

初中英语语法知识讲解：一般将来时

一、定义

一般将来时表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态，或将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态。

二、用法

1. will, shall + 动词原形

shall 用于第一人称，常被 will 所代替。will 在陈述句中用于各种人称，在征求意见时常用于第二人称。

Shall we meet at the school gate?

Will you be at home at seven this evening?

2. be going to + 动词原形，表示将来

a. 主语的意图，即将做某事。

What are you going to do tomorrow?

b. 计划，安排要发生的事。

The play is going to be produced next month.

c. 有迹象要发生的事。

Look at the dark clouds, there is going to be a storm.

3. 现在进行时表将来

下列动词的现在进行时表示将来时：go, come, fly, leave, start, begin, finish, end, arrive 等。

She is leaving for Wuhan tomorrow.

4. 一般现在时表将来

(1) 下列动词 come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return 的一般现在时可以表示将来，主要用来表示在时间上已确定或安排好的事情。如：

The train leaves at six tomorrow morning. 火车明天上午六点开。

---When does the bus start? 汽车什么时候开？

--- It starts in ten minutes. 十分钟后。

(2) 以 here, there 等开始的倒装句，表示动作正在进行。如：

Here comes the bus. = The bus is coming. 车来了。

There goes the bell. = The bell is ringing. 铃响了。

(3) 在时间或条件状语从句中。如：

When Bill comes, ask him to wait for me. 比尔来后，让他等我。

I'll write to you as soon as I arrive there. 我一到那里就给你写信。

三、结构

1.肯定形式

- ① 主语+ will / shall +动词（原形）+其他...

I will buy some books tomorrow.

- ② 主语+ be going to + 动词（原形）+其他...

Tom is going to visit his grandparents next week.

2.否定形式

- ① 主语+ will / shall +not +动词（原形）+其他...

I will not buy any books tomorrow.

- ② 主语+ be +not+ going to + 动词（原形）+其他...

Tom is not going to visit his grandparents next week.

3.疑问形式

- ① Will / Shall +主语+动词原形+其他...?

Will you buy some books tomorrow? Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

- ② Be +主语+going to + 动词原形+其他...?

Is Tom going to visit his grandparents next week? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.