



实用英语

# 语法指要

Practical English Grammar

孔令会 ● 编著



西南交通大学出版社  
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孔令会 编著

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# 前 言

英语属于印欧语系的日耳曼西部语支，当今已成为一种国际性语言。和学习汉语一样，学好英语应以“模仿—研习”为途径和方法，即先知其然，后知其所以然。但我国目前英语学习的现状是相对缺乏必要的模仿环境，英语学习者往往采用了“研习—应用”的方法，即先在学习中总结规律，后将规律广泛应用于实践中。这一方法对我国的英语学习者而言功不可没，原因有二：① 不以规矩，不成方圆；② 英语具有结构稳定、表达严谨的特点。这些原因让语法的学习和研究在英语学习中变得至关重要，可使学习者收到事半功倍的效果。

有人很形象地将英语的结构喻为“树形”结构，五种简单句的结构和由谓语动词来表现的时态和语态应是这棵“树”的主干；各类从句和词性就是这棵“树”的枝叶。基于此特点，本书由四部分组成，分别是时态和语态、词性、句子和几个重要的语法问题。

本书具有以下几个主要的特点：首先，注重英语语法知识的系统性和完整性，目的是让英语学习者了解英语语法体系；其次，脉络清晰，重点突出，对英语中较难的一些语法点做了详尽而明晰的介绍，如非谓语动词、定语从句、状语表示法、虚拟语气、倒装结构等；再次，思路简明，角度新颖，对某些学习中难懂易出错的知识点打破常规的解释方法，采用全新的视角去介绍，做到简单明了；另外，本书例句丰富典型，而且提供了汉语译文，为学习者的理解服务，方便学生学习，并在每一章节后配有相应的练习，以帮助学习者及时巩固所学知识。

本书可供中学高年级学生、大学生以及众多需要进修的自学者学习使用，既可作为学习者通读通学之用，也可作为工具书随时查阅。本书备有较详细的目录，方便学习者检索查阅。

在本书编著过程中，得到了西南交通大学出版社的大力支持，同时得益于兰州交通大学陈静教授和余莉教师的悉心指导和宝贵意见，在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间及编者水平所限，本书一定还有不少缺点和不足，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2013 年 8 月于兰州交通大学

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## 第一章 时态和语态

时态是时间与动作的结合，是用以表示各种时间和动作方面的动词形式。在英语中，时间有四个主要部分，即现在、过去、将来和过去将来。动作方面也有四种，即一般、进行、完成和完成进行。将这些时间与动作方面组合在一起，即构成 16 种时态，如表 1.1 所示：

表 1.1 英语中的 16 种时态

动作 方面 时间	一般	进行	完成	完成进行
现在	一般现在时	现在进行时	现在完成时	现在完成进行时
过去	一般过去式	过去进行时	过去完成时	过去完成进行时
将来	一般将来时	将来进行时	将来完成时	将来完成进行时
过去将来	一般过去将来时	过去将来进行时	过去将来完成时	过去将来完成进行时

### 第一节 主动语态

#### 一、一般现在时

##### (一) 功能

(1) 表示经常性或习惯性发生的动作或存在的状态，常和 always, often, usually, sometimes, every day, every year 等状语连用。

I often help my parents do housework at home. 我经常在家帮助父母亲干家务。

He often goes to school by bus. 他经常乘公共汽车去上学。

(2) 表示特征、性格和能力。

He doesn't speak Spanish. 他不会讲西班牙语。

The little girl loves music. 那个小女孩喜欢音乐。





(3) 表示客观事实或真理。

The earth goes around the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。

Light travels faster than sound. 光速比声速快。

## (二) 结 构

(1) 表示状态：用系动词 be (am, is, are)。

I am sixteen years old this year. 我今年十六岁了。

There are two books and one pen on the table. 那张桌子上有两本书、一支笔。

(2) 表示动作：用助动词 do, does (主语为第三人称单数时用)。

We always pick up useful information on the net. 我们总是在网上查找有用的资料。

He does his homework independently at home every night.

他每天晚上在家独立地做家庭作业。

注：动词的第三人称单数形式：

规则变化：

(1) 大多数动词在词尾加-s, 在清辅音后发音为[s], 在浊辅音及元音后发音为[z], 如：

stop-stops [s]; make-makes [s]

read-reads [z]; play-plays [z]

(2) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词, 要先将 y 变为 i, 然后再加-es, 发音为[iz], 如：

fly-flies [z]; carry-carries [z]; study-studies [z]; worry-worries [z]

(3) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的动词, 在词尾加-es, 发音通常为[iz], 如：

teach-teaches [iz]; watch-watches [iz]; pass-passes [iz]; fix-fixes [iz]

(4) 以 o 结尾的动词, 加-es, 读[z], 如：

go-goes [z]; do-does [z]

下面几个动词变为复数时, 原词元音部分的发音发生了较大的变化, 请注意记忆。如：

do [du:] - does [dʌz]; say [sei] - says [sez]

以不发音的字母 e 结尾的开音节动词, 如果尾音是[s]或[z], 加 s 后字母 e 发音, 与所加 s 一起读做[iz]。如：

close-closes [iz]

不规则变化：

have-has; be-am/is/are

## (三) 注意点

(1) 在由 when, after, before, as soon as 等引导的时间状语从句中, 用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

As soon as he comes back, I will tell him the truth of it. 他一回来我就告诉他事情的真相。

(2) 在由 if 等引导的条件状语从句中, 用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

You will surely succeed if you try your best. 功夫不负有心人。

(3) 用来表示时间上已经安排好的事情时可用一般现在时表示将来(常适用于以 go, come, leave, arrive, start, begin, end, stop, open, close 等表示开始或移动意义的动词)。

When *does* the train leave? 火车什么时候离站?

The museum *opens* at nine tomorrow morning. 博物馆明天上午九点开馆。

(4) 在某些以 here, there 开头的句子(倒装句)中用一般现在时表示正在发生的动作。

Here comes the bus. = The bus is coming. 公共汽车驶过来了。

#### (四) 同步练习题

##### A. 单选题

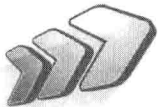
- There \_\_\_\_ the bell.  
A. is going                  B. goes                  C. has gone                  D. has been going
- Don't get off until the bus \_\_\_\_.  
A. stopped                  B. will stop                  C. will have stopped                  D. stops
- The fence \_\_\_\_ near the window.  
A. stand                  B. is standing                  C. have stood                  D. stands
- Don't be late, Mary. The train \_\_\_\_ at 8 a.m.  
A. is starting                  B. has started                  C. would start                  D. starts
- This novel \_\_\_\_ well.  
A. sells                  B. is sold                  C. will be sold                  D. has been sold
- \_\_\_\_ this dictionary \_\_\_\_ to your brother?  
A. Does; belong                  B. Is; belonged                  C. Has; been belonged                  D. Is; belonging
- Tom \_\_\_\_ the morning exercises often.  
A. don't do                  B. doesn't do                  C. isn't doing                  D. didn't do
- There \_\_\_\_ a telephone and two table lamps near the stairs.  
A. will be                  B. is                  C. are                  D. was
- Our lunch \_\_\_\_ good.  
A. smells                  B. smelt                  C. is smelling                  D. smell
- If you \_\_\_\_ slowly, I understand. If you \_\_\_\_ quickly, I don't understand.  
A. speak; speak                  B. spoke; speak  
C. are speaking; are to speak                  D. speak; spoke

##### B. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- When \_\_\_\_ his father \_\_\_\_ (do) the work?
- He \_\_\_\_ (get) up at five o'clock.
- \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (brush) your teeth every morning?
- What \_\_\_\_ he usually \_\_\_\_ (do) after school?
- Tom \_\_\_\_ (study) English, Chinese, maths, science and art at school.
- Kitty sometimes \_\_\_\_ (go) to the park with her sister.







7. At eight at night, she \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV with her parents.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (read) English every day?
9. How many lessons \_\_\_\_\_ your classmates \_\_\_\_\_ (have) on Monday?
10. We often \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football on the playground.

### C. 将下列句子翻译成英语

1. 一桑迪放学后打羽毛球吗?  
一不, 她学习很用功, 放学后她总是看书。
2. 他在第三中学上学, 他每天早上七点上学。
3. 父亲早晨送我到学校。
4. 我女儿喜欢看电视和听音乐。
5. 汤姆的姐姐长大后想当一位歌手。

## 二、一般过去时

### (一) 功能

(1) 表示过去某一时间所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, last night, in 1990, two days ago 等。

I was very glad to receive your letter last week. 我很高兴于上周收到了你的来信。

Tom didn't come to class yesterday. 汤姆昨天没来上课。

(2) 表示过去经常或反复发生的动作, 常与 often, usually, seldom 等表示频度的副词连用。

When I was in the countryside, I often called on my old friends there.

我在乡村时, 经常去拜访那里的朋友。

I went to the cinema once a week when I was at school. 我上学时每周去看一场电影。

### (二) 结构

(1) 表示状态: 用系动词 was, were。

Lu Xun was a great writer. 鲁迅是一位伟大的作家。

There were two paintings on the wall several days ago. 几天前墙上有两幅油画。

(2) 表示动作: 用助动词 did。

He always went to work by bus last year. 去年他总是坐公交车上班。

We didn't have any right at that time. 那时候我们没有任何权利。

注: 动词的过去式形式:

规则变化:

(1) 一般在动词后加-ed, 如:

watch-watched; plant-planted; water-watered

(2) 以不发音的字母 e 结尾的动词加-d, 如:

like-liked; move-moved; taste-tasted

(3) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词变 y 为 i 再加-ed, 如:

study-studied

(4) 以一个元音字母加一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节词, 先双写最后一个辅音字母再加-ed, 如:

stop-stopped

词尾读音有 3 种:

(1) 在浊辅音和元音后读[d], 如:

lived; watered; listened

(2) 在清辅音后读[t], 如:

liked; helped; watched

(3) 在[t]、[d]音后读[id], 如:

planted; wanted; handed (上交)。

不规则变化: (略)

### (三) 注意点

(1) 当表示过去经常或反复发生的动作时, 还可用 used to 或 would 加动词原形表示。

When I stayed at my uncle's, he would tell me about the great changes which had taken place in the village since the founding of PRC.

当我住在我叔叔家时, 他常常告诉我新中国成立以来农村发生的巨大变化。

She used to go for a walk after supper, but now she prefers to stay at home.

她过去晚饭后总出去散步, 但现在却喜欢待在家里。

(2) 在条件、时间状语从句中, 常用一般过去时代替过去将来时。

They said they would let us know if they heard any news about him.

他们说如果听到什么关于他的消息, 就通知我们。

He promised that when he went to the bookstore, he would buy me a book.

他答应去书店时为我买本书。

### (四) 同步练习题

#### A. 单选题

1. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ to the 6:30 broadcast yesterday?

A. Has; listened

B. Did; listen

C. Had; listened

D. would; listen

2. When \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ to study English?

A. have; begun

B. did; begin

C. had; begun

D. do; begin

3. The foreign friends \_\_\_\_ here just now.

A. left

B. have left

C. have been away from

D. had left





4. My father, who died fifteen years ago, \_\_\_\_ very kind to me.  
A. is                                      B. was                                      C. had been                                      D. would be
5. The man put on his hat and \_\_\_\_ away.  
A. had gone                                      B. would go                                      C. has gone                                      D. went
6. In the past it \_\_\_\_ people two years to go round the world.  
A. had taken                                      B. has taken                                      C. took                                      D. was taking
7. How long \_\_\_\_ the concert \_\_\_\_?  
A. has; been lasted                                      B. did; last                                      C. will; be lasted                                      D. was; lasted
8. The fire of London \_\_\_\_ on the night of September, 1666.  
A. was broken out                                      B. had broken out                                      C. broke out                                      D. broken out
9. Your uncle \_\_\_\_ here to see me the other day.  
A. has come                                      B. came                                      C. would come                                      D. was coming
10. — Sorry, these things are just so so.  
— Oh, my friend, I \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ them.  
A. think; like                                      B. thought; would like  
C. have thought; liked                                      D. think; will

**B. 用所给词的适当形式填空**

1. I \_\_\_\_ (have) an exciting party last weekend.
2. — \_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_ (practice) her guitar yesterday?  
— No, she \_\_\_\_.
3. — What \_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_ (do) on Saturday evening?  
— He \_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and \_\_\_\_ (read) an interesting book.
4. They all \_\_\_\_ (go) to the mountains yesterday morning.
5. — She \_\_\_\_ (not visit) her aunt last weekend.  
— She \_\_\_\_ (stay) at home and \_\_\_\_ (do) some cleaning.
6. — When \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (write) this song?  
— I \_\_\_\_ (write) it last year.
7. My friend, Carol, \_\_\_\_ (study) for the maths test and \_\_\_\_ (practice) English last night.
8. — \_\_\_\_ Mr. Li \_\_\_\_ (do) the project on Monday morning?  
— Yes, he \_\_\_\_.
9. — How \_\_\_\_ (be) Jim's weekend?  
— It \_\_\_\_ (be not) bad.
10. — \_\_\_\_ (be) your mother a sales assistant last year?  
— No, she \_\_\_\_.

**C. 将下列句子翻译成英语**

1. 我过了一个忙碌但却刺激的周末。

2. 珍妮喜欢看书。昨晚她看了一本英语书。
3. 迈克每天都看电视。可是昨天他没有看。
4. 为什么你昨晚没有看电视?
5. 他在打扫教室的时候, 发现地上有块表。

### 三、一般将来时

#### (一) 功能

(1) 表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态。

He is going to graduate from Tsinghua University next year. 他明年将从清华大学毕业。

(2) 表示将来经常或反复发生的动作。

The students will have five English classes every week this term.

本学期学生每周要上五节英语课。

#### (二) 结构

(1) am/is/are going to + 动词原形。

(2) shall/will + 动词原形 (shall 只用于第一人称, will 可用于各人称)。

(3) am/is/are to + 动词原形。

(4) am/is/are about to + 动词原形。

#### (三) 注意点

##### 1. 一般将来时的六种表示方法

上述四种结构 + 5. 用一般现在时表示 + 6. 用现在进行时表示。

##### 2. be going to 和 will 等的比较

(1) be going to 指有迹象表明或计划、安排要发生的事。而 will 强调主观意愿和决心, 表示说话人认为、相信、希望或假定要发生的事。

Look at the dark clouds, there is going to be a storm. 看那乌云, 快要下雨了。

The play is going to be produced next month. 这出戏下月开播。

I believe China will become one of the richest countries in the world.

我相信, 中国将会成为世界上最富裕的国家之一。

(2) be going to 和 will 均可表示“意图”: 事先考虑过的用 be going to, 事先未考虑的用 will。

A: Why have you torn the paper into pieces?

B: I am going to rewrite it. (事先考虑过的)



A: It is really a big stone.

B: I will help you move it. (事先未考虑的)

(3) be going to 可以用在条件状语从句中表示将来, 而 will 不能。

If you are going to attend the meeting, you'd better leave now.

如果你去参加会议, 最好现在就出发。

### 3. be + 不定式

这种结构表示按计划或安排将发生的事, 或用来征求意见。

We are to discuss the report next Saturday. 我们下周六讨论这份报告。

Am I to take over his work? 我是不是要接管他的工作?

### 4. be going to do 和 be to do 的区别

be going to do 表示主观的打算或计划; be to do 表示客观安排或受人指示而做某事。

I'm going to play football tomorrow afternoon. 明天下午我想去踢足球。(主观安排)

I'm to play football tomorrow afternoon. 明天下午我去踢足球。(客观安排)

### 5. be about + 不定式

这种结构表示马上发生的动作, 句中不可用表示明确将来时间的状语。

He is about to leave for Beijing. 他马上要去北京。

## (四) 同步练习题

### A. 单选题

1. I don't know if it \_\_\_\_ or not tomorrow.

- A. will snow      B. snows      C. has snowed      D. is snowing

2. She has bought some cloth. She \_\_\_\_ herself a dress.

- A. makes      B. is going to make      C. would make      D. has made

3. Tom: This is a terribly heavy box.

John: I \_\_\_\_ you to carry it.

- A. will help      B. am going to help      C. had better to help      D. had rather help

4. They will go to work in the countryside when they \_\_\_\_ school next year.

- A. will leave      B. will have leave      C. are going to leave      D. leave

5. If it \_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we won't go to the school farm.

- A. is to rain      B. will be raining      C. will rain      D. rains

6. What \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ this time tomorrow morning?

- A. will; do      B. have; been doing      C. are; doing      D. will; be doing

7. \_\_\_\_ the new color film \_\_\_\_ this year?

- A. Will; be shown      B. Did; show      C. Are; shown      D. Has; been shown

8. Be careful, the train \_\_\_\_.

A. will come      B. came      C. comes      D. is coming

9. The radio says it \_\_\_\_ the day after tomorrow.

A. is going to snow    B. is snowing      C. will snow      D. snows

10. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ that he \_\_\_\_ his lost son one day?

A. Do; think; will find      B. Do; thought; would find  
C. Did; think; will find      D. Did; thought; would find

### B. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. I \_\_\_\_ (leave) in a minute. I \_\_\_\_ (finish) all my work before I \_\_\_\_ (leave).

2. — How long \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (study) in our country?

— I \_\_\_\_ (plan) to be here for about one more year. I \_\_\_\_ (hope) to visit the other parts of your country.

— What \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (do) after you \_\_\_\_ (leave) here?

— I \_\_\_\_ (return) home and \_\_\_\_ (get) a job.

3. I \_\_\_\_ (be) tired. I \_\_\_\_ (go) to bed early tonight.

4. Mary's birthday is next Monday, and her mother \_\_\_\_ (give) her a present.

5. It is very cold these days. It \_\_\_\_ (snow) soon.

6. — \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (be) here this Saturday?

— No. I \_\_\_\_ (visit) my teacher.

7. — \_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_ (get) you a copy of today's newspaper?

— Thank you.

8. I am afraid there \_\_\_\_ (be) a meeting this afternoon. I can't join you.

9. Mike \_\_\_\_ (believe, not) this until he \_\_\_\_ (see) it with his own eyes.

10. Most of us don't think their team \_\_\_\_ (win).

### C. 将下列句子翻译成英语

1. 我到了那儿就写信给你。

2. 他没有打算住那座小屋。

3. 我正努力学习, 准备参加英语考试。

4. — 你爸爸要去钓鱼吗?

— 不, 他要去游泳。

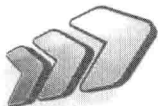
5. 后天他们将要观看一场排球比赛。

## 四、过去将来时

### (一) 功能

(1) 表示从过去某时来看将要发生的动作或存在的状态, 常用在间接引语中, 主句谓语动词为过去时态。





He said he would wait for us at the bus stop. 他说他要在车站等我们。

At that time I knew we should succeed. 那时我知道我们会成功的。

(2) 表示过去的某种习惯性行为 (只用 would)。

Whenever we had trouble, he would come to help us.

过去当我们遇到困难时, 他总会给予帮助。

He would come to see us on Sundays. 过去星期天他经常来看望我们。

## (二) 结 构

(1) was/were going to + 动词原形。

(2) should/would + 动词原形 (should 只用于第一人称, would 可用于各人称)。

(3) was/were to + 动词原形。

(4) was/were about to + 动词原形。

## (三) 同步练习题

### A. 单选题

- The weatherman said it \_\_\_\_ the next day.  
A. is going to rain      B. would rain      C. had mined      D. will rain
- They were sure they \_\_\_\_ the work on time.  
A. was going to finish      B. would finish      C. had finished      D. will finish
- I had no idea when they \_\_\_\_ again.  
A. are going to come      B. would come      C. came      D. will come
- The football match \_\_\_\_ when the rain poured down.  
A. started      B. would start      C. had started      D. will start
- He said if he had time, he \_\_\_\_ to the cinema that night.  
A. went      B. would go      C. had gone      D. will go
- We won't go until you \_\_\_\_ soon.  
A. are coming      B. came      C. would come      D. come
- He said if he was free tomorrow, he \_\_\_\_ part in the party.  
A. will take      B. would take      C. took      D. takes
- What do you suppose \_\_\_\_ if the director knew you left that day.  
A. will happen      B. happen      C. would happen      D. happens
- \_\_\_\_ today, she would get there by Saturday.  
A. If she leaves      B. Were she to leave  
C. Was she leaving      D. Would she leave
- We \_\_\_\_ there when it \_\_\_\_ to rain.  
A. were getting; would begin      B. were about to get; began  
C. had got; had begun      D. would get; began

## B. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- Miss Zhang said she \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the Great Wall next summer.
- She told him that she \_\_\_\_\_ (not stay) here for long.
- I wasn't sure whether Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (come) the next year.
- The scientists said the world's population \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) down in future.
- She said the bus \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at five the next morning.
- I wasn't sure whether he \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) me his book the next morning.
- He was fifty-six. In two years he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fifty-eight.
- Whenever she had time, she \_\_\_\_\_ (help) them in their work.
- She hoped that they \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) again someday.
- My brother told me he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) back on Saturday.

## C. 将下列句子翻译成英语

- 我们不知道他是否要在会上发言。
- 他们说如果下星期天不下雨他们就去农场。
- 他说等她一回来就把礼物送给她。
- 我知道他要去英国。
- 她说她今晚就要离开。

## 五、现在进行时

## (一) 功能

表示现在或现阶段正在进行或发生的动作或存在的状态，常和 now, at this time, at present, at the moment, these days, this week 等时间状语连用。

They are playing football happily on the playground now.

他们现在正在操场上高兴地踢球。

It is raining heavily outside. 外面在下大雨。

The foreign guests are visiting Beijing this week. 本周那些外国客人在参观北京。

John is trying to improve his studying habits. 约翰正努力地改进他的学习习惯。

## (二) 结构

am/is/are + 动词的现在分词。

注：动词的现在分词形式：

(1) 一般情况下，在动词原形后直接加词尾-ing，如：

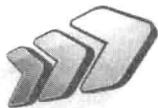
go-going; do-doing; ask-asking; read-reading

特别注意：动词词尾如为“辅音字母 + y”，其后直接加-ing，如：

study-studying; carry-carrying; fly-flying; worry-worrying







(2) 以不发音的 e 结尾的动词, 去掉 e, 再加-ing, 如:

come-coming; live-living; dance-dancing; make-making

(3) 在闭音节的单音节动词后、以重读闭音节结尾的多音节动词, 且末尾只有一个辅音字母时, 先双写辅音字母, 然后再加 -ing, 如:

sit-sitting; run-running; begin-beginning; forget-forgetting

(4) 少数几个以 -ie 结尾的动词, 须将 -ie 变作 y, 再加-ing, 如:

die-dying; tie-tying; lie-lying

### (三) 注意点

(1) 短暂性动词通常不用于进行时, 只有延续性动词才用于进行时。

He is coming into the classroom. (×)

(2) 表示某个按最近的计划或安排将要开始或进行的动作或有规律肯定发生的动作时, 常用现在进行时表示将来。有此用法的常用动词有 go, come, leave, stay, start, arrive, land, meet, move, return, stop, do 等, 通常要与表示将来的时间状语连用, 以区别此刻正在进行的动作。

His sister is leaving for Hong Kong tomorrow. 他姐姐明天动身去香港。

What are you doing next Sunday? 下个星期天你打算干什么?

Winter is coming on. 冬天即将来临。

(3) 现在进行时与 always, forever, continually, constantly, instantly, continuously 等频度副词连用, 表示经常、反复发生的动作, 不强调动作的进行性。表达厌烦、愤怒、抱怨、赞扬等情感。

He is constantly leaving his things about. 他时常乱丢东西。(表责怪)

He is always working hard. 他总是学习很用功。(表赞赏)

They're forever quarrelling about something. 他们老是为某件事争吵。(表不满)

(4) 表示状态、感觉、感情、精神活动、拥有关系等的动词一般不用于进行时态, 常见的这类动词有: consist, cost, have, exist, forget, realize, wonder, seem, believe, belong to, contain, own, possess, appreciate, need, know, like 等。

The standing committee consists of nine members. 常委会由 9 人组成。

That car doesn't belong to me. 那不是我的车。

I don't remember where I hid it. 我记不起把它藏在哪儿了。

(5) 系动词 be 的进行时加动态形容词表示暂时的情况。

He's being silly. 他总是在犯傻。

She is being friendly today. 她今天很友好。

### (四) 同步练习题

#### A. 单选题

1. — Oh, dear. I forgot the air tickets.

— You \_\_\_ something.