第十一讲　时态（二）

【课程解读】

————小学初中课程解读————

小学课程	初中课程
小学英语中，掌握现在进行时和一般过去时的基本结构。	初中英语中，掌握现在进行时和一般过去时的基本结构和用法。

【知识衔接】

————小学知识回顾————

现在进行时

结构

am

is　　doing

are

I am reading ‘Sanzijing’.

Xiao Pang is reading ‘Sanzijing’.

Xiao Shou is reading ‘Sanzijing’.

We are reading ‘Sanzijing’.

两大用法

描述此刻正在进行的动作

标志词：now　right now　at the moment　look　listen

Look! The snake is eating the crocodile.

Tom is catching Jerry at the moment.

描述现阶段正在进行的动作

标志词：these days　　this term　　this week

I’m reading *Harry Potter* these days.

We are learning science this term.

现在分词

现在分词的变化规则

现在分词 ing　变法有 4 般

一般直接加　　见 e 去 e 加

重读辅元辅　双写尾字母

ie 结尾变为 Y　再把 ing 加

一般过去时

描述过去发生的事

肯定句、否定句、疑问句

I was in a quiet street.

I was not in a quiet street.

Was I in a quiet street?　(Were you in a quiet street?)

I had a dream last night.

I didn't have a dream last night.

Did I have a dream last night? (Did you have a dream last night?)

动词过去式变化规则

动词过去式，ed 来结尾

一般直接加，见 e 只加 d

辅 y 结尾 y 变 i，再加 ed

重读辅元辅，双写尾字母

常见不规则动词过去式大全

am, is→was

are→were

cut→cut

hit→hit

let→let

put→put

cost→cost

hurt→hurt

read→read

feel→felt

meet→met

smell→smelt

find→found

get→got

have→had

hold→held

leave→left
make→made
sell→sold
tell→told
come→came
become→became
run→ran
learn→learned/learnt
hear→heard
win→won
catch→caught
teach→taught
bring→brought
buy→bought
think→thought
fly→flew
throw→threw
grow→grew
know→knew
eat→ate
fall→fell
give→gave
take→took
see→saw
write→wrote
ride→rode
drive→drove
build→built
lend→lent
send→sent
spend→spent
lose→lost
pay→paid
say→said
draw→drew
show→showed
speak→spoke
break→broke

steal→stole
wake→woke
choose→chose
forget→forgot
sleep→slept
keep→kept
sweep→swept
stand→stood
understand→understood
begin→began
ring→rang
sing→sang
swim→swam
drink→drank
do→did
go→went
sit→sat

时间标志词

yesterday …ago last… the day before yesterday just now this morning in 2008

————初中知识链接————

现在进行时

1. 现在进行时的构成及其用法

(1)概念：现在进行时表示现在（说话瞬间）正在进行或发生的动作，也可指目前一段时间内正在进行的动作。所谓“正在进行中”，是指在谈到这件事的时候，这个动作还在进行中。

(2)构成：

现在进行时的构成是：主语＋ be＋v.-ing 形式：

第一人称单数 I＋am＋v.-ing

第一人称复数 We＋are＋v.-ing

第二人称单（复）数 You＋are＋v.-ing

第三人称单数 He/She / it＋is＋v.-ing

第三人称复数 They＋are＋v.-ing

(3)句型转换

否定句：主语＋be(is/am/are)＋not＋现在分词。

一般疑问句：Be(is/am / are)＋主语＋现在分词？

特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词＋相应 be 动词＋主语＋现在分词＋其他？

[注意] 对现在进行时的特殊疑问句的回答，不可以用 Yes 或 No 直接作答，要根据实际情况回答。

(4)动词现在分词的构成规律：

① 直接加-ing。如：sleep→sleeping

② 去掉不发音的 e 再加-ing。如：write→writing

③ 中间只有一个元音字母，且末尾只有一个辅音字母，双写该辅音字母再加-ing。如：sit→sitting

④ 以 ie 结尾的重读闭音节，变 ie 为 y 再加-ing。如：die→dying　lie→lying

(5)现在进行时的基本用法：

① 表示现在（指说话人说话时）正在发生的事情。

A.当句子中有 now 时，常表示动作正在进行，这时要用现在进行时。

They are playing basketball now.现在他们正在打篮球。

B.以 look，listen 开头的句子，提示我们动作正在进行，这时要用现在进行时。

Listen! She is singing an English song.听！她正在唱一首英语歌。

C.描述图片中人物的动作，也为了表达更生动，此时也常用现在进行时。

Look at the picture. The children are flying kites in the park.

看这幅图。那些孩子正在公园放风筝。

② 表示现阶段正在进行的动作，说话时未必正在进行，且有 this week，these days 等时间状语，这时常用现在进行时。

We are making model planes these days.这些天我们在制作飞机模型。

③ 已经确定或安排好的将来活动。(进行时表将来时，动词 go，come，leave 等）

I'm leaving for the USA next week.我下周要去美国。

④ 通过上下文暗示。

It's four o'clock in the afternoon. The children are playing football on the playground.

现在是下午 4 点。孩子们在操场上踢足球。

Hurry up! We are all waiting for you.

快点！我们大家都等着你。

一般过去时

1. 一般过去时的定义

①一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态，常和表示过去的时间状语连用。如 yesterday，the day before yesterday，last week，in 2015，three days ago，the other day，just now，at the moment，this morning，once upon a time，long long ago。

—What did you do yesterday? 昨天你做了什么？

—I went swimming. 我去游泳了。

②表示过去经常性或习惯性发生的动作。

When I was at middle school, I often went to school by bike. 我读中学时经常骑自行车去学校。

2. 一般过去时的基本结构

①实义动词

肯定句：主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他.

I went to the cinema yesterday. 我昨天看了电影。

否定句：主语 + didn't + 动词原形 + 其他。

I didn't go to the cinema yesterday. 我昨天没看电影。

一般疑问句及其回答：Did + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?

肯定回答：Yes, 主语 + did.

否定回答：No, 主语 + didn't / did not.

—Did you go to the cinema yesterday? 你昨天去看电影了吗？

—Yes, I did./No, I didn't. 是的，我去了。/ 不，我没去。

特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词+did+主语+动词原形+其他？

—Where did you go yesterday? 你昨天去哪儿了？

—I went to the cinema yesterday. 我昨天去看电影了。

② be 动词

肯定句：主语 + was/were + 其他.

I was at home yesterday. 我昨天在家。

否定句：主语 + wasn't/weren't + 其他.

I wasn't at home yesterday. 我昨天没在家。

一般疑问句及其回答：Were/Was + 主语 + 其他?

—Were you at home yesterday? 你昨天在家吗？

—Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't. 是的，我在家。/ 不，我不在家。

特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词 + were/was + 主语 + 其他?

—Where were you yesterday? 你昨天在哪？

—I was at home yesterday. 我昨天在家。学科*网

3. 动词过去式的变化规则

情况	构成方法	例词
一般情况	加-ed	wash→washed help→helped
以不发音的字母 e 结尾	加-d	hope→hoped like→liked
以辅音字母 ＋y 结尾	变 y 为 i，再加-ed	carry→carried study→studied
结尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节	双写末尾的辅音字母，再加-ed	stop→stopped plan→planned

4. 一般过去时的用法

（1）表示在过去某个时间所发生的动作或所处的状态。常与 yesterday, last week, in 1989, just now, a moment ago, the other day 等连用。

He was here just now. 他刚才还在这里。

What did you do yesterday? 你昨天做了什么事?

（2）在过去一段时间内的经常性或习惯性动作。

We often played together when we were children. 我们小时候常在一起玩。

注意：表示过去经常发生的动作还可用 used to 和 would。

He used to smoke a lot, but he doesn't now. 他过去经常抽烟，但现在不抽了。

Whenever we were in trouble, he would help us.

每当我们遇到困难，他都会帮助我们。

（3）表示主语过去的特征或性格。

At that time she was very good at English. 那时她英语学得很好。

（4）用在状语从句中表示过去将来。

He said he would wait until they came back.

（5）一般过去时有时可以表示现在，多与 want, hope, wonder, think, intend 等动词连用，使语气更委婉。

I wondered if you could help me. 不知你能不能帮我一下。

有时用一般过去时也是时态一致的需要。

I didn't know you were here. 我不知道你在这里。

注意：

（1）表示一系列的动作，尽管有先后，都用一般过去时，最后两个动词之间用 and 连结。

He opened the door, rushed out and then disappeared. 他打开门，冲了出去，然后就消失了。

（2）注意在语境中理解＂我刚才/原来还不……＂。

—Your phone number again? I didn't quite catch it. 请再说一次你的电话号码，好吗？我刚才没听清楚。

—It's 2566666. 是 2566666。

5. 一般过去时代替完成时

（1）两个动作如按顺序发生，又不强调先后，或用 then，and，but 等连词时，多用一般过去时。

When she saw the mouse, she screamed.

My aunt gave me a hat and I lost it.

（2）两个动作相继发生，可用一般过去时；如第一个动作需要若干时间完成，用过去完成时。

When I heard the news, I was very excited.

（3）叙述历史事实，可不用过去完成时，而只用一般过去时。

Our teacher told us that Columbus discovered America in 1492.

【经典题型】

小学经典题型

现在进行时

1．---Excuse me, where is Lily?

---Oh, she _____ the volleyball match on the playground.

A．is watching　　B．will watch　　C．watches　　D．watched

2．---Have you seen Mr. Smith?

---Yes. Look, he _____ his bike over there.

A．is cleaning　　B．cleaned　　C．cleans　　D．has cleaned

3．听，有人在哭泣。

_____

4．他们在打乒乓球吗？

_____

5．小新的妈妈在批评小新吗？

_____

一般过去时

一、填空题

1．There _____ (be) no one here a moment ago.

2．Helen and Nancy _____ (be) good friends, but now they are not.

3．I listened but _____ (hear) nothing.

二、改错题

1．How is Jane yesterday?　　_____

2．He go to school by bus last week. _____

3．I can fly kites seven years ago. _____

4．Did you saw him just now. _____

5．Tom wasn't watch TV last night. _____

6．I did not my homework yesterday. _____

初中经典题型

现在进行时

一、填空题

1. My parents _____（watch）TV now.

2. Look! Three boys _____（run）.

3. What _____ your mother _____（do）now?

4. _____ your dog _____ now?（sleep）

5. _____ you _____（listen）to music?

6. Look, Miss Chen _____ football.（play）

7. Tom and his sister _____（wait）for you over there.

8. Now Class 3 and Class 4_____（have）a test.

9. Listen, someone _____（sing）in the classroom.

10. --Where is Zhang Yan?

--She _____（talk）with her teacher in the teacher's office.

11. --What are you _____ (do) now?

--I _____(eat) bread.

12. It's nine o'clock. My father_____ (work) in the office.

13. Look, the boy_____ (put) the rubbish into the bin.

14. _____he_____ (clean) the classroom? No, he isn't. He_____(play).

15. Where is Mark? He_____ (run) on the grass.

二、句型转换

将下列句子改为现在进行时。

⑴She works in a hospital.

_____

⑵They listen to the music in the evening.

_____

⑶Do you read this book?

_____

⑷I do my homework every day.

_____

⑸Danny, open the door!

_____

一般过去时

一、请写出下列动词的过去式

want _____ arrive _____ enjoy _____ shop _____

is _____ see _____ are _____ eat _____

二、指出下列句中的一处错误，并改正

1. We go to school early yesterday. _____

2. She buys a dress last week. _____

3. Did you liked playing football? _____

4.--- Did you have a good trip ? --- No, I did. _____

5. I enjoied Chinese very much. _____

三、翻译下列句子，每空一词。

1. 你昨晚去哪了？

Where _____ you _____ last night?

2. 我们昨天没有在学校。

We _____ at school yesterday.

3. 我两小时前在家里。

I was at home _____ _____ _____.

4. 你上周六去了动物园吗？

_____ you _____ to the zoo last Saturday?

5. 我去年不喜欢学数学。

I _____ like learning math last year.

【实战演练】

————先作小学题 —— 夯实基础————

现在进行时

一、将下列句子改为现在进行时。

（1）She works in a hospital.

_____

（2）They listen to the music in the evening.

_____

（3）Do you read this book?

_____

（4） I do my homework every day.

_____

（5）Danny, open the door!

_____

二、写出下列动词的现在分词形式。

⑴work _____ ⑵live _____ ⑶sit _____ ⑷swim _____

⑸dance _____ ⑹lie _____ ⑺sing _____ ⑻ask _____

⑼die _____ ⑽climb _____

一般过去时

一、写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式、过去式形式

go_____	_____	enjoy_____	_____
buy_____	_____	like_____	_____
get _____	_____	walk_____	_____
take_____	_____	dance_____	_____
write_____	_____	run_____	_____
swim_____	_____	find_____	_____
begin_____	_____	eat_____	_____
play_____	_____	study_____	_____

二、单项选择

1．I _____ my room last Sunday.

A．cleaned B．clean C．am cleaning D．cleans

2．What _____ Mike do last weekend?

A．do B．does C．is D．did

3．_____ you _____ TV last night.

A．Do, watch B．Did, watch C．Did, watched D．Does, watches

4．_____ he _____ football two days ago?

A．Does, play B．Did, played C．Did, play D．Does, playing

5．They _____ on a trip in February, 2007.

A．are going B．going C．went D．goes

6．She watered the flowers _____.

A．tomorrow　　B．sometimes

C．yesterday morning　D．every morning

7．Mike_____ a big tiger in the nature park last year.

A．saw　　B．see　　C．seeing　　D．seen

8．------ Good afternoon, Miss Lee. How does Mike feel?

------ He’s tired. He _____ a lot of work _____ .

A．does, this morning　B．do, this morning

C．did, this morning　　D．have, this morning

三、找出以下短文中的动词过去式，并将其对应的动词原形写出来

The City Mouse and the Country Mouse

Once there were two mice. They were friends. One mouse lived in the country; the other mouse lived in the city. After many years the Country mouse saw the City mouse; he said, "Do come and see me at my house in the country." So the City mouse went. The City mouse said, "This food is not good, and your house is not good. Why do you live in a hole in the field? You should come and live in the city. You would live in a nice house made of stone. You would have nice food to eat. You must come and see me at my house in the city."

The Country mouse went to the house of the City mouse. It was a very good house. Nice food was set ready for them to eat. But just as they began to eat they heard a great noise. The City mouse cried, " Run! Run! The cat is coming!" They ran away quickly and hid.

After some time they came out. When they came out, the Country mouse said, "I do not like living in the city. I like living in my hole in the field. For it is nicer to be poor and happy, than to be rich and afraid."

————再战初中题 —— 能力提升————

现在进行时

一、单项选择

(　　) 1. What _____ your sister _____ now?

A. are, doing　　B. is, doing　　C. is, do

(　　) 2. Miss Li _____ us Chinese at school now.

A. is teaching　　B. teaches　　C. teaching

(　　) 3. We are _____ homework.

A. doing our　　B. doing us　　C. doing we

(　　) 4. My mother usually_____ TV in the evening.

A. watches　　B. watch　　C. is watching

(　　) 5. They are singing and_____ in the classroom.

A. dance　　B. dances　　C. dancing

(　　) 6. You can’t _____ the dog.

A. play with　　B. playing with　　C. are playing with

(　　) 7. Helen _____ listening to music in the bedroom..

A. is　　B. does　　C. has

(　　) 8. Do you _____ to school every day?

A. are walking　　B. is walking　　C. walk

(　　) 9. --What are you doing?

--I'm _____ books.

A. read　　B. reading　　C. looking

(　　) 10. Look! The students _____ in the playground.

A. run　　B. is running　　C. are running

二、按要求完成句子。

（1）I throw the basketball. (改为现在进行时)

_____

（2）Is the ball heavy? （用 light 改为选择疑问句）

_____

（3）I can hit the ball to Mary. (改为一般疑问句)

_____

（4）I am ready to learn to play football. (改为一般疑问句)

_____

（5）I hit the ball to Jenny. (改为现在进行时)

_____

一般过去时

一、用所给动词的适当形式填空。

⑴Tom and Mary _____ (come) to China last month.

⑵Kitty and Ben _____ (stay) at home yesterday. They _____ (watch) TV.

⑶Mary _____ (read) English yesterday morning.

⑷There _____ (be) no one here a moment ago.

⑸I _____ (call) Mike this morning.

⑹I listened but _____ (hear) nothing.

⑺Tom _____ (begin) to learn Chinese last year.

⑻Last week we _____ (pick) many apples on the farm.

⑼My mother _____ (not do) housework yesterday.

⑽She watches TV every evening. But she _____ (not watch) TV last night.

⑾_____ your father _____ (go) to work every day last year?

⑿--- What time _____ you _____ (get) to Beijing yesterday?

--- We _____ (get) to Beijing at 9:00 in the evening.

⑬A week ago, Kitty and Ben _____ (be) in the countryside.

⑭Last year the teacher _____ (tell) us that the earth moves around the sun.

⑮There _____ a telephone call for you just now. (be)

二、写出下列动词的过去式。

(1)are _____ (2)begin _____ (3)break _____ (4)come _____

(5)drink _____ (6)fly _____ (7)give _____ (8)go _____

(9)leave _____ (10)run _____ (11)say _____ (12)see _____

(13)think _____ (14)write _____ (15)sit _____ (16)wear _____