

# 初中英语语法知识讲解：一般现在时

## 一、定义

一般现在时表示经常或习惯性的动作或一般性事实。也可表示现在的状态或主语具备的性格和能力。

## 二、用法

① 表示经常性或习惯性的动作，常与表示频度的时间状语连用。

时间状语有：always, usually, often, sometimes, every week (day, year, month...), once a week, on Sundays 等。

如：

I leave home for school at 7 every morning.

Lucy 经常去看她的奶奶。

Lucy usually visits her grandma.

**注意：**always 还可与一般过去时，一般进行时和现在完成时连用。

② 表示客观真理，客观存在或科学事实，以及格言或名言警句句中。如：

The earth moves around the sun.

Shanghai lies in the east of China.

失败乃成功之母。

Failure is the mother of success.

**注意：**此用法如果出现在宾语从句中，即使主句是过去时，从句谓语也要用一般现在时。

联系直接引语变间接引语时态变换的用法。如：

The teacher said that the earth moves around the sun.

Columbus proved that the earth is round.

③ 表示现在时刻的状态、能力、性格、个性。如：

I like Chinese food.

I don't want so much.

Ann Wang writes good English but does not speak well.

④ 在时间和条件状语从句中，主句用将来时，从句用一般现在时代替将来时。初中阶段常用 when, as soon as, if, unless, until 来引导从句。可概括为主将从现。如：

I will call you as soon as I go back home. 我一到家就给你电话。

**注意：**主将从现可进一步推出主情从现和主祈从现，即主句情态动词，从句现在时；主句祈使句，从句现在时。如：

Close the door as soon as you get back home.

You must drink more water if you have a cold.

## 三、结构

### 1.肯定形式

① be 动词: am/ is/ are

② 行为动词: 动词原形、第三人称单数

如: He is a teacher.

He likes reading books.

They like apples.

注意: 当主语是**第三人称单数**时, 谓语动词要用三单形式;

其他人称(一, 二, 三复)用动词原形。

e.g. I/ We like English very much. 我/我们非常喜欢英语。

She/ He/His sister likes English very much. 她/他/她的妹妹非常喜欢英语。

### ★ 动词三单形式的变化规则:

规则变化

(1) 多数直接在动词词尾加-s.

play — plays      like — likes      ask---asks

work---works      get---gets      call---calls

(2) 以字母 **s, x, ch, sh** 或 **o** 结尾的动词, 在词尾直接加-es.

watch---watches      wash---washes      do---does      go---goes

(3) 以“**辅音字母加 - y**”结尾的动词, 要先**变 y 为 i**再加-es.

try---tries      study---studies      cry---cries      fly---flies

**不规则变化: be---- is    have----has**

写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式。

havehas      likelikes      drinkdrinks      gogoes      staystays

makemakes      looklooks      taketakes      comecomes      watchwatches

## 2. 否定形式

① am /is / are+ not

② don't /doesn't +动词原形+.....

如: He is not (isn't) a teacher.

He doesn't like reading books.

They don't like apples.

## 3. 疑问形式

① 把 be 动词放于句首

② Do/Does +...+ 动词原形+...?

如: Is he a teacher?

Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

Does he like reading books?

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Do they like apples?

Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

按要求改变句子。

Mary goes to school on foot every morning. (改为否定句)

Mary doesn't go to school on foot every morning.

Jim usually does his homework with John. (改为一般疑问句并作否定回答)

Does Jim usually do his homework with John? No, he doesn't.