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动词的时态和语态

一、时态的基本用法



1. 一般现在时的用法

(1) 经常性或习惯性的动作，常与表示频度的时间状语连用，
如：every..., sometimes, at..., on Sunday.

I leave home for school at 7 every morning.

(2) 客观真理，客观存在，科学事实。如：

The earth moves around the sun.

Shanghai lies in the east of China.

(3)表示格言或警句。

Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。

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。例：

Columbus proved that the earth is round.

(4)表状态和感觉的动词，如be, like, hate, think, remember, find, sound等常用一般现在时。如：

I like English very much.

The story sounds very interesting.

2. 一般过去时的用法

(1) 在确定的过去时间里所发生的动作或存在的状态。

时间状语有：yesterday, last week, an hour ago, the other day, in 1982等。 如：

Where did you go just now?

(2) 表示在过去一段时间内，经常性或习惯性的动作。(也可用“used to”或“would+动词原形”代替)如：

During the vacation I often swam/ would swim in the sea.

I used to smoke.

注意：used to 表示过去常发生而现在不再发生的动作或存在的状态。而be used to + doing表示“对……已感到习惯”，或“习惯于”，to是介词，后需加名词或动名词。如：

He is used to a vegetarian diet.

Scarf is used to taking a walk.(现在习惯于散步)

(3)句型：

①It is time sb. did sth. “时间已迟了” “早该.....了”

It is time you went to bed. 你早该睡觉了。

②would rather sb. did sth. 宁愿某人做某事

I'd rather you came tomorrow.

(4)wish, wonder, think, hope 等用过去时，作试探性的询问、请求、建议等。如：

I thought you might have some. 我以为你想要一些。

3 . 一般将来时

(1)shall用于第一人称，常被will 所代替。

will 在陈述句中用于各人称，在征求意见时常用于第二人称。如：

Which paragraph shall I read first?

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) **be+不定式表将来，客观安排或受人指示而做某事。如：**

We are to discuss the report next Saturday.

(4) **be about to+不定式，意为即将发生的动作。如：**

He is about to leave for Beijing.

注意：be about to不能与tomorrow, next week等表示明确将来时的时间状语连用。

(5) **下列动词：come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return的一般现在时表将来。这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.

(6)下列动词：come, go, start, arrive, leave, stay等可用现在进行时表示将来，意为“意图”、“打算”、“安排”，常用于人。

I'm leaving tomorrow.

Are you staying here till next week?

(7)倒装句，表示动作正在进行，如：

Here comes the bus. = The bus is coming.

There goes the bell. = The bell is ringing.

(8)在时间或条件句中。

When Bill comes (不是will come), ask him to wait for me.

I'll write to you as soon as I arrive there.

在动词hope, take care that, make sure that等后。

I hope they have a nice time next week.

Make sure that the windows are closed before you leave the room.

4 . 现在进行时

(1)表示此时此刻正在进行的动作，由“be+现在分词”构成。

如：

What are you doing?

(2)按计划、安排近期发生的动作。如：

I'm leaving for Beijing tomorrow.

(3)与always , constantly等连用，表示感情色彩。如：

He is always helping others.

(4)用进行时表示渐变过程。如：

The food is getting cold. 食物变凉了。

注意：下列动词不宜用进行时：

①感觉类：look , smell , feel , sound , taste , see , hear等

②感情类：like , love , prefer , admire , hate , fear等

③所有类：have , contain , own , hold , belong to等

5 . 过去进行时

(1)表示过去某一时刻、某一阶段正进行的动作，由“was / were+现在分词”构成。如：

He was reading a novel when I came in.

(2)与always , forever , constantly等连用，表示赞扬或厌恶的感情色彩。如：

He was always thinking of others, never thinking of himself.

他总是考虑别人，从未考虑自己。

6. 将来进行时

将来进行时表示将来某个时刻正在进行或持续的动作，或是按计划、安排或决定预料将来某一特定时间正在发生的事情。由“shall / will be+现在分词”构成。

I will be flying to Beijing this time tomorrow.

明天这个时候我将飞往北京。

7. 现在完成时

现在完成时由 “have (has) + 过去分词” 构成。其使用有两种情况：

(1) 所表示动作在说话之前已完成，而对现在有影响，句中
没有具体的时间状语。如：

He has gone to Fuzhou.

他去福州了。(他可能已在去福州的路上，或已到福州，总之，现在不在这里)

He has been to Fuzhou.

他去过福州。(他已不在福州了)



(2)所表示的动作开始于过去，持续到现在，也许还会持续下去。常与for...和since...等表示一段时间的状语或so far等表示包括现在时间在内的状语连用。如：

He has studied English for 5 years.

He has studied English since 2005 .

注意：表示短暂时间动作的词，如come，go，die，marry，buy不能与for...和since...等表示一段时间的状语连用。

8 . 过去完成时

(1)表示过去的过去

-----|-----|-----|----->由had +过去分词构成。

那时 那时 现在

以前

句中常用before, by, until , when, before等词引导的时间状语。

如：

By the end of last year we had built five new houses.



(2)表示过去某一时刻之前发生的动作或状态持续到过去某个时间或继续持续下去。如：

Before he slept, he had worked for 12 hours.

(3)表示意向的动词，如hope, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose等，用过去完成时表示“原本...，未能...”
如：

We had hoped that you would come, but you didn't.

9. 过去将来时



(1)表示从过去的某个时间看来将要发生的动作

或存在的状态。由“should或would+动词原形”构成。第一人称用should，其它人称用would。如：

They were sure that they would succeed.

(2)过去将来时的其他表现形式与一般将来时一样，只是把有关动词改为过去时形式。

①was/were going to + 动词原形

You were going to give me your address but you didn't.

你准备给我你的地址的，可你当时没给我。

I thought the actors were going to be beautiful.

我还以为这些演员会很漂亮。

注意：从上面这些例子中，我们可以看出，用“was/were going to + 动词原形”表示的动作或事态，有时往往可表示本打算或本认为会发生动作或事态，但事实上却并没有实现或发生。

常见时间状语：two days later , the next week , the following day等。

②was/were about to + 动词原形。这一结构在一定的语境中常指未曾实现的意图，表示即将或正想做某事时，突然发生了什么事。

They were about to start when it rained.

他们正要出发，天就下起雨来。

The young man was about to escape, but the policeman appeared before him.

这个年轻人刚想要跑，警察却出现在他的面前了。

(3)过去进行时和一般过去时表示过去将来时。



①用过去进行时表示按过去的计划、安排即将在某一过去时间发生的事态。如：

They said they were leaving for America pretty soon.

他们说他们很快就要去美国了。

②用一般过去时表示过去将来，通常用于某些条件状语从句和时间状语从句中。

We informed him that school began in September.

我们通知他学校将于九月份开学。

If he had time, he would speak to her.

他如果有时间，就会跟她说的。

二、被动语态



英语动词有两种语态，主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者，被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。

1. 构成

助动词be+及物动词的过去分词或情态动词+be+及物动词的过去分词。be本身无词义，但有时态、人称和数的变化。

下表是不同情况下被动语态的形式:



一般现在时 主 + <u>am / is / are</u> + done	一般过去时 主 + <u>was / were</u> + done	含情态动词主 + <u>情态动词</u> + be done
一般将来时 主 + will be + done	现在完成时 主 + have/has been + done	过去完成时 主 + had been + done
现在进行时 主 + am/is/are being + done	过去进行时 主 + was/were being + done	过去将来时 主 + would be + done
说明(1)done表示动词的过去分词(2)下划线的词为助动词		



动词不定式的被动语态

be to do → be to be done

be going to do → be going to be done

be about to do → be about to be done

e.g. He is to read a novel.

A novel is to be read by him.

They are going to hold a meeting tomorrow.

A meeting is going to be held tomorrow.

They are about to shoot the murderer.

The murderer is about to be shot by them.

2. 被动语态的用法

(1)不知道动作执行者或没必要指明谁是动作的执行者。如：

All the work has been finished by now.

(2)强调动作的承受者。如：

The injured were allowed home after treatment.

(3)动作的执行者是无生命的事物时。如：

The window glass was broken by a stone.

(4)在文章标题，广告，新闻中。如：

Girls wanted. 招女工。(广告标题，省略了助动词be)

三、常考点归纳



1. 主动形式表被动意义

(1)系动词look , smell , taste , sound , feel , appear , seem , turn , prove , go , stay , become , keep+形容词/ 名词构成系表结构。如：

Cotton feels soft. 棉花摸起来柔软。

(2)表示开始、结束、运动的动词，如begin , finish , close , open , start , stop等。如：

Work began at 8 o'clock this morning.

(3)表示主语的特征或特点的动词，

**如read , write , act , cut , sell , fill , cook , lock , wash等。
注意这类动词一般不单独使用，通常带一个修饰语。如：
These books sell well.这些书好卖。**

(4)want, need, require作“需要”解时及be worth , in need of后接动词，常用动名词的主动形式表被动含义。

The flower needs/ wants/ requires watering.

The music is worth listening to.

His teaching method is in need of improving.



(5)不定式在某些形容词后作状语且和句子的主语(或宾语)构成逻辑上的动宾关系时。

The sentence is easy to understand.

She found the problem hard to deal with.

此类形容词：

difficult, comfortable, pleasant, fit, interesting,

unfit, light, heavy, dangerous, etc.

(6)不定式作名词的后置定语，和被修饰的名词有逻辑上的动宾关系，同时和该句主语构成逻辑上的主谓关系，不定式常用主动形式表被动含义：

She had only a cold room to live in.

I have a meeting to attend.

(7)在汉语中，有一类句子不出现主语，在英语中一般可用被动结构来表示。

据说..... It is said /thought that ...

据报导..... It is reported that ...

据推测..... It is supposed that ...

It is reported that it is going to rain tomorrow.

It is well known that Thomas Edison invented the electric lamp.

(8)介词in, on, under+名词短语表被动意义



常见的有：under control, under treatment, under repair, under discussion, under construction, beyond belief, beyond one's reach, beyond one's control, in print, in sight, on sale, on show, on trial, out of control, out of sight, out of one's reach, out of fashion.

e.g. The building is under construction.

(=is being constructed)

The plane was out of control (=can't be controlled)

2 . 被动结构表主动意义

be dressed in, be seated in/at/beside/next to

be addicted to , be determined to

be devoted to, be absorbed in, be disappointed at,

be lost in, be engaged in/be occupied in, be faced with

e.g. She is seated on the sofa.

Addicted to surfing the Internet, the boy often escapes from classes.

Determined to give up smoking, he threw away his remaining cigarettes.

3 . 不能用于被动语态的及物动词或动词短语 : fit , have , wish , cost , agree with , arrive at/ in , suffer from , happen to , belong to等。如 :

The car belongs to me.

4. 一般过去时与现在完成时的区别

①时间上有差异：凡有过去时间的均用过去时态，不能用完成时态，如含有ago, last year, just now, the other day等。

②结果上有差异：现在完成时强调的是对“现在”的影响和结果，动作到现在刚完成或还在继续；一般过去时强调的是动作发生在“过去”，和现在毫无关系。

I have taught in the school since 1989 .

从1989年起，我一直在这所学校教书。

I taught in the school in 1989 .

1989年，我在这所学校教书。

③常用现在完成时的几种情况。

(1)现在完成时除可以和for , since引导的状语连用外 , 还可以和下面的介词短语连用 , 如 : during/in/over the last(past)few years (months, weeks) , in recent years等。

(2)下列句型中常用现在完成时 :

It is (has been) + 一段时间 + since从句 .

This (That/It) is the first (second...) time that + 完成时 .

This (That/It) is the only... + that + 完成时 .

This (That/It) is the best/finest / most interesting... + that + 完成时.

④正确理解两类时间状语。

(1)for +时间段 此类时间状语常与完成体连用，特殊语境下也可用于过去时中。如：

He lived in London for three years. Now he is back home in Wuhan.

(2)last+时间名词 常与过去时连用，特殊语境下也可与进行时连用。如：

She was writing her report last night, but I don't know whether she has finished it or not.

5 . 一般过去时和过去进行时的区别

一般过去时表示过去某一时间所发生的动作或存在的状态，不强调动作的延续。而过去进行时却强调过去某一时间正在进行或持续的动作。如：

I played basketball yesterday afternoon.

He pretended that he was reading when I came into the room.

6. 现在完成时和过去完成时的区别

两种时态时间起点不同。现在完成时是以过去的时间为起点表示过去的动作对现在造成的影响或结果，或表示一个动作从过去延续到现在。句子里不能出现表示过去的时间状语。而过去完成时表示过去某个时间之前该动作已经发生、完成或状态延续到过去某个时间，即“过去的过去”。句子常用表示过去某一特定时间的的时间状语。如：

I haven't heard from him so far.

The enemy had fled before we arrived there.

7. 一般过去时和过去完成时的区别

这两种时态都是过去时态，但侧重点不同，也就是说，时间的起点不同。

(1) 一般过去时的时间是相对现在来说的从前。如：

In fact, he promised to come to help.

(2) 过去完成时的动作发生在“过去的过去”，也就是说，过去完成时的时间是相对过去某一时间点来说的从前。如：

Before I could get in a word, he had left.

我还没来得及插话，他就离开了。

语法练习题:



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1 . The new dictionaries are very useful. They _____ well and _____ already.

A . sell; have been sold out

B . sold; had sold out

C . sell, sell out

D . are sold; have been sold out

2 . —I saw Dave in lift this morning.

—Really? He _____ around here for a long time.

A . won't be seen

B . wasn't seen

C . hasn't been seen

D . hadn't been seen



3 . His room _____ by him when I entered the room.

A . was being cleaned

B . was cleaned

C . was being cleaning

D . has been cleaned

4 . This novel _____ reading (by me) by dinner time.

A . will have finished

B . will has been finished

C . will have being finished

D . will have been finished

5 . The hero's story _____ differently in the newspapers.

A . was reported

B . was reporting

C . reports

D . reported



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