

读短文掌握时态

Short Readings for
Mastering Verb Tenses

袁敬祥 著
By K. C. Yuen



*Job hunting is something that you will
probably do more than once.*



四川大学出版社

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引进版序

《实用英语技巧系列》到底是一套阅读教材呢，抑或是一套语法书？作为这套书简体版的出版者，我们只能说《实用英语技巧系列》既非此非彼，又是此是彼。

阅读在英语学习中起着举足轻重的作用。的确，通过这种方法获得的知识不易遗忘。这套书让读者在生动活泼的语言环境中接触英语、熟悉常见的语言现象，并且能够运用这些语言知识，还这些鲜活的语言现象以本来面目。

《实用英语技巧系列》采取深入浅出的讲解、编排精巧的练习，让读者在轻松愉悦的阅读过程中掌握英语学习技巧——恰当运用时态、限定词，娴熟运用六种阅读技巧，掌握常用单词，扩大词汇量，善于发现常见错误并改正错误。

每篇文章只需不到两分钟就可读完，但是读者自然会发现这些小短文对他们的英文写作能力的提高也会产生意想不到的效果！

这套丛书乃我社从中华书局（香港）引进，在香港已重印多次。作者袁敬祥（K. C. Yuen）先生是香港资深英语教师，相信在他的引领下，读者能够更有信心地迎接各种考试，提高英语学习能力。

当然我们相信，除此之外，读者们一定会另有所获：

你知道微波炉的煮食原理吗？你知道怎样煮鸡蛋吗？

如遇火灾怎么办？有人窒息时该如何抢救？

参加应聘面试以后，如果你给主考官发一封感谢信是不是会让你的诚意和交流能力显得与众不同呢？

什么是成功？什么是幸福？……

请在书中寻找答案。

如果读者在掌握了本书介绍的英语学习技巧之后又从此开始感受到阅读的魅力，那么这应该是这套丛书引进的最终目的！

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2001年8月

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引 言

在学习英语时，如何正确掌握动词时态 (tenses) 是很困难的一道关卡。由于英语各种时态的用法及变化颇为复杂，读者必须有良好的学习教材，加上用心的学习，才能掌握正确的时态，在说话或写作中才能运用得宜，挥洒自如。

本书编排有以下特点：

1. 书前的时态一览表列出了全部时态的形式、用途和例句，使读者一目了然。
2. 本书第一部分共收 19 篇生活化短文。每个单元由 1 篇文章和许多练习组成。
3. 第二部分是整体复习，共收文章 5 篇，并附练习。
4. 每一单元都列举了文中所用的时态及其分析，并对每一时态分别进行深入讨论。
5. 全书附有参考答案。

总之，通过本书，希望读者能更好地掌握英语时态的用法。

时态一览表

Tense(时态)	Form(形式)	Functions(用途)	Examples(例句)
Present Simple (简单现在式)	I sleep. She sleeps.	- habits(习惯) - truth/fact(真理/事实) - momentary actions(短暂的活动) - talking about the future(表示将来)	I walk every morning. Summer is hot. John loses money. The play starts at 6.
Present Continuous (现在进行式)	I am sleeping. She is sleeping.	- descriptions(描述) - showing change(表示改变) - talking about temporary situations (表示暂时的情况) - talking about the future(表示将来)	He is running. The grass is turning yellow. John is working in a factory for the summer. I am leaving tonight.
Present Perfect Continuous (现在完成进行式)	I have been sleeping. She has been sleeping.	- continuous past action which will continue(过去已开始的动作会持续至将来)	I have been teaching for ten years.

Tense(时态)	Form(形式)	Functions(用途)	Examples(例句)
Past Simple (简单过去式)	I slept. She slept.	- finished event(已完成的事情) - repeated action in the past(过去重复发生的动作)	I liked ice-cream when I was a small boy. Every day last month we had an English test.
Past Continuous (过去进行式)	I was sleeping. She was sleeping.	- temporary action in progress in the past(过去暂时进行的动作) - a simultaneous continuous action + when(一个同时发生持续的动作 + when)	It was raining last night. We were having dinner when he came to our house.
Past Perfect (过去完成式)	I had slept She had slept.	- for the first of two past actions(两个过去的动作之第一个) - in reported speech(在复述引句内)	After I had finished my homework, I went to bed. He said he had seen the movie.
Past Perfect Continuous (过去完成进行式)	I had been sleeping. She had been sleeping.	- describing an action in progress in the past before another action(描述在另一个过去动作之前而正在进行的动作)	He had been waiting for hours when she arrived.

Tense(时态)	Form(形式)	Functions(用途)	Examples(例句)
Future Simple (简单将来式)	I shall sleep. She will sleep.	- expressing a future activity(表示将来的活动) - making promises(作出承诺) - expressing ideas(表达意见) - making offers(作出给予) - stating intentions(表达意图)	I shall visit you. I will marry you. I know you will win. Will you go with me? We are going to have a party.
Future Continuous (将来进行式)	I'll be sleeping. She'll be sleeping.	- describing future events(描述将来进行的事情) - expressing expectations(表达期望)	I'll be waiting for you this time tomorrow. Their train will be arriving soon.
Future Perfect (将来完成式)	I will have slept. She'll have slept.	- describing future probable events(描述将来极可能发生的事情)	We'll have graduated by July.
Future Perfect Continuous (将来完成进行式)	I'll have been sleeping. She'll have been sleeping.	- describing definite events in the future(描述在将来指定时间发生的事情)	We'll have been studying in this school for 5 years in July.

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Part One

DISCUSSIONS AND PRACTICE

...Social Environment

»» Read the passage below

People behave differently when they are alone from when they are in a group. Social environment greatly influences how humans behave. Social psychologists study the effects of groups on individuals. Social psychologists are concerned with two areas: social attitudes and group behaviour.

Social attitudes involve the actions, beliefs and feelings of people towards groups and classes of people. By studying attitudes, social psychologists are able to understand how people are attracted to one another and how they are repelled by one another.

Group behaviour involves the different ways individuals behave in groups. An example of the influence of the group on individual behaviour is the adolescent peer group. After a child reaches a certain age, his or her peer group becomes more important to him or her than the family. The peer group provides the child with a sense of identity and belonging. Parents must compete for influence with the peer group. Often, the parents lose. Children who resist the lure of the peer group often suffer rejection or ridicule.

Social psychologists have found that when people become members of certain types of groups, they become anonymous – they lose their individual identity – and become part of the crowd.

The “loss of identity” enables them to do things that they would not ordinarily do as individuals. Two examples of groups in which people do things they would not ordinarily do are mobs and vigilante groups. A positive example of a group in which people lose their individual identities is a group of rescuers working together to help victims of an earthquake.

»» Section A: Tenses used in the passage

本文告诉我们社会态度及团体行为如何影响人类的行为。由于研究结果是从观察人类日常生活而获得，且普遍被接受，所以用简单现在式（present simple tense）表达。

»» Section B: Tense analysis

1. People **behave** differently...: 用简单现在式（present simple tense）表达一般的实情。
2. Group behaviour **involves** the different ways...: 用简单现在式（present simple tense）表达一般被接受的意见，但在第三人称单数的动词后加“-s”加予第三人称单数（the third person singular number）。
3. Social psychologists **have found** that...: 用现在完成式（present perfect tense）表达一个在过去已开始而持续至今或将来的动作。

»» Section C: Language highlights

Other uses of the **present simple tense**:

1. 可用于一个计划好的或一连串的动作，特别是有关旅程的动作。
 - John's flight arrives at 1:15 p.m.
 - The concert begins at seven tonight.

2. 用于那些不能用进行式的动词，特别是表感觉的动词。

- Tom loves Mary. (✓)
- Tom is loving Mary. (×)
- Mr. Yuen has two kids. (✓)
- Mr. Yuen is having two kids. (×)
- I believe he will come. (✓)
- I am believing he will come. (×)

3. 用于命令或请求。

- Don't shout at me.
- Get out!
- Get lost!

4. 用于开始为 here 或 there 的感叹句子。

- Here come the girls!
- There goes the plane!

»» Section D: Language practice

In each of the sentences below there may be ONE mistake. Underline the incorrect word and write the correct form of that word in the space provided. If there is no mistake, put a tick.

1. Food and clothing are very much needed by the fire victims. ✓
2. This picture do not attract me. does
3. John go to the cinema with Mary.
4. More than two-thirds of the water we drink come from China.
5. The Police work very hard in our society.
6. Hamburgers and chips is his favourite snacks.
7. Here comes John!

8. John and Mary plays tennis every morning. _____
9. Dogs barks at strangers. _____
10. One of the boys are my brother, guess who! _____