



本书编写组 编

新高考 英语

专项训练

Special English Training for New NMET

单项填空

◎命题精准独到 选材丰富多样

◎揣摩考点热点 预测趋势走向



苏州大学出版社

PDG

ENGLISH

本书编写组 编


新高考

英语

专项训练

Special English Training for New NMET

单项填空

 苏州大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新高考英语专项训练. 单项填空 / 《新高考英语专项训练》编写组编. —苏州: 苏州大学出版社, 2008. 4

ISBN 978-7-81137-040-9

I. 新… II. 新… III. 英语课—高中—习题—升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 039974 号

新高考英语专项训练

单项填空

本书编写组编

责任编辑 沈 琴

苏州大学出版社出版发行

(地址: 苏州市干将东路 200 号 邮编: 215021)

盐城市华光印刷厂印装

地址: 盐城市长坝路 20 号 邮编: 224000

开本 787×1 092mm 1/16 印张 50.75(共四册) 字数 1521 千

2008 年 4 月第 1 版 2008 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-81137-040-9 定价: 91.20 元

(共四册)

苏州大学版图书若有印装错误, 本社负责调换

苏州大学出版社营销部 电话: 0512-67258835

前 言

新考纲明确要求考生在掌握约 3500 个英语单词和 400—500 个习惯用语和固定搭配基础上能进行语言知识的综合运用,那么在新课标、新教材、新考纲、新高考的精神指导下,什么样的高考教学辅助资料才能满足广大学生、家长、教师的需求呢?应广大师生的迫切需要,我们特组织江苏省部分名校名师精心策划、认真编写了《新高考英语专项训练》丛书。它分为四个分册的专题训练,即:单项填空、词汇与话题写作、完形填空、阅读理解与任务型阅读。本套丛书能着眼新高考,配套新教材,把握高考走向,定位复习热点,贴近高考真题,使广大师生教与学更具有针对性和有效性,让学生在繁重的学习中激活自身学习,做到事半功倍,从而提高考试成绩。

众所周知,语法是联系词汇与句子的纽带,有了语法规则才能完整地表情达意,才能使语言具备有条理的可为人们所理解的特质。学生要想成功地学好英语,就必须系统地学好英语语法。使用英语与学习英语语法是相互促进的,只有在弄懂语法的基础上,才能准确地使用英语;只有在使用英语的同时,才能掌握语法知识。因此,要在练习和运用英语中学习语法。学了某一个语法知识后,多做有针对性的练习,达到对语法知识点的反复,这是语法教学中一个必不可少的环节。

本册“单项填空”是根据最新出版的高考英语《考试说明》、《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》的要求,在认真分析研究近几年的高考英语试题的特点,洞察和研究了高考新动向的基础之上,结合牛津高中英语教材精心编写而成的。

科学性、全面性、导向性、可读性和可操作性是本书的五大优势。本书编排科学独特,注重巩固和提高并重,知识和能力同步发展,以典范为主体,揭示解题规律,总结思想方法。以自主探究、自主学习为主,注重学法点拨和重点、难点剖析,对学生在学习中可以起到明确方向、提升层级、快速突破的作用。

本书以全新的体例闪亮登场,以讲、例、练为主线,逐层深入、系统探究,倾情演绎新知学习的精彩华章,讲解部分与训练部分正向迁移而逆向反馈,是知识的拓展,能力的延伸,智慧的加油站。

本书共分为三部分:

第一部分为高考语法精讲与专练,包括:动词时态语态;非谓语动词;助动词与情态动词;名词与代词;冠词与数词;形容词及副词与介词;状语从句;定语从

句;名词性从句;主谓一致;倒装;情态动词与虚拟语气;省略与替代;其他特殊句型等语法专项。首先从高考真题入手,让学生了解高考考什么,怎么考。接着文字与图表并重,精解语法,内容详实、系统、清晰。最后为三套语法专项训练,帮助学生及时操练与巩固所学知识。

第二部分为高考单项填空综合模拟预测题。30套高质量的模拟试题能做到新教材与新高考环环相扣,使学生耳目一新,融会贯通,从整体上把握英语语法的精髓所在。

第三部分为高考单项填空对比百题练。此部分为学生列举了常见的易混易淆的单项填空对比题,旨在提高学生分析判断能力,使学生在分析对比中轻松掌握知识。

本书配有详尽的答案与解析,可以帮助学生理解与消化各相关知识,使其解题能力得到迅速提高。

总之,本书多层次、多角度、多方位为广大中学生精心设计了高质量、大容量、题型新颖、内容丰富、针对性强、符合命题趋势的考前强化训练材料,使学生得以更好地按照大纲要求,更全面地把握整个高中阶段的语法知识,进而自如运用它们。相信本书定能为广大中学生英语学习助上一臂之力!

愿我是座灯塔,指引你前行的航向!

愿我是金钥匙,叩开你成功的大门!

时间仓促,书中难免有不足之处,望广大读者和同行给与批评指正,以便将来更好地改进和提高。

编 者

目 录

也谈单项填空.....	(1)
-------------	-----

第一部分 高考语法精讲与专练

(一)动词时态与语态.....	(4)
(二)非谓语动词.....	(16)
(三)动词搭配与辨析.....	(28)
(四)助动词与情态动词.....	(51)
(五)名词与代词.....	(60)
(六)冠词与数词.....	(69)
(七)形容词、副词与介词.....	(78)
(八)状语从句.....	(89)
(九)定语从句.....	(95)
(十)名词性从句.....	(104)
(十一)主谓一致.....	(112)
(十二)倒装.....	(118)
(十三)情态动词与虚拟语气.....	(125)
(十四)省略与替代.....	(132)
(十五)其他特殊句型.....	(141)

第二部分 高考单项填空综合模拟预测题

模拟预测(一).....	(151)
模拟预测(二).....	(152)
模拟预测(三).....	(153)
模拟预测(四).....	(154)
模拟预测(五).....	(155)
模拟预测(六).....	(156)
模拟预测(七).....	(157)
模拟预测(八).....	(158)
模拟预测(九).....	(160)
模拟预测(十).....	(161)
模拟预测(十一).....	(162)
模拟预测(十二).....	(163)
模拟预测(十三).....	(164)



模拟预测(十四)·····	(165)
模拟预测(十五)·····	(166)
模拟预测(十六)·····	(167)
模拟预测(十七)·····	(168)
模拟预测(十八)·····	(169)
模拟预测(十九)·····	(170)
模拟预测(二十)·····	(171)
模拟预测(二十一)·····	(172)
模拟预测(二十二)·····	(173)
模拟预测(二十三)·····	(174)
模拟预测(二十四)·····	(175)
模拟预测(二十五)·····	(176)
模拟预测(二十六)·····	(177)
模拟预测(二十七)·····	(178)
模拟预测(二十八)·····	(179)
模拟预测(二十九)·····	(180)
模拟预测(三十)·····	(181)

第三部分 高考单项填空对比百题练

高考单项填空对比百题练·····	(182)
答案与解析·····	(193)



也谈单项填空

单项选择题是高考的一项重要题型,在2008年江苏高考英语试卷中分值占整个卷面的12.5%。近年来单项填空的题干内容越来越贴近生活,语言更加灵活。它既要求考生对英语语法知识、词语知识的记忆、理解、掌握和运用能力,又要求根据题干所给的语境条件进行分析、对比,灵活地运用各项英语基础知识。因此要做好单项选择题,考生除了在学习过程中做好基础知识的积累外,还需要掌握一定的答题技巧,提高答题的准确率。现对单项选择题考点作如下透析:

1. 命题原则

突出语篇、强调应用、注重实际、体现能力。

2. 备考考点

①动词和动词短语、时态和语态、情态动词、定语从句、情景交际是重点。

②名词、冠词、代词、句型和惯用法是考查的新趋势。

③主谓一致、非谓语动词、倒装、强调和疑问句等是重难点。

④形容词、副词的级别及词性间的转化、连接副词、关联词、介词等。

3. 解题方法和技巧

①理解句意,整体把握

在做题时,一定要通读全句,理解整句话要表达的意思,切忌在没有弄懂句意的情况下,根据只言片语,以偏概全,盲目做题。例如:

The number of students admitted annually to this school _____ from more than 1,000 in the year 2000 to some 2,000 last year.

A. increases B. has increased C. is increasing D. increased

答案:B。有很多同学会误选D,因为他们没有看懂原文,只是把last year看作了时间状语。其实这句话要表达的意思是“这个学校每年录取的学生数已由2000年的1000人增加到了去年的2000人。”强调的是对现在造成的影响,应该用现在完成时。

②注意语境,捕捉句子中暗含信息

近年来,单项填空淡化了对所谓“纯语法”和“纯词汇”的考查,而是设置特定的语境对语法和词汇进行考查,这样,准确了解语境信息就成为成功解答语境单填题的钥匙,而语境信息在题干中可以是单词、短语或完整的句子。例如:

—I stayed at a hotel while in New York.

—Oh, did you? You _____ with Barbara.

A. could have stayed B. could stay C. would stay D. must have stayed

答案:A。本题的命题思维角度极好,不定冠词a为语境信息词而非定冠词“the”,只有通过不定冠词a对整个题干的准确理解才不至于误选D项。

③分析句子结构,明确句子成分

分析句子结构,明确句子成分特别是选项在句子中所充当的成分,有时对于我们选择正确答案是很必要的。在分析过程中,要特别留意标点符号,句子中的and, but, or等并列连词和从属连词,从而判断出这是一个简单句、并列句,还是主从复合句。例如:

At last, we found ourselves in a pleasant park with trees providing shade and _____ down to eat our picnic lunch.



- A. sitting B. having sat C. to sit D. sat

答案:D。易误选 A,把选项看作了伴随状语。其实,选项前有一个很关键的词“and”,从而可以判断选项部分与“found”平行,构成了并列谓语,因此 D 才是正确答案。

④细心观察,注意相似句型之间的差别

通过初、高中知识的积累,同学们掌握了大量的句型,其中有些句型看上去极其相似,同学们在解题时必须细心审题,加以辨别,找出所考查的句型。例如:

_____ is well known that she is good at English in our class.

_____ is well known, she is good at English in our class.

_____ is well known is that he is good at English in our class.

- A. What B. This C. It D. As

答案:C;D;A。这三句话表达的是同一个意思,但却用了不同的句型。第一个句子中 It 为形式主语,而 that he is good at English in our class 为真正的主语;而第二个句子中,要注意中间的逗号,是由“as”引起这个非限制性定语从句,它的先行词是后面的一整句话,意思是“正如大家都知道的”。第三个句子可是一个“主系表”结构的句子,意思是“大家都知道的事是在我们班他擅长英语”,what 引导一个主语从句。

⑤留意日常交际用语

高考中经常会考查日常交际用语方面的内容,因此同学们在学习中,要注意了解两个不同民族的交际习惯,熟悉中英两种文化的差异,掌握各种情景中交际应酬的用语,避免汉语式英语。例如:

—We missed you at this morning's meeting, Diana.

—_____, but if I hadn't had to meet a friend, I would have been there. (2005·重庆)

- A. Me, too B. I'm sorry C. Never mind D. Thank you

答案:B。I'm sorry, but... 是英语常用句型,其中 but 用在表示歉意的话后,引起一个句子,并无实际意义。而同学们却受到汉语习惯的影响,认为有“but”就必须存在转折的语气,以至于错过了正确答案。

⑥注意排除思维定势的干扰

在复习过程中,同学们已经做了大量习题,因此对有些看似熟悉的题目产生了思维定势。当题干略有变化时,不能随机应变,而是凭老经验办事,结果造成错误。例如:

—I'm thinking of the test tomorrow. I'm afraid I can't pass this time.

—_____! I'm sure you'll make it. (2006·天津)

- A. Go ahead B. Good luck C. No problem D. Cheer up

答案:D。在看到题干“我正在考虑明天的考试”,易误选 B“祝你好运”。再看以下后半部分题干“我担心不能通过”,显然,这道题的题干表示的是“说话人的担心、忧虑”,后面应该是安慰的话“振作点!我认为你能行。”

4. 考查重点和难点

①考查动词的时态,但不给出明确的时间状语。考生要认真分析上下文语境,确定动词时态。例如:

He kept looking at her, wondering whether he _____ her somewhere.

- A. saw B. has seen C. sees D. had seen

答案:D。题干句意为:他一直打量着她,想知道是否在什么地方见到过她。其中,“kept”用的是一般过去时态,“是否见过”应是发生在“打量”之前,从时间上讲是过去

的过去,故要用过去完成时态。

- ②把短语和固定搭配中的某个成分“置换”出来,从而使该短语或固定搭配不易辨认出。考生可以把位置还原,看清本质。例如:

In the dark street, there wasn't a single person _____ she could turn for help.
A. that B. who C. from whom D. to whom

答案:D。实际上是考查 turn to sb. for help(求助于某人),这里 sb. 就是题干中的 person,且前置作定语从句的先行词,分析时不妨还原,便可看出本质。

- ③省略句子的某个成分,从而增加了试题难度。考生要明确省略成分,补全句子看清真面目。例如:

_____ with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean does not seem big at all.

A. Compare B. When comparing C. Comparing D. When compared

答案:D。本题考查 when 之后非谓语动词形式。其中,对 when 一词用法的判断是解题的关键。when(或 while, since, once 等)引导状语从句时,如果从句的主语和主句的主语相同,且从句谓语部分含有 be 时,可把从句的主语和 be 一起省略。本题干中在 when 后省略了 it is。即 when it is compared with the size of the whole earth...

- ④在一定的上下文中考查冠词和代词的应用。考生要准确理解句子的实际含义。例如:

Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.

A. /; the B. /; an C. an; an D. the; the

答案:C。句意为:从一万英尺高的一架飞机上跳下来是一次令人非常兴奋的经历。这里的“一架”、“一次”不能理解为“那架”、“那次”。因此,要用不定冠词。

- ⑤利用插入语使句子结构变复杂,以此“迷惑”考生。考生要去掉插入语,理顺句子结构,从而透视本来面目。例如:

E-mail, as well as telephones, _____ an important part in daily communication.

A. is playing B. have played C. are playing D. play

答案:A。本题在主语(E-mail)之后加了一个插入语(as well as telephones),谓语动词应与句子主语(E-mail)一致,所以,谓语动词要用单数。

- ⑥利用语境考查语言知识的应用,但没有明显的提示。考生要认真领会上下文,找准信息点或提示句/词。例如:

—Excuse me. Is this the right way to the Summer Palace?

—Sorry, I am not sure. But it _____ be.

A. might B. will C. must D. can

答案:A。根据答语中的 I am not sure,说明把握不大。这里 I am not sure 就是一个重要的信息。



一、高考语法精讲与专练

(一) 动词时态与语态

一、真题回放

- _____ you _____ him around the museum yet?
— Yes. We had a great time there. (2007·江苏)
A. Have; shown B. Do; show C. Had; shown D. Did; show
- At the end of the meeting, it was announced that an agreement _____.
(2007·江苏)
A. has been reached B. had been reached
C. has reached D. had reached
- I know a little bit about Italy as my wife and I _____ there several years ago.
(2007·全国 I)
A. are going B. had been C. went D. have been
- The flowers were so lovely that they _____ in no time. (2007·全国 I)
A. sold B. had been sold C. were sold D. would sell
- Is there anything wrong, Bob? You look sad.
— Oh, nothing much. In fact, I _____ of my friends back home. (2007·全国 II)
A. have just thought B. was just thinking
C. would just think D. will just be thinking
- Tom, you didn't come to the party last night?
— I _____, but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do. (2007·全国 II)
A. had to B. didn't C. was going to D. wouldn't
- How can I apply for an online course?
— Just fill out this form and we _____ what we can do for you. (2007·北京)
A. see B. are seeing C. have seen D. will see
- I got caught in the rain and my suit _____. (2007·北京)
A. has ruined B. had ruined C. has been ruined D. had been ruined
- It was really very kind of you to give me a lift home.
— Oh, don't mention it. I _____ past your house anyway. (2007·北京)
A. was coming B. will come C. had come D. have come
- Professor James will give us a lecture on the Western culture, but when and where _____ yet. (2007·浙江)
A. hasn't been decided B. haven't decided
C. isn't being decided D. aren't decided
- If Newton lived today, he would be surprised by what _____ in science and technology. (2007·天津)
A. had discovered B. had been discovered

- C. has discovered D. has been discovered
12. —Did Alan enjoy seeing his old friends yesterday?
—Yes, he did. He _____ his old friends for a long time. (2007 • 重庆)
A. didn't see B. wouldn't see C. hasn't seen D. hadn't seen
13. —Do you have any idea what Paul does all day?
—As I know, he spends at least as much time playing as he _____. (2007 • 重庆)
A. writes B. does writing C. is writing D. does write
14. They became friends again that day. Until then, they _____ to each other for nearly two years. (2007 • 安徽)
A. didn't speak B. hadn't spoken
C. haven't spoken D. haven't been speaking
15. I _____ there little more than a week when I set to work with the scientist. (2007 • 陕西)
A. would be B. have been C. had been D. will be
16. The play had already been on for quite some time when we _____ at the New Theatre. (2007 • 浙江)
A. have arrived B. arrived C. had arrived D. arrive
17. Cathy is taking notes of the grammatical rules in class at Sunshine School, where she _____ English for a year. (2007 • 湖南)
A. studies B. studied C. is studying D. has been studying
18. When you get the paper back, pay special attention to what _____. (2007 • 四川)
A. have marked B. have been marked
C. had marked D. had been marked
19. —Did you see a man in black pass by just now?
—No, sir. I _____ a newspaper. (2007 • 四川)
A. read B. was reading C. would read D. am reading
20. —Has your father returned from Africa yet?
—Yes, but he _____ here for only three days before his company sent him to Australia. (2007 • 辽宁)
A. was B. has been C. will be D. would be
21. —Did you tidy your room?
—No, I was going to tidy my room but I _____ visitors. (2007 • 上海)
A. had B. have C. have had D. will have
22. With the help of high technology, more and more new substances _____ in the past years. (2007 • 上海)
A. discovered B. have discovered
C. had been discovered D. have been discovered
23. They _____ two free tickets to Canada, otherwise they'd never have been able to afford to go. (2007 • 山东)
A. had got B. got C. have got D. get
24. —Did Peter fix the computer himself?
—He _____, because he doesn't know much about computers. (2007 • 安徽)
A. has it fixed B. had fixed it C. had it fixed D. fixed it



25. —I saw Jane and her boyfriend in the park at eight yesterday evening.
—Impossible. She _____ TV with me in my home then. (2007·福建)
A. watched B. had watched
C. would watch D. was watching
26. Danny _____ hard for long to realize his dream and now he is popular.
(2007·福建)
A. works B. is working C. has worked D. worked
27. As the years passed, many occasions—birthdays, awards, graduations— _____
with Dad's flowers. (2007·湖南)
A. are marked B. were marked C. have marked D. had marked
28. —Ouch! You hurt me!
—I am sorry. But I _____ any harm. I _____ to drive a rat out. (2007·江西)
A. didn't mean; tried B. don't mean; am trying
C. haven't meant; tried D. didn't mean; was trying
29. —I have got a headache.
—No wonder. You _____ in front of that computer too long. (2007·江西)
A. work B. are working
C. have been working D. worked
30. The unemployment rate in this district _____ from 6% to 5% in the past two
years. (2007·上海)
A. has fallen B. had fallen C. is falling D. was falling

二、语法精讲

I. 用法点津

A. 时态

时态是一种动词形式,不同的时态可以表示不同的时间和方式。时间有现在、过去、将来、过去将来之分;方式有一般、进行、完成、完成进行之别。这四时和四态,共计构成十六种时态,高中英语教学大纲中要求掌握的有八种:

1. 一般现在时

- (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 day, sometimes, on Sunday, seldom, now and then, often 等。例:

John leaves home for school at 6 every morning.

- (2) 客观真理,客观存在,科学事实。例:

The earth moves around the sun.

Hainan lies in the south of China.

- (3) 表示格言或警句。例:

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) 表示现状、性质、状态、习惯性动作和按时刻表规定发生的动作。例:

The train leaves at seven in the morning.

- (5) 在由连词如 unless, when, before, once, as soon as 等引导的条件状语中,常用一般现在时代替将来时。例:



I'll let you know as soon as I hear from Jack.

- (6) 下列倒装句常用一般现在时表示进行时。

Here / There + *v.* + *subject*. (主语是名词)

Here / There + *subject*. + *v.* (主语是代词) 例:

Here comes the bus. / There he goes.

2. 一般过去时

- (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。例:

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。例:

When I was a child, I often played football in the street.

Whenever the Browns went during their visit, they were given a warm welcome.

- (3) 固定句型:

It is time sb. did sth. “该做……了。”

would (had) rather sb. did sth. “宁愿某人做某事”。

It is + 一段时间 + since sb. did sth. “自……以来, 到现在有多长时间”。例:

It is time you went to bed. 你该睡觉了。

I'd rather you came tomorrow. 我宁愿你明天来。

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

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

- (5) 表示两个紧接发生的动作, 由 when, as soon as, immediately, directly, the moment, the minute 等连接时, 通常用一般过去时。例:

The moment I met him, I was walking in the street. 我在街上散步时, 突然遇到他。

- (6) 用 used to 表示“过去常常做……(现在不再干了)”。用 would 表示一个习惯性动作。例:

During the vacation, we would go skating in winter.

There used to be a river by the village.

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。例:

Which paragraph shall I read first?

Will you be at home at seven this evening?

- (2) be going to + 不定式, 表示将来。

① 主语的意图, 即将做某事。例:

What are you going to do tomorrow?

② 计划, 安排要发生的事。例:

The play is going to be produced next month.

③ 有迹象要发生的事。例:

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

- (3) be + 不定式表将来, 按计划或正式安排将发生的事。例:

We are to discuss the report next Saturday.

- (4) be about to + 不定式, 意为马上做某事。例:

He was about to leave when I got home.



(5) 表示“将来”的几种形式及基本区别:

① will / shall + 动词原形常表示即将发生或预计要发生的动作。shall 用于二、三人称,表示说话人的意愿,有“命令、警告、允诺”之意。

② “be going to + 动词原形”表示按计划安排去做某事或自然现象。

③ be to do 表示计划要做某事或注定要发生的事。

④ be about to do sth. 表示“即将……”的意思,但不与确定的时间状语连用。例:

I was about to leave when it began to rain.

(6) 现在进行时表将来。如下列动词:come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return 等。例:

Are you staying here till next week?

(7) 在时间或条件句中,用一般现在时表将来。例:

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

4. 现在进行时

(1) 表示说话时正在发生或进行着的动作。例:

I am writing to my brother now.

(2) 与 always, usually 等连用表示感情色彩,表示“责备或赞赏”语气。例:

The boy is always asking such a silly question.

He is always helping others.

(3) 表示现阶段正在进行的动作,而在说话的瞬间,这个动作未必在进行。例:

She is preparing for the exam these days.

(4) 用表示位置移动的动词的进行时表将来。如下列动词:come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return 等。例:

He is coming here next week and will stay here until the end of this month.

5. 现在完成时

(1) 现在完成时用来表示之前已发生或完成的动作或状态,其结果的确和现在有联系。动作或状态发生在过去,但它的影响现在还存在。也可表示持续到现在的动作或状态。其构成:have (has) + 过去分词。

(2) 现在完成时 + since + 一般过去时

(3) 用于现在完成时的句型

It is the first / second time that... 结构中的从句部分,用现在完成时。

This is the... that... 结构,that 从句要用现在完成时。例:

It is the first time that I have visited the city.

This is the best film that I've (ever) seen. 这是我看过的最好的电影。

(4) 比较过去时与现在完成时

① 过去时表示过去某时发生的动作或单纯叙述过去的事情,强调动作;现在完成时强调过去的事情对现在的影响,强调的是影响。

② 过去时常与具体的时间状语连用,而现在完成时通常与模糊的时间状语连用,或无时间状语。

一般过去时的时间状语: yesterday, last week, ... ago, in 1980, in October, just now 等。

现在完成时的时间状语: for..., since, so far, ever, never, just, yet, till / until, up to now, in the past years, always 等。

③ 现在完成时可表示持续到现在的动作或状态,动词一般是延续性的,如 live, teach, learn, work, study, know。

④ 过去时常用的非持续性动词有 come, go, leave, start, die, finish, become, get married 等。例:



I saw this film yesterday. (强调看的动作发生过了。)

I have seen this film. (强调对现在的影响,电影的内容已经知道了。)

Why did you get up so early? (强调起床的动作已发生过了。)

Who hasn't handed in his paper? (强调“没有交”这个动作对现在有影响。)

He has been in the League for three years. (在团内的状态可延续。)

He joined the League three years ago. (三年前入团,joined为短暂行为。)

注意:非延续性动词的否定形式可以与表示延续时间的状语连用。即动作不发生的状态是可以持续的。

(错)I have received his letter for a month.

(对)I haven't received his letter for almost a month.

6. 过去完成时

(1)概念:表示过去的过去,其构成是 had+过去分词。

(2)用法

①在 told, said, knew, heard, thought 等动词后的宾语从句。例:

She said (that) she had never been to Paris.

②状语从句

在过去不同时间发生的两个动作中,发生在先的动作用过去完成时;发生在后的,用一般过去时。例:

When the police arrived, the thieves had run away.

③表示意向的动词,如 hope, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose 等,过去完成时表示“原本……,未能……”。例:

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

(3)过去完成时的常用句型:

No sooner+had+主语+过去分词+than+主语+谓语(一般过去时)

Hardly / Scarcely+had+主语+过去分词+when+主语+谓语(一般过去时)。

例:

Hardly had I finished my homework when the bell rang.

(4)一般过去时与过去完成时的用法区别:

一般过去时是对现在说话时刻而言的,过去完成时则是对过去某一时刻而言。

过去完成时的时间状语常用 by 和 before 引导的短语表示,如 by that time, before 2000, by the end of 等。

7. 过去进行时

(1)概念:表示过去某时正在进行的状态或动作。

(2)过去进行时的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。例:

My brother fell and hurt himself while he was riding his bicycle.

(3)不用进行时的动词

①事实状态的动词,如: have, belong, possess, cost, owe, exist, include, contain, matter, weigh, measure, continue。例:

This house belongs to my sister.

②心理状态的动词,如: know, realize, see, believe, suppose, imagine, agree, recognize, remember, want, need, forget, prefer, mean, understand, love, hate 等。例:

He loves her very much.

③瞬间动词,如: accept, receive, complete, finish, give, allow, decide, refuse 等。例:



I accept your advice.

④系动词,如:seem,remain,lie,see,hear,smell,feel,taste,get,become,turn等。例:

You seem a little tired.

(4)表示刚才的情况。例:

I was thinking you were not very well.我原以为你的身体不太好。

8. 现在完成进行时

(1)表示从开始一直持续到现在的动作。这个动作可能刚刚结束,也可能还要继续下去。例:

Where have you been? We have been looking for you everywhere.

(2)现在完成时与现在完成进行时的用法区别:

现在完成时表示动作的结束,而现在完成进行时强调动作的持续性。例:

I have written a letter. (已写完)

I have been writing a letter. (还在写)

B. 动词的语态

语态有两种:主动语态和被动语态。

主语是动作的发出者为主动语态;主语是动作的接受者为被动语态。

被动态的基本要求:被动语态句子中的谓语动词必须是及物动词,而且该语境中必须强调动词意义。

【固定句型】

1. 主语+be+动词的过去分词(+by 短语)

例:Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.

2. 主语+be+动词的过去分词+保留宾语+(by 短语)

例:She was given a pen by her father.

3. “get+过去分词”表示被动概念。

例:get burnt,get paid,get dressed.

4. “have/get+something+过去分词”表示被动。

例:I will have my bike repaired.

5. 若宾语补足语是不带to的不定式,变为被动语态时,该不定式前要加“to”。此类动词为感官动词 feel,hear,help,listen to,look at,make,observe,see,notice等。

例:The teacher made me go out of the classroom.

→ I was made to go out of the classroom (by the teacher).

We saw him play football on the playground.

→ He was seen to play football on the playground.

6. 情态动词+be+过去分词,构成被动语态。

例:Coal can be used to produce electricity for agriculture and industry.

7. dangerous,hard,easy,difficult,heavy,important,nice等后的动词,可用主动形式表示被动意义。

例:English is difficult to learn.

8. 表示“某人或某事被认为如何”用 be supposed / believed / said to 结构。

例:The speaker is supposed to be excellent.

9. 表示“据说,据报道……”或“人们相信,人们希望……”等。

It is said that... 据说

It is reported that... 据报道

It is believed that... 大家相信

It is hoped that... 大家希望