

世纪应用英语 语法教程

Century Applied English

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A background image showing a group of diverse students in a classroom or library setting. They are gathered around a table, looking at a laptop and a large red book. The students appear to be of various ethnicities and are engaged in their studies. A semi-transparent grey rectangle is overlaid on the image, containing the chapter title.

第九章

动词的时态



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英语中不同时间和方式发生的动作或状态要用谓语动词的不同形式来表示，这种动词形式称作动词时态。动作或状态发生的时间可以有现在、过去和将来三种；而发生的方式有一般、进行、完成和完成进行四种，这样可以组合成英语中的十六种时态。其中最常用的有八种时态。

(一) 现在时

一般时

表示现在经常反复发生的动作、存在的状态或习惯性动作的时态。

We go to school at 7 every day. / I am a teacher.

进行时

表示说话时刻正在进行的、不断重复的动作或目前这个阶段(不一定是说话时刻)正在进行的动作。

We're having a meeting. / He is teaching in a middle school.

(一) 现在时

完成时

表示过去开始,但持续到现在的动作,或过去发生的动作,对现在留下后果或影响。

I have just had my lunch. / I have known Li Lei for over five years.

完成进行时

表示从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在的动作。现在这个动作可能刚刚终止,也可能仍在进行。

I have been sitting here all afternoon. / How long has it been raining?

(二) 过去时

一般时

表示过去发生的事、存在的状态或反复发生的动作。常与表示过去的时间状语连用。

I lived in this town when I was a boy. / We had no class yesterday.

进行时

表示过去某时正在进行的状态或动作。其主要用法是描述一件事发生的背景；一个长动作发生的时候，另一个短动作发生。常用的时间状语：this morning, the whole morning, all day yesterday, from nine to ten last evening, when, while 等。

Mary was making a dress when she cut her finger.

(二) 过去时

完成时	指到过去某时为止已经结束或完成的动作或状态(动作截止到过去某时),即表示“过去的过去”。
	She said (that) she had never been to Paris. When the police arrived, the thieves had run away.
完成进行时	表示从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在的动作。现在这个动作可能刚刚终止,也可能仍在进行。
	He had been waiting for two weeks. He was still waiting.
将来时	表示从过去的某时间看来将要发生的动作或存在的状态。
	They were sure that they would succeed.

(三) 将来时

一般时

表示将来要发生的动作或存在的状态。

It is going to rain. / She will go home next week.

进行时

表示将来某时存在的状态或进行的动作,或按预测将来会发生的事情。

She'll be waiting for you at the gate. / I'll be meeting him sometime in the future.

(三) 将来时

完成时

表示到将来某个时间为止势必会完成或预计要完成的动作。

They will have been married for 20 years by then.

完成进行时

将来完成进行时的用法和将来完成时的用法很相近,主要是将来完成进行时更多强调动作本身,但这个时态用得不多。

八种常用时态的基本用法



1. 一般现在时

(1) 一般现在时表示经常发生的动作（或习惯性的动作）或存在的状态。

句中常用often（经常，常常），frequently（经常地，频繁地），always（总是），usually（通常），generally（一般地，通常），normally（通常，正常地），habitually（习惯性地，惯常地，通常），regularly（有规律地，定期地，经常），sometimes（有时，间或），occasionally（偶尔地，间或发生地），seldom（很少，不常），rarely（不常，难得），never（从不，永不，决不），ever（在任何时候，从来），every day(week, month, season, year), as a rule（通常，一般说来），in most cases（在多数情况下，很可能）等时间状语。如：

We occasionally invite them to our house for a party. 我们偶尔请他们来我们家聚会。

He regularly takes his dog for a walk in the afternoon. 他经常在下半带狗散步。

As a rule it's very quiet during the day. 一般说来，白天是很安静的。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



(2) 表示客观事实、真理及相对永久性的活动。如：

The earth revolves around the sun.

地球围绕太阳转。

Light travels more quickly than sound.

光比声运行得更快。

Hydrogen is the lightest element. 氢是最轻的元素。

The Earth rotates on its axis. 地球绕着地轴旋转。

(3) 表示按规定或计划要发生的将来的动作。如：

The train leaves at six thirty-nine tomorrow evening. 火车明晚6 点39 分开出。

The bus arrives at 9:10. 汽车9 点10 分到达。

Next Friday, the queen returns to London after her tour of the Commonwealth.

英联邦之行结束后，女王将于下周五返回伦敦。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



(4) 英语从句中经常用一般现在时代替将来时。如：

I will call you up as soon as I arrive there. 我一到那里就给你打电话。
(时间状语从句)

We'll tell her about that when she comes. 她来的时候，我们会告诉她那件事。
(时间状语从句)

If she passes the Bar exam, she'll be able to practice law.

如果她通过律师资格考试，她就能够从事法律工作。(条件状语从句)

Suppose the bus doesn't come, shall we go by taxi?

假如汽车不来，我们就叫出租车吗？(条件状语从句)

I will lend you my dictionary as long as you keep it clean.

只要不把词典弄脏，我会借给你的。(条件状语从句)

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



Take Mary's address with you, in case you have time to visit her when you're in Beijing.

带上玛丽的地址，万一你在北京有时间，可以去看她。（条件状语从句及时间状语从句）

Whether the weather is good or bad, I will go. 无论天气好坏，我都要去。（让步状语从句）

I'll get my computer fixed however much it costs.

不管花多少钱，我都得让人把电脑修好。（让步状语从句）

Wherever you go, whatever you do, I'll be right here waiting for you.

不管你走到天涯海角，不管你做什么，我都会在此等待。（让步状语从句）

You can drink as much as you like tomorrow, but not tonight.

明天你想喝多少就喝多少，但今晚不行。（比较状语从句）

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



2. 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，常和yesterday, last night(week, month, year), (...) ago, once, just now 等表示过去时间的状语连用。如：

The president visited Tongji University in 1982. 国家主席于1982 年参观了同济大学。

(2) 表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。如：

She always went to work by subway. 她总是坐地铁去上班。

Tom wore glasses as a child. 汤姆小时候戴眼镜。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



3. 现在完成时

(1) 表示过去发生的某一动作对现在造成的影响。如：

They have just cleaned the machine. 他们刚擦过这台机器。

I have just had my lunch in a cafeteria. 我刚刚在自助餐厅吃过午饭。
(因此不饿)

(2) 表示过去已经开始并持续到现在的动作或状态，往往与表示一段时间的状语连用。注意：

① 只有延续性动词（如be, work, study, do, teach, live 等）才能这样用。
瞬间动词（如come, become, go, join, die, get up 等）只表示一个短暂的动作，不能这样用。如：

He has worked in this factory for five years. 他在该工厂工作已五年了。

八种常用时态的基本用法



② 现在完成时可以和表示不确定的时间状语连用，如already, never, ever, just yet 等；也可以和包括现在在内的表示一段时间的状态连用，如:today, this morning/afternoon/..., these days, always, often, since, for a long time 等。如：

My uncle has lived in Rome for four years.

我叔叔在罗马住了四年了。（现在仍在那儿住）。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



(3) 时间、条件等状语从句若涉及将来某一时间为止某一动作已经完成的概念, 必须用现在完成时表示, 句中的动词是延续性动词 (如do, sell, write 等) 尤其如此。实际上, 在此现在完成时相当于将来完成时所表示的意义。如:

I will wait until he has done his homework. 我愿等到他把作业做完。
(因为do 是延续性动词, has done 不可用does 来代替)

The test question will be spoken only one time, you must listen very carefully in order to understand

what the speaker has said. 试题只念一遍, 考生必须仔细地听, 以理解试题的内容。

He'll write a preface when he's finished the last chapter. 最后一章写完后他将写前言。

但如不强调动作的完成和结果, 同时又与主句的谓语动词紧密相连, 则仍用一般现在时。如:

Please phone me the moment you get in. 请你一到家就给我来电话。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



4. 过去完成时

(1) 表示在过去某一时间或动作之前已经发生或完成了的动作。这一过去时间状语常用下列两种方式来表示：

① 用by, before, at 等构成的短语。如：

By the end of last month, he had covered more than 5,000 miles.
到上月月底为止，他已行走了5,000 英里。

By the end of last year, I had worked in this college for ten years.
到去年底，我在这所大学工作了十年。

At the age of five, the boy had learned to play the violin.
五岁的时候，这男孩已经开始学拉小提琴了。

They had sold out the newspapers before seven o'clock.
七点以前他们已经把报纸卖完了。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



② 用when, before 等构成的从句。如：

The doctor had taken his temperature before he listened to his chest.

医生量了他的体温之后给他进行胸听。

(2) 过去完成时表示从过去某一时刻开始，并持续到过去另一时刻的动作或状态。在这一用法中，时间状语从句由for 或since 引导。如：

He had worked as an interpreter for two years before he became a manager.

在当经理之前，他做了两年的口译工作。

John had learned some Chinese before he came to China. 约翰来中国前，学过一些汉语。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



5. 现在进行时

现在进行时由动词be (is, am, are) 加现在分词构成。句中常出现now, at this moment 等时间状语。

(1) 表示说话时正在进行的动作。如：

We're all waiting to be paid. 我们大家都在等着领工资。

Our bus is now crossing the Golden Gate Bridge. 我们的汽车现在正在通过金桥。

(2) 表示现阶段一直在进行的动作。这种动作在说话时不一定正在进行。如：

Jack is studying medicine while his brother is doing physics. 杰克学医，他哥哥学物理。

He teaches English at Shanghai University, but at the moment he's teaching in a high school.

他是上海大学的英语教师，但此刻他在一所中学上课。

八种常用时态的基本用法



(3) 表示按计划安排近期内即将发生的动作。如：

Mr. Smith is leaving for Sweden in a couple of days. 史密斯先生过几天将去瑞典。

(4) 现在进行时可与always, constantly, continually, for ever 等状语连用, 表示反复出现或习惯性的动作, 常带有某种感情色彩(如不耐烦、厌烦、赞美或赞赏等)或是为了描述得更加生动。如：

He is always making the noise. 他老是发出噪音。(厌烦)

You're constantly changing your mind. 你老是改变主意。(不耐烦)

The son's continually asking his parents for money.

这儿子不断地向父母要钱。(令人讨厌)

(5) be 有时可用于进行时, 表示句子主语一时的表现。如：

He is being generous today. 今天他倒大方。

The child is being good today. 这小孩今天很乖。

The children are being very quiet. I wonder what they're up to.

孩子们现在很安静, 我纳闷他们想干什么。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



【注】

英语中的进行时态一般只能用动作动词表示。某些表示感情、感觉、情绪、认知、拥有等状态动词，如like（喜欢，想要，希望），love（爱，喜欢），hate（憎恨，不喜欢），desire（渴望，要求），know（知道，了解，认识，通晓），feel（感觉，觉得），understand（理解），realize（认识到，体会到），believe（认为），recognize（认出，识别，承认），remember（记得，记住），see（看见，领会，理解），smell（散发气味），want（要），hope（希望，期望），wish（希望，但愿，盼望），mean（意味着，意欲，打算），intend（想要，打算），prefer（宁愿），appear（似乎），seem（似乎，好像），consist（由.....组成），cost（价钱为，花费），resemble（像，与.....相似），appreciate（感激，充分理解），perceive（察觉，感知，认识到，意识到，理解），mind（介意，反对），result（导致，起因于），be（是），have（有，心存，怀有），own（有，拥有），possess（拥有，占有），belong（属于），contain（包含，容纳，相当于，折合），consist（由.....组成，存在于），matter（要紧，有关系），differ（相异，有区别）等，一般不能用进行时态。如：

八种常用时态的基本用法



*He is possessing a villa and three cars (. 误, 应改为possesses)

上述某些词在表示无意识的动作时, 不能用于进行时, 而表示有意识的动作或词的意义发生转变时, 又可以用于进行时。如:

The doctor feels worried. 医生感到担心。

The doctor is feeling his pulse. 医生正在给他按脉。

The judge hears someone talking in the room. 法官听到有人在房间里谈话。

The judge is hearing the case. 法官正在审理案子。

She doesn't mind it. 她不介意这件事。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



6. 过去进行时

过去进行时由was 或were 加现在分词构成。

(1) 表示过去某时正在进行的动作。如：

过去进行时作这一用法时，时间状语可以明确表示出来或通过上下文把时间关系暗示出来。如：

What were you doing at four o'clock yesterday afternoon? 昨天下午4点你在做什么？

(2) 表示过去某一阶段一直在进行的动作。如：

From 1983 to 1987, he was studying at the Foreign Languages Department of Suzhou University.

1983 年至1987 年，他在苏州大学外语系读书。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



(3) 表示过去某种习惯性动作。如：

Mary was getting up very late during the winter vacations. 玛丽寒假期间起床很晚。

(4) 过去进行时也可与always, constantly, invariably, continually, for ever等状语连用，表示某种感情色彩。如：

Linda was constantly changing her clothes. 琳达不停地换衣服。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



7. 一般将来时

(1) 一般将来时的基本用法

一般将来时表示将来发生的行为或存在的状态。各人称后均用will,但第一人称也可用shall, 都可紧缩为' ll。否定的缩略式分别为won' t 和shan' t。一般将来时可表示看法、习惯、性格特征、特性、允诺、威胁、请求、征求对方意见等意义。

① 用在 “I think/suppose... will”等句型中, 表示看法。如:

I suppose he'll come back. 我想他会回来。

② will 可用来说明重复和习惯性的行为。如:

He'll often say something and then forget what he said.

他常常说些话, 事后却忘了说过些什么。(注: will 若重读, 就有批评的含义。)

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



③ will 可用来表示事物的特性。如：

Boys will be boys. 男孩子毕竟是男孩子。

Pigs will eat anything. 猪是什么都吃的。

Oil will float on water. 油总是漂在水上的。

Gold won't dissolve in hydrochloric acid. 金子在盐酸中不会溶解。

④ 作出允诺。如：

I assure you I won't get drunk again. 我向你保证，决不再喝醉。

I'll be back before ten. 我10 点前回家。

I swear I'll pay you back. 我发誓一定还你钱。

⑤ 表示威胁。如：

If you're caught cheating again in the exam, you'll be expelled from school.

如果你再被抓住考试作弊，你就要被学校开除。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



⑥ will 表示请求，主要用于主语是第二人称的疑问句。如：

I'm going to town. Will you give me a lift? 我要进城去，坐你的车好吗？

Will you please speak loudly? 请你大声一点好吗？

If you will help us, we can finish by six. 如果你肯帮忙，我们到六点就可做完。

⑦ shall 表示征求对方意见时，主要用于主语是第一人称的疑问句。如：

Shall I do the washing-up? 我来洗盘子好吗？

What shall we do this evening? 今晚咱们干什么？

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



(2) 将来时间多种表示法

英语中有多种不同的动词形式可以用来表示将来时间。

① will/shall + 不带to 的不定式

will 用于第一、二、三人称主语，shall 用于第一人称主语。这种将来意义常常夹杂着情态意义，即说话人的主观态度和看法。

If the crops fail, there will be a famine. 如果庄稼歉收，就会出现饥荒。

I'll see you off at the airport. 我将在飞机场为你送行。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



② will/shall + be + 现在分词

will/shall + be + 现在分词，即将来进行时，可表示“纯粹”将来，不包含说话人的主观看法，因此，讲话语气比较婉转。如：

I hope you will be sending him a message soon. 希望你不久便给他发一条信息。

You can use my computer. I won't be needing it this evening.

你可以用我的电脑。今晚我不用。

Will you be having dinner out this evening? 今晚你在外面吃饭吗？

这种结构也可用来表示将来某一时刻或时段里进行的动作。如：

She'll be working in Hong Kong during May. 五月她将在香港工作。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



③ be going to + 不定式或be + 现在分词（现在进行时）

当我们谈及已经决定的事情时（现在将来），常常用“be going to + 不定式”或现在进行时，但是一般不用shall/will形式。如：

She's going to have a baby in July. 她七月份要生孩子。

She's having a baby in July. 她七月份要生孩子。

“be going to + 不定式”还可表示“预见”，即现在已有迹象表明将要发生某种情况。如：

I feel dizzy. I think I'm going to faint. 我感到头昏眼花。我想我要晕倒了。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



④ be + to + 不定式

此结构有两种主要用法：一是表示按计划、安排即将发生的动作；二是表示命令、禁止或可能性等。如：

The Prime Minister is to speak on television on Sunday afternoon.

首相将于周日下午发表电视讲话。

The letter is to be handed to Professor Johnson himself. 这封信必须交给约翰逊教授本人。

You are not to stay outside very late. 你不可以在外面逗留到太晚。

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



⑤ be about + 不定式

该结构表示“正要”、“即将”做某事。如：

He is about to show up. Please wait for a while. 他马上就到，请稍等片刻。

⑥ 一般现在时

用一般现在时表示将来时间，通常指按照时间或既定日程一定会出现的事态，常用于begin（开始），start（开始），go（去，走），depart（离开，起程，出发），leave（离开），arrive（到达），stop（停止，结束），close（结束，终止），open（开门，开幕），finish（结束，完成），fall（降临，到来），sail（起航，开船），meet（开会）等动词。如：

The new term starts on 24th, September. 新学期九月二十四日开学。

— 八种常用时态的基本用法



(3) will/shall 形式和be going to 结构用法主要区别:

① 我们表示“如果一事发生,另一事也会发生”这一概念时,一般用will/shall 形式,不用be going to 结构。如:

Your marriage will never fail if you keep buying her flowers.

如果你不断买花送她,你们的婚姻就永远不会失败。

A: Go shopping together?

B: No, I'll miss my favorite TV program.

甲: 一起去买东西吧?

乙: 不去啦, 去就看不上我最喜欢的电视节目了。

② 若表示已经决定的事情, 用be going to 结构或现在进行时, 一般不用 will/shall 形式。如:

We're going to spend the holidays in Spain next summer.

我们明年夏天去西班牙度假。(已经决定了)

一 八种常用时态的基本用法



③ 若表示我们谈话当时做出的决定，一般要用will 的缩略式' ll，不用be going to 结构。若表示说话以前不久做的决定，用be going to 结构或现在进行时。如：

I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed. 我累了，我想去睡觉了。

I think I'm going to go to bed (. =I think I'm going to bed.) 我想去睡觉了。

Look! She's wearing my shoes! I'll beat her. 瞧！她穿着我的鞋子！我要揍她。

④ 若表示现在有迹象会发生某事，用be going to 结构。若表示预测将会发生什么事，

will/shall 形式或be going to 结构均可，但不可用现在进行时。如：

Look! It's going to rain. 瞧！要下雨了。（有迹象会发生某事）

I think it'll rain this afternoon. (=I think it's going to rain this afternoon.)

我想今天下午要下雨。（但不能说I think it's raining this afternoon.）

八种常用时态的基本用法



8. 过去将来时

过去将来时表示从过去某个时间看将来要发生的事情，多用于主句谓语动词是一般过去时的宾语从句中。其谓语构成通常是would 或should + 动词原形。有时候可用was/were going to do, was/were to do, was/were about to do, 一般过去时或过去进行时来表示。如：

I little thought he would object to my plan.

我没想到他会反对我的计划。

Last time I saw her, she was going to start a new job.

上次我见到她时，她正准备开始一个新的工作。

She was to take the 5:30 train, but she arrived at the station too late.

她本打算坐五点半的火车，但她到达车站时已经太晚了。

I was about to go to bed when the telephone rang.

我正要睡觉，忽然听到电话铃响。

1. 一般过去时和现在完成时的区别

(1) 一般过去时只表示发生在过去的动作或存在的状态，纯粹指过去，与现在没有关系。而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，或表示动作或状态从过去一直延续到现在。如：

I saw the film. 我看了这部电影。（强调看了电影这一事实，或电影已停演了）

I have seen the film. 我看过这部电影。（强调现在对电影有所了解，或电影仍在上映）

(2) 一般过去时的时间状语只指过去而不涉及现在；而现在完成时不可与确定的过去时间状语连用，但可以和一些不确定的时间状语连用，如already, yet, just, recently, often, in the past few days/weeks/months 等。



容易混淆的几种时态的区别



(3) 现在完成时可以与包括“现在”在内的时间状语连用，如now, today, this morning, this week, so far, up to now 等。而一般过去时与它们连用时，意义有差别。如：

I have seen the dentist this morning.

今天上午我看过牙医。（说话时仍是上午，this morning 是现在时间）

I saw the dentist this morning. 今天上午我看了牙医。（说话时是下午或晚上）



容易混淆的几种时态的区别



1. 一般过去时和现在完成时的区别

现在完成时强调动作的最终结果，而现在完成进行时动作一直在进行，强调动作的延续性或临时性。如：

The workers have been widening the road. 工人们在加宽马路。（尚未完工）

The workers have widened the road. 工人们把路加宽了。（已完工了）

3. 一般过去时和过去进行时的区别

- (1) 一般过去时往往表示动作已完成，而过去进行时表示动作的未完成性。如：
The girl was drowning, but he jumped into the river and saved her.
(女孩正淹在水里，十分危险，但没有淹死。)
- The girl drowned. (女孩已经淹死。)
- They persuaded us to go along with them.
(他们把我们说服了，要我们和他们一道去。表示“已经说服”。)
- They were persuading us to go along with them.
(他们在劝说我们和他们一道去呢。表示“还在劝说中”。)



容易混淆的几种时态的区别



(2) 有时过去进行时侧重说明动作持续时间的长短，而一般过去时侧重说明事实。如：

He was studying all night.

他整晚都在学习。（强调动作的持续性，表示一直在学习，没有做别的事。）

He studied all night.（他学习了一整晚。说明学习整晚这一事实，而且除了学习外还可能做了别的事。）

(3) 一般过去时可表示一次的动作；过去进行时可表示反复几次动作。如：

He jumped up and down. (一次)

He was jumping up and down. (反复几次)

Someone fired a gun at her. (一次)

Someone was firing a gun at her. (反复几次)

(4) 一些表示状态或位置“改变”的动词，如die, start, leave, arrive, stop等，用一般过去时，表示“改变”已经完成；用过去进行时，则表示“改变”快要完成。如：

The bird died. (已死，即已由“活”变为“死”)

The bird was dying. (快要死了，但未死)

The vehicle stopped. (车子已停，即已由“动”变为“静”)

The vehicle was stopping. (快要停了，即将停未停)

1. 一般过去时和现在完成时的区别

(1) 现在完成时的持续性用法只适用于延续性动词，不适用于瞬间动词，但瞬间动词的否定式则适用。如：

I have bought the dictionary. (正确)

I have bought the dictionary for three years. (错误)

buy 为瞬间动词，其现在完成时的肯定式不可与for 引导的表示持续时间的状语连用，

只能说I bought the dictionary three years ago 或It is/has been three years since I bought

the dictionary。但瞬间动词的否定结构可以用于现在完成时。如：

I haven't bought anything for five weeks. 我已经五个星期没有买任何东西了。

He hasn't touched beer for a whole month. 他已经整整一个月没有喝啤酒了。

(2) 有些动词, 如hope (希望), plan (打算), mean (意欲, 打算), intend (打算, 计划, 想要), think (想), want (要) 等, 用于过去完成时表示一种过去未实现的愿望或想法。如:

I had intended to attend the lecture, but I forgot.

我本来打算听讲座的, 但是忘记了。 (=I was to have attended the lecture, but I forgot.)

时态是一个常测项目。测试重点主要有：完成时态——现在完成时、过去完成时及将来完成时；进行时态——现在进行时、过去进行时、现在完成进行时及过去完成时；一般将来时。要掌握动词时态，必须弄清各个时态的基本时间概念及其基本用法。解题时应注意以下几点：

1. 弄清句中时态以现在时间还是过去时间为基点

以现在时间为基点相互搭配的时态形式通常有：一般现在时、现在进行时、一般将来时、一般过去时、现在完成时、现在完成进行时等。以过去时间为基点相互搭配的时态形式通常有：一般过去时、过去进行时、过去完成时、过去完成进行时、过去将来时、过去将来完成时等。

2. 利用标志时态的信息

时态和时间状语之间存在着一定的呼应关系。时间状语可以决定动词时态。标志完成时态的时间状语有since, ever since, for, so far, by now, up till now, by then, up to then, by the end of, by the time, when, before, recently, lately, in the past few/five/eight..., during the last few/three/ten... 等; 标志过去时态的时间状语有: ago, last..., yesterday 等; 标志进行时态的时间状语有now, right now, at the moment 等; 标志将来时态的时间状语有tomorrow, tomorrow..., soon, next, in + 表示将来的日期或年代, in + 时间段等。如:

- (1) We hoped that by the end of the year we _____ the job.
- A. had finished
 - C. would have finished
 - B. finished
 - D. will finish

句中hoped 表示句中时态以过去时间为基点; by the end of the year 在此句中为过去将来时间; 与by 短语连用的通常是完成时。故答案为C。

总结: 一般说来, 时间状语若是by the end of + 将来时间, 句中用will + have + V + -ed , 即将来完成时; by the end of + 过去时间, 句中用had + V + -ed , 即过去完成时。

(2) Over fifty years (pass) _____ since the first bridge was built in the district.

(3) The Chinese people are doing things no one (do) _____ so far.

根据时间状语来判断, 两句时态的选择范围均应该限制在现在完成时、现在完成进行时、过去完成时及过去完成进行时这四种时态之内。

第一句时态以现在时间为基点，强调“pass”这一动作在过去到现在这段时间之内已经完成，应该用现在完成时；因为“Over fifty years”表示复数概念，“pass”是不及物动词，不可用被动语态，所以答案是“have passed”。

第二句时态也是以现在时间为基点，“do things”这一动作所涉及的时间也是在过去到现在这段时间之内；时间状语“so far”要求我们应该用完成时态，不用进行时态，所以应该用现在完成时；因为代词“which”（代替“things”）虽然省略了，但在定语从句中充当“do”的宾语，所以应该用现在完成时的主动语态；定语从句中的主语“no one”是个不定代词，属于第三人称单数，所以答案应该是“has done”。因此，如果句子的时间状语是for + 一段时间、since + 一个点时间或一个表示时间的从句，句子的主体部分需用现在完成时。

3. 熟悉并掌握某些特定结构中时态的呼应配合关系有助于迅速而准确地解题。

It/This/That is the first/second... 名词+ 定语从句

It/This/That is the only/last...名词+ 定语从句

It/This/That is...形容词最高级+ 名词+ 定语从句

以上结构中从句谓语动词通常用现在完成时。但如果主句动词表示的是过去时间，即用was 表示，从句谓语动词通常用过去完成时。

【注】

如果整句时态的时间基点是现在，在“when”、“if”及“unless”等连词引导的时间或条件状语从句中，经常用一般现在时表示将来；用现在完成时强调动作的完成，当从句中的动词是延续性动词时，尤其如此。但是，当when 引导名词性从句时，要根据实际情况来使用动词的时态。如：

Can you tell me when the shop opens?

你能告诉我商店什么时候开门吗？（此句表示通常情况，故用一般现在时）

I'd like to know when they'll let her out.

我想知道他们什么时候才能放她出去。（因“放她出去”是将来时间发生的，在名词性从句中应该用表示将来的结构）

另外，注意下列结构中时态对应关系：

- (1) 主语had hardly/scarcely/barely + 过去分词+ 其他+ when/before + 主语+ 一般过去时
- (2) 主语had no sooner + 过去分词+ 其他+ than + 主语+ 一般过去时
- (3) It is / has been + 时间段+ since 主语+ 一般过去时
- (4) It will be + 时间段+ before 主语+ 一般现在时
- (5) It was + 时间段+ before 主语+ 一般过去时
- (6) It is likely/unlikely that + 主语+ 一般将来时

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

1. We'll tell her about that when she _____.

A. come B. will come C. comes D. came

B

2. The earth _____ around the sun.

A. revolve B. revolves C. is revolving D. revolved

B

3. The old man _____ newspapers for a living when he was young.

A. sells B. sold C. sell D. selling

D

4. One swallow _____ a summer.

A. made B. didn't make C. makes D. doesn't make

B

5. If you _____ at five tomorrow morning, you'd better go to bed now.

A. should leave B. leave C. were to leave D. left

B

6. This time last year I _____ in Scotland.

A. Lived B. was living C. live D. lives

I . Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

D 7. Ann is on holiday. She _____ to Italy.

A. went B. goes C. is going D. has gone

C 8. It is reported that by the end of this week the output of automobiles in the factory _____ by 20 %.

A. will be rising B. has been rising
C. will have risen D. had risen

A 9. I _____ to the dentist's this morning.

A. have been B. have gone C. had gone D. go

C 10. I _____ human nature all my life.

A. am studying B. studied C. have studied D. will study

B 11. John went back home by plane, but his mother _____ before he arrived.

A. has died B. had died
C. may have died D. has been dying

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

12. John _____ too hard, so his boss told him to take a holiday.

- A. is working B. had worked
C. had been working D. had been worked

B

13. Tom burnt his hand when he _____ the dinner.

- A. cooked B. was cooking
C. had cooked D. have been cooking

B

14. The teacher said that the Yellow River _____ the second largest river in China.

- A. was B. is C. being D. been

D

15. He _____ on this essay since this morning.

- A. has been B. worked
C. had worked D. has been working

C

16. He _____ that he will have an opportunity to have college education.

- A. hoped B. is hoping
C. has been hoping D. has hoped

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

17. They _____ television since seven o'clock this evening.

A. watch B. watched

C. have been watching D. had been watching

D

18. Many years ago, our teacher _____ in the countryside with his parents for a long period of time.

A. had lived B. had been living

C. has been living D. lived

D

19. She asked me what I _____ those years.

A. was doing B. have been

C. have been doing D. had been doing

C

20. _____ he entered the office when the phone rang.

A. Hardly was B. Was hardly

C. Hardly had D. Had hardly

B

21. He found the book he _____.

A. has lost B. had lost C. loses D. lost

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

22. John _____ some Chinese before he came to China.

A. has learned B. had learned C. learns D. is learning

C

23. Is this the first time that you _____ Hong Kong?

A. visit B. are visiting C. have visited D. visited

B

24. He _____ an army man for ten years.

A. has joined B. has been C. joined D. has become

C

25. What will you _____ this time tomorrow?

A. do B. doing C. be doing D. to do

D

26. We _____ a meeting from 3 to 4 this afternoon.

A. have B. will have C. are having D. will be having

D

27. He said that he _____ soon.

A. get married B. married
C. was married D. would get married

B

28. He said that he _____ try again.

A. was going B. was going to C. going D. going to

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A 29. Next month, my sister _____ twenty-one.

A. will be B. be C. was D. being

B 30. I _____ my wallet at the theatre.

A. lose B. lost C. having lost D. have been lost

A 31. She _____ ten years ago.

A. died B. dead C. was dying D. had died

D 32. We _____ about you a moment ago.

A. talk B. talk about C. are talking D. were talking

C 33. I _____ the piano when she came in.

A. play B. am playing C. was playing D. played

C 34. I expect you _____ your mind by tomorrow.

A. will be changing B. have changed
C. will have changed D. will change

C 35. By next summer, he _____ here for twenty years.

A. has been B. will be C. will have been D. would be

I . Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

D 36. They told me that by the end of the year they _____ together for thirty years.

- A. had worked B. have been working
C. will have been D. would have been working

C 37. He told them he _____ by six o'clock.

- A. finished B. has finished
C. would have finished D. would finish

D 38. The prices _____ going up all the time in the past two years so that the people are always complaining.

- A. keep B. kept C. are D. have kept

C 39. By this time next year we _____ all the land into rice fields.

- A. will turn B. would turn
C. will have turned D. would have turned

I . Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

40. At last they got the telegram they _____.

- A. expected B. have been expecting
C. had been expecting D. had expected

D

41. I _____ here all afternoon.

- A. sit B. sat
C. have sitting D. have been sitting

B

42. He decided to go back to work now that he _____ well.

- A. have got B. had got C. been D. has been

B

43. I thought you _____ a break now.

- A. are having B. were having C. had D. would have

B

44. She said she _____ her studies when the war broke out.

- A. has finished B. had finished
C. had been finished D. has been finished

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- B** 45. We have done things we ought not to have done and _____ undone things we ought to have done.
A. leaving B. left C. leave D. will leave
- A** 46. China will be the largest market for automobiles in 20 to 25 years if the country's economy _____ to grow at the current rate.
A. continues B. has continued
C. continued D. has been continuing
- C** 47. This mechanic _____ your car before you even finish telling him about the problem.
A. had repaired B. repaired
C. would have repaired D. will repair
- C** 48. Three new buildings _____ on the campus by the end of this year.
A. will be built B. are going to be built
C. will have been built D. have been built

II. Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. I was making (make) a cake when the light went out. I had to finish it in the dark.
2. By the middle of next month they will have been (be) in the United States for thirty years.
3. Mary has just arrived, but I didn't know she had come (come) until yesterday.
4. He can hardly open his eyes now; he has been sleeping (sleep).
5. I already had eaten (eat) when they arrived.
6. I already have already studied (study) Chapter Four before I study Chapter Five.
7. He has felt (feel) bad since he lost his job.
8. Since the road is wet this morning it must have rained (rain) last night.

II. Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

9. She might still be thinking (think) about the question you raised.

10. I was (be) very shy. Whenever a stranger came to our house, I hid (hide) in a closet.

11. By the end of next year we will have built (build) 10 power stations in this area.

12. If Henry were (be) here, he would know the answer.

13. If only the letter had arrived (arrive) in time! The loss could have been avoided.

14. The weather in the southern states gets (get) very hot during the summer.

15. By the end of last year, I had worked (work) in this college for ten years.

THANK YOU



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