_\_ these vegetables, I forgot to put any salt in.

A. cook                      B. have cooked

C. was cooking            D. am cooking

4. He has already gone home. But before he left, he \_\_\_\_\_ all the mistakes in his translation.

A. had corrected      B. has corrected

C. corrected          D. would correct

5. We used to go skating in Michigan every winter, but \_\_\_\_\_ for the past five seasons.

A. I don't go      B. I haven't gone

C. I'm not going      D. I didn't go

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ him as soon as he comes back.

A. will tell          B. tell              C. told

7. We \_\_\_\_\_ a sports meet next Monday.

A. hold      B. is holding      C. will hold

8. English, French, German and Russian \_\_\_\_\_ at this meeting.

A. hear      B. heard      C. are hear

9. Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ by the largest number of people in the world.

A. spoke      B. is spoken      C. speak

10. In our country great changes \_\_\_\_\_ since 1977.

A. take place      B. took place      C. have taken place

1-5 DDCAB

6-10 ACCBC



Thank you very much!