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# 最新 英语语法 精讲精练

高一年级

ENGLISH GRAMMAR TRAINING



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最新

高一年级

# 英语语法

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

## 精讲精练



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丛书主编：周喜凤

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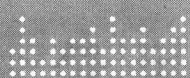
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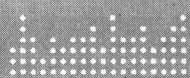
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——代前言



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## “精讲精练”——精彩!不容错过!

>>>>>>

本书始终突出“精”字。它不是系统的语法专著,而是针对学生们感到困难、且《大纲》和《考纲》要求掌握的语法项目进行精讲精练。它不求面面俱到、穷尽语法条目,而是完全针对考试,将语法知识与考试题相结合,直击考点,让同学们在有限的时间内,快速把握英语考试语法考点,洞察考试命题方向,提高应试能力。

枯燥的语法学习过程中,“精讲精练”将是一道美丽的风景。“精讲精练”——精彩!不容错过!“精讲精练”——怎一个精字了得!

编者

2011年3月

And every year more and more people start a stamp collection of their own and discover an interest which can even last lifetime. And every year more and more people start a stamp collection of their own and discover an interest which can even last lifetime.

let's go



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And every year more and more people start a stamp collection of their own and discover an interest which can even last lifetime. And every year more and more people start a stamp collection of their own and discover an interest which can even last lifetime.

# 01

## 第一部分 精讲精练

### 专题一 一般现在时、现在进行时和现在完成时

#### 基础优化

#### 知识清单

##### 一、一般现在时

含义	一般现在时表示持久存在的动作、状态或现在的、一段时间内经常发生的动作或存在的状态。常连用的时间状语有 often, always, usually, seldom, every day, once a week, on Fridays 等。		
构成	一般现在时除主语是第三人称单数时谓语动词要加-s, -es, 变 y 为 i 加-es 外, 其余用动词原形。		
用法	一般现在时表现在	表示经常性或习惯性的动作, 常与表示频度的时间状语 every day, usually, always, often, sometimes, on Sundays 等连用。	
		表示客观存在及普遍真理。	
		表示格言或警句。如: Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。	
		表示目前的情况或状态。	
	一般现在时表将来	在状语从句中用一般现在时代替一般将来时。	
		在 the more...the more... (越……越……) 句型中, 前者通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时, 因为前者相当于条件状语从句。如: The harder you study, the better results you will get.	
		在 make sure (certain), hope, mind, care, matter 后的宾语从句中谓语动词用一般现在时代替一般将来时。	
		表示按计划或时间表将要发生的动作, 通常有表示将来的时间状语。	
一般现在时表进行	以 here, there 等开始的倒装句, 表示动作正在进行。如: Here comes the bus. = The bus is coming. 车来了。 There goes the bell. = The bell is ringing. 铃响了。		
实义动词第三人称单数的变化规则	一般动词在词尾加-s。		
	以字母 s, x, ch, sh, o 结尾的动词在词尾加-es。		
	以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词先变 y 为 i, 再加-es。		



## 二、现在进行时

含义	现在进行时表示此刻正在进行或发生的动作。
构成	主语 + be (is, am, are) + 动词的-ing 形式。
用法	表示此刻正在进行或发生的动作,通常和时间状语 now, at the moment 等连用。
	表示现阶段正在进行但此刻不一定在进行的动作,它通常和时间状语 now, these days 等连用。
	表示确定或安排好的将来的活动。
	某些表示位置转移的动词如 go, leave, start, come 等,用现在进行时表示将来。
	现在进行时和 always, forever 等表示“经常”的状语连用,常带有一定的感情色彩,比如赞扬、厌烦、不满等。
现在分词的构成	直接在动词后加-ing。
	动词以不发音的字母 e 结尾,一般去掉 e,再加-ing。
	以重读闭音节结尾的动词且末尾只有一个辅音字母(x 例外),要双写该辅音字母,再加-ing。

### 三、现在完成时

含义	现在完成时表示的动作虽然发生在过去,但与现在有联系。它既可表示到现在为止已完成的动作,又可表示没有完成的动作。与之常连用的标志性时间状语有 already, yet, just, ever, so far, up to now, in the past/last three years 等。
构成	主语+have/has+动词的过去分词
用法	表示动作到说话时刻已经完成或刚刚完成,一般不带任何时间状语。
	表示从过去某一时刻开始,持续到现在的动作或情况,并且有可能会继续延续下去。谓语动词常为延续性动词,并常带有 for 或 since 引导的表示一段时间的状语,以及 until now, so far 等。
	表示动作虽然发生在过去,但对现在仍有影响。
	表示过去曾经发生过一次或多次的情况,也可以说是一种经历。
常用句型	① 主语+have/has been...+for 短语 ② It is/has been+一段时间+since 从句 ③ This is the first time that+主语+have/has done



## 小试牛刀

[illegible]

I. 写出下列动词的第三人称单数、现在分词和过去分词形式。

1. employ \_\_\_\_\_
2. pay \_\_\_\_\_
3. explore \_\_\_\_\_
4. host \_\_\_\_\_
5. watch \_\_\_\_\_

II. 改错题。找出下列各句中的错误并改正。

1. Anyone may borrow books, and it cost nothing to borrow them.
2. I'm glad to tell you that you passed the exam.
3. Alice didn't see much of Henry lately.
4. When you will come to see your friend, do buy her a

gift.

5. The train will leave at six tomorrow morning.

### III. 句型转换。

1. He has been dead for three years.  
It is \_\_\_\_\_ he died.
2. He came here five days ago.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ here \_\_\_\_\_ five days.
3. It is said that an important meeting will be held this  
afternoon.  
An important meeting \_\_\_\_\_  
be held this afternoon.

IV. 翻译下列句子。

1. 每个人,不管是年轻人还是老年人都应铭记“骄者必败”。

2. 他必定是这次竞赛中最可能获奖的学生。

3. 他已经参军五年了。

## 疑难拓展



### 疑难点讲解

I. 一般现在时表示正在进行的动作有两种情况：在 *here* 和 *there* 引起的倒装句中，常用一般现在时表示正在进行的动作；另外，有些表示状态和感觉的动词（如 *love, like, want, hope, wish, know, feel, seem, think, need, hurt* 等）在表示现在发生的具体行为时，只用一般现在时，而不用进行时态。

#### 题解考点

- Is everyone here?  
—Not yet. Look, there \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of our guests! (2010 年江苏)
- A. come                      B. comes  
C. is coming                D. are coming

#### 解题点悟

A 本题考查时态。句意：——大家都到了吗？——还没有。看，其余的客人正往这里来。由于 *there* 引导倒装句，因此本句应该用一般现在时表示正在进行的动作，且主语 *the rest of the guests* 是复数名词短语，所以动词用 *come*。

#### 题解考点

改错：Is your foot hurting?

#### 解题点悟

应改为 *Does your foot hurt?* 句意：你的脚还在疼吗？本句中的 *hurt* 为不及物动词，意为“疼”，表示目前的一种状态，所以用一般现在时。

II. 现在完成时可用在表示时间或条件的状语从句中，表示将来某时已完成的动作，而且表示从句中的这一动作将在主句动作之前完成，主句用一般将来时。如果两个动作同时发生或几乎同时发生，主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。

#### 题解考点

- When shall we restart our business?  
—Not until we \_\_\_\_\_ our plan. (2010 年四川)
- A. will finish                B. are finishing  
C. are to finish              D. have finished

#### 解题点悟

D 本题考查状语从句中的时态选择。句意：——我们什么时候再开业？——到完成我们的计划为止。由句意可知，完成计划是发生在将来的动作，且要先于 *restart*，所以在 *until* 引导的时间状语从句中用现在完成时。



### 疑难突破

#### I. 根据中文意思补全句子。

- 全家人都很担心他的安全。  
The family \_\_\_\_\_ his safety.
- 我总是把日记称作我最亲密的朋友，与她分享我的喜怒哀乐。  
I always \_\_\_\_\_ my diary \_\_\_\_\_ my closest friend and \_\_\_\_\_ my joy and sorrow with her.
- 为什么简没来上学？  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ Jane \_\_\_\_\_ to school?
- 他正在做的事情与他的学习一点关系都没有。  
\_\_\_\_\_ has nothing to do with his study.
- 我还没有决定毕业后是否继续出国深造。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ whether I will go abroad to study further.

#### II. 短文改错。

Good health is person's most valuable possession. Today, it is much easier to be healthy than it is in the past. Modern people know more about health, 1. \_\_\_\_\_ have better food, and to live in cleaner surroundings. Also, scientists and 2. \_\_\_\_\_ doctors had learned how to deal with many diseases. Most people can 3. \_\_\_\_\_ quickly get help from a doctor or go to hospital when they will get ill. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ As a result, people in the modern world generally live much more longer than people in the past. People in industrial countries can expect to live



for twice so long as people who lives a few hundred years ago. However, 5. \_\_\_\_\_

there is still some countries where people have shorter lives. They have 6. \_\_\_\_\_

not enough to eat, they live in dirty surroundings, and diseases are common.

The World Health Organization and other organizations are worked to improve 7. \_\_\_\_\_ health all over the world.

### III. 用所给词的正确形式填空。

1. Ever since middle school, my sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ (dream) of taking a great trip abroad.
2. The reason why his English is poor is that he \_\_\_\_\_ (concentrate) on grammar instead of communication.
3. China \_\_\_\_\_ (play) a more and more important role in international affairs.
4. Driving while talking on cell/mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_ (against) the traffic rules.
5. Our physics teacher always \_\_\_\_\_ (give) his lesson in a lively and clear way, which greatly \_\_\_\_\_ (benefit) his students.
6. Bill Gates is very rich, but he is generous. He \_\_\_\_\_ (give) millions of dollars to help the education and health of many children around the world.
7. If you continue to focus on chatting on the Internet, you \_\_\_\_\_ undoubtedly/certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (regret) frequently in the future.
8. It \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ (occur) to him that the easier the problems are, the more careful he should be.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ constantly \_\_\_\_\_ (have) parties until the early hours of the morning.
10. And then the dragon \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out of the cave. The prince \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) his magic sword and thrusts it at the dragon.

### IV. 单项选择。

1. My parents have promised to come to see me before I \_\_\_\_\_ for Africa. (2009 年辽宁)  
A. have left B. leave  
C. left D. will leave
2. —What is the price of petrol these days?

—Oh, it \_\_\_\_\_ sharply since last month.

(2009 年江西)

- A. is raised B. has risen  
C. has arisen D. is increase
3. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ in Hong Kong. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. (2009 年天津)  
A. live B. lived  
C. were living D. will live
  4. Progress \_\_\_\_\_ so far very good and we are sure that the work will be finished on time. (2009 年全国 II)  
A. was B. had been  
C. has been D. will be
  5. His sister left home in 1998, and \_\_\_\_\_ since. (2009 年全国 I)  
A. had not been heard of  
B. has not been heard of  
C. had not heard of  
D. has not heard of
  6. A modern new hospital \_\_\_\_\_ in my hometown at present and it is said that it will be finished in 2012.  
A. is building B. is being built  
C. has built D. has been built
  7. This is the first time that I \_\_\_\_\_ Dali city. It's so beautiful.  
A. visit B. am visiting  
C. have visited D. will visit
  8. When you are home, give a call to let me know you \_\_\_\_\_ safely.  
A. are arriving B. have arrived  
C. had arrived D. will arrive
  9. It \_\_\_\_\_ ten years since we saw each other last time.  
A. was B. is  
C. has been D. has been/is
  10. He feels that his health \_\_\_\_\_ owing to \_\_\_\_\_ a long walk every other day.  
A. is improving; taking  
B. has been improved; being taken  
C. improved; taken  
D. is improving; have taken

- 005

# 专题二 一般过去时、过去进行时和过去完成时

## 基础优化



### 知识清单

#### 一、概述

项目	一般过去时	过去进行时	过去完成时
构成	①用动词的过去式。 ②除 be 的过去式有人称和数的变化外,其他动词的过去式无人称和数的变化。	助动词 be 的过去式(was, were) + 动词的现在分词	had + 动词的过去分词
用法	表示过去某时刻发生的动作或存在的状态,这个状态或动作与现在无关。如: She came to see me yesterday.	表示过去某一时刻或某一时间段内正在进行的动作或状态,常与 then, at that time, this time, yesterday 等连用。	表示在过去的某个时间、某个动作之前就已经发生的动作或存在的状态,即“过去的过去”。此时句中常有用 by, before, until, when 等引导的时间状语从句。
	表示过去某段时间内经常发生的动作或存在的状态。如: He often went to the cinema with his parents on weekends when he was a child.	表示两个同时发生的动作,强调对比,常用 when, while, as 等来引导,主句用一般过去时。如: Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park when she was bitten on the leg by a lion.	用在主句是过去时的宾语从句中。如: He said that he had finished all his tasks.
	表示说话人始料未及的事情。如: I didn't know it was you that brought me such a wonderful gift.	用在宾语从句中,表示按计划要发生的事情。如: No one knew whether he was coming.	表示原打算做但事实上并未做某事,常用动词 think, hope, plan, expect 等。
	一般过去时的句中通常有表示过去的时间状语,如: yesterday, last night, a few days ago, in 1978, just now, then, the other day, last year 等。	与 always, usually 等连用,表示重复性的习惯动作,带有浓厚的感情色彩。如: He was always asking silly questions in those days.  用于描述一件事所发生的背景。如: She went to the doctor yesterday. She was having a lot of trouble with her heart.	用于 hardly... when... 或 no sooner... than... (一……就……)句型中。如: Hardly had the film started when the light went out.

#### 二、一般过去时与现在完成时的用法区别

- 当有一个表示过去某时的状语(包括 when)时,多用一般过去时。  
eg: I met her an hour ago.  
When did you go to Beijing?
- 当有一个表示到现在为止这段时间的状语时,多用现在完成时。

eg: Up to now we have planted more than 20,000 trees.

Since he came here, he has learnt a great deal.

3. 在单纯谈一个过去的动作,不涉及它对现在的影响时,通常用一般过去时;如果谈一件已经发生的事,不考虑它是什么时候发生的,而主要考虑对现在的影响,则多用现在完成时。

eg: What did you have for lunch? 你午饭吃的什么?

Have you had lunch? 你吃过午饭了吗?



## 小试牛刀

[illegible]

1. Dinosaurs d \_\_\_\_\_ out suddenly about 65 million years ago.
2. One day he d \_\_\_\_\_ his car into a poor factory.
3. He looked around and s \_\_\_\_\_ a powerful lion in the grass.
4. He was t \_\_\_\_\_ a group of children how to use chopsticks when I entered the room.
5. He had l \_\_\_\_\_ three foreign languages before going abroad.
6. The thief a \_\_\_\_\_ that he had stolen the money.
7. My uncle suffered from a serious disease. Luckily he has r \_\_\_\_\_ now.
8. I said hello to her, but she i \_\_\_\_\_ me completely!

II. 排列下列词语,组成一个正确的句子。

1. in Jinan visited last year we Daming Lake (陈述句)

2. did he promise smoke not to (一般疑问句)

3. baby sleeping when I was the saw him (陈述句)

4. learn surprised the fact were both we to (陈述句)

5. at college I training some my medical had (陈述句)

III. 翻译下列句子。

1. 我还是个孩子的时候就对电脑非常痴迷。
2. 在救援队伍到来前，我们已顺利地走出了森林。
3. 那部电影很乏味，大部分观众在放映结束前就离开了影院。
4. 昨天的这个时候，我还在去往北京的火车上。
5. 我看见他时，他正在和一个陌生人说话。

## 疑难拓展



## 疑难点讲解

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

### 题解考点

—Your postal code again? I \_\_\_\_\_ catch it.

—It's 100101.

- A. don't                      B. didn't  
C. not                         D. wasn't

## 解题点悟

B 本题考查时态。句意：——再说一下您的邮政编码？我没有记住。——100101。catch 为实义动词原形，所以 C、D 显然是错误的。根据句意没有听清邮编是发生在刚才对方讲话时，属于过去的时间，相当于 I didn't catch it just now，所以应选 B。

II. 宾语从句中的时态要和主句相一致,尤其是主句谓语动词为过去时态时。

### 题解考点

—Hurry up. Xiao Shenyang is coming.

—Oh, I was afraid that we \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. already miss him

- B. had already missed him  
C. will miss him already  
D. have already missed him

### ► 解题点悟 ◀

B 本题考查语境下的动词时态。句意：——快点。小沈阳要来了。——啊，我担心我们已经错过机会，看不到他了。根据主从句时态一致的原则，主句 I was afraid 用过去时，我们可以看出 that 从句应该用过去完成时。少数同学可能只注意到 already 而误选 D。所以时态题也要注意语境。

Ⅲ. 现在完成时强调过去的动作对现在有影响,而一般过去时只表示过去的某个具体时间里发生的动作,与现在没有联系。

### 题解考点

Michael \_\_\_\_\_ here to see you and he \_\_\_\_\_  
a note on your desk.

- A. has come; had left  
B. has been; has left  
C. has come; left  
D. has been; left

### ► 解题点悟 ◀

D 本题考查现在完成时和过去时。句意：迈克尔来这看你了，他还在书桌上给你留了便条。此处的 has been here 表示“刚才到这儿来过”，从字面上看这个表达方式是现在完成时，但实际上这个表达方式的内涵是该人现在已不在此处了。因此这个动作是发生在过去的事，那么在你的书桌上留便条的动作也该用一般过去时。

IV. 现在完成时和一般过去时都可表示从过去开始并延续了一段时间的动作,但现在完成时表示动作可能还要继续下去,而一般过去时则说明动作已经结束。

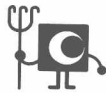
### 题解考点

I \_\_\_\_\_ in London for many years, but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China.

- A. lived                      B. was living  
C. have lived                D. had lived

### ► 解题点悟 ◀

A 本题考查时态。句意:我在伦敦住了许多年,但我从没有后悔我的最后决定——返回中国。根据句子的后半部分意思可知, live 在伦敦已是过去的动作,现在已停止,所以应用一般过去时,而不是现在完成时。



## 疑难突破

[illegible]

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

George was a quiet, serious young man. He 1 (study) very hard one year, and when he 2 (pass) his examinations, his friend Jim 3 (go) to give him his congratulations and then 4 (have) an earnest conversation with him. "You are not going to a dance, George," he said. "It's boring always 5 (study) and never 6 (enjoy) oneself. 7 (come) out with me this evening." "Perhaps you're right Jim." 8 (reply) George after a moment's hesitation. So they went to a dance and had an enjoyable time. But George 9 (drink) more than he was used to, and by midnight Jim 10 (become) worried about him, so he said, "Now we 11 (walk) home in the cool air." On their way home, they came to a bridge, and George looked down at the river below attentively. The stars 12 (reflect) in its smooth surface. "What 13 (be) those lights down there?" George asked. "They're the stars, George," Jim replied. "The stars?" George said. "Well, then, how 14 (do) I 15 (get up) here?"

II. 改错题。每句有一处错误,找出并改正。

1. We were driving along a narrow road when the car stop.
2. They offered me coffee and other drinks. We have a good time talking and laughing together.
3. I remembered her words and calm down.
4. He said he is busy.
5. On the way up I was busy taking pictures since the scenery was so beautiful. The time passes quickly.
6. He has changed a lot since he starts to play online games.
7. By last weekend, the number of the people visiting Shanghai Expo has reached 69 million.
8. I am always young when I was staying with them.
9. He has won three gold medals in 2008 Olympic Games.
10. Mary cooked while his husband was watching football games on TV.

### III. 单项选择。

1. I first met Lisa 3 years ago. She \_\_\_\_\_ at a radio shop at the time.
- A. has worked                      B. was working
- C. had been working              D. had worked

2. By the end of last month, we \_\_\_\_\_ twice as many cars as we did last year.  
A. have produced      B. will produce  
C. had produced      D. produced
3. —We could have asked Mr. Zhang for help. He is always ready to help others.  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ that. A long time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have forgot; wastes  
B. forgot; wasted  
C. forgot; was wasted  
D. forgot; has been wasted
4. Mr. Irvine, who \_\_\_\_\_ in a high school for forty years, is now living in retirement.  
A. had taught      B. taught  
C. has taught      D. had been teaching
5. —Have you known Professor Jackson in our department for a long time?  
—Yes, since he \_\_\_\_\_ to our university.  
A. has come      B. comes  
C. had come      D. came
6. I saw Sue but she didn't see me. She \_\_\_\_\_ the other way.  
A. was looking      B. looked  
C. had looked      D. would look
7. The teacher told us that light \_\_\_\_\_ faster than sound.  
A. traveled      B. had traveled  
C. is traveling      D. travels
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ you would come so early.  
A. am not expecting      B. don't expect  
C. didn't expect      D. not expect
9. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ his wife that he \_\_\_\_\_ when the fire broke out.  
A. tells; is sleeping  
B. told; was sleeping  
C. told; slept  
D. had told; had slept
10. —How was the weather then?  
—Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ off the plane, when it started to rain.  
A. I had stepped      B. had I stepped  
C. I stepped      D. did I step
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ football regularly for many years when he was young.  
A. was playing      B. played  
C. has played      D. had played
12. If I \_\_\_\_\_ his advice earlier, I would not be embarrassed now.  
A. followed      B. had followed  
C. would follow      D. were to follow
13. —Why did you go so late for work?  
—I overslept this morning because my alarm clock \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doesn't go off      B. won't go off  
C. wasn't going off      D. didn't go off
14. —Remember the trip? The scenery there is really breathing-taking.  
—Yeah. We also really \_\_\_\_\_ a good time.  
A. have      B. have had  
C. had      D. has
15. —Tom, you've got an A in the final English exam. Congratulations!  
—Thanks. But I never thought the result came out so fast. The papers \_\_\_\_\_ when I left the Teacher's Office just now.  
A. had been marked  
B. were still being marked  
C. are still marking  
D. had been marking

## 专题达标



1. Edward, you play so well. But I \_\_\_\_\_ you played the piano. (2009 全国 I)  
A. didn't know      B. hadn't known  
C. don't know      D. haven't known
2. Jack stared at the bike, wondering where he \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. saw      B. had seen  
C. sees      D. has seen
3. When I talked with my grandma on the phone, she sounded weak, but by the time we \_\_\_\_\_ up, her voice had been full of life. (2009 年北京)  
A. were hanging      B. had hung  
C. hung      D. would hang
4. John was given the same book his classmate Mike \_\_\_\_\_



- \_\_\_\_\_ from him.  
A. borrow B. had borrowed  
C. were borrowing D. would borrow
5. I was out of town at the time, so I don't know exactly how it \_\_\_\_\_. (2009 年山东)  
A. was happening B. happened  
C. happens D. has happened
6. —The food here is nice enough.  
—My friend \_\_\_\_\_ me a right place. (2009 年湖南)  
A. introduces B. introduced  
C. had introduced D. was introducing
7. —Did you watch the basketball match yesterday?  
—Yes, I did. You know my brother \_\_\_\_\_ in the match. (2008 年安徽)  
A. is playing B. was playing  
C. has played D. had played
8. If the weather had been better, we could have had a picnic. But it \_\_\_\_\_ all day. (2008 年全国II)  
A. rained B. rains  
C. has rained D. is raining
9. The telephone \_\_\_\_\_, but by the time I got indoors, it stopped. (2008 年四川)  
A. had rung B. was ringing  
C. rings D. has rung
10. The hotel wasn't particularly good. But I \_\_\_\_\_ in many worse hotels. (2008 年北京)  
A. was staying B. stayed  
C. would stay D. had stayed
11. My mind wasn't on what he was saying so I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ half of it.  
A. was missing B. had missed  
C. will miss D. missed
12. Peter hurried through dinner, changed into old clothes, \_\_\_\_\_ in the lab for three hours.  
A. worked B. working  
C. and worked D. to work
13. The book has been translated into thirty languages since it \_\_\_\_\_ on the market in 1973. (2010 年重庆)  
A. had come B. has come  
C. came D. comes
14. Eighteen US adoption agencies mailed the survey to 2,159 families who \_\_\_\_\_ children from Eastern Europe.  
A. had adopted B. have adopted  
C. adopted D. had been adopted
15. —Peter, where did you guys go for the summer vacation?  
—We \_\_\_\_\_ busy with our work for months, so we went to the beach to relax ourselves. (2010 年江苏)  
A. were B. have been  
C. had been D. will be

### 专题三 一般将来时、过去将来时和将来完成时

#### 基础优化

#### 知识清单

一般将来时	构成	用法
	will/shall+动词原形(第一人称用 shall, 其他人称用 will)	表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态。
		表示说话人对将来的看法、假定或推测, 常用于有 think, believe, hope, be afraid, expect, wonder, feel 等的句子中。如: I think you will win the match.
		用于“祈使句+and/or+陈述句”。如: Hurry up and you will catch the train. Hurry up or you will miss the train.
		常和时间状语、条件状语从句连用。如: As soon as I know the result, I will tell you.

[illegible]

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

4. Mary's birthday is next Monday. Her mother

- \_\_\_\_\_ (give) her a present.
5. — \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) you a copy of today's newspaper?  
— Thank you.
6. By the end of next year he \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) ten provinces in China.
7. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) anyone this news without permission.

## II. 改错题。每句只有一处错误,找出并改正。

- I hope I'll able to compete for China again.
- Will you like to help me with my homework?
- He's going to travel all over the country after he retire.

## III. 句型转换。

- People in the north often go skating in winter. (next winter)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- She didn't speak English at the meeting. (before long)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He comes back late. (in two days)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She is a conductor of a train. (soon)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Do you study hard? (from now on)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## IV. 翻译下列句子。

- 我们将作进一步的讨论。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 我一定把工作做好。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 他说他会和我一起去。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 他曾希望到第二年春天来临前她已经回到他的身边。  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 疑难拓展



## 疑难点讲解

I. 当谈到一连串的将来动作时,不用 be going to, 而用 will.

### 题解考点

I \_\_\_\_\_ on my best clothes, drive my new car and visit you.

- A. put                      B. will put  
C. am going to put      D. have put

### ► 解题点悟 ◀

B 本题考查一般将来时用法。句意:我将穿上我最好的衣服,开上我的新车去拜访你。B 和 C 都是将来时态,但本句中的谓语是三个连续的动作,此时只能用 will。

II. will do 有时表示一种倾向或习惯性动作,否定形式 won't do 表示“不能……”,“没法……”。

### 题解考点

What's the matter with the door? The door \_\_\_\_\_ work.

- A. doesn't                B. won't  
C. hasn't                D. can't

### ► 解题点悟 ◀

B 本题考查时态。句意:门开不了了。won't 不表示将来的动作,而是表示一种倾向,译为“不能……”。

III. would do 用来表示过去某个将来的动作,也可以表示过去反复发生的动作、过去的一种倾向或猜测。

### 题解考点

When I was in Shanghai, she \_\_\_\_\_ me about the great changes in Shanghai.

- A. often told              B. often tells  
C. will often tell        D. would often tell

### ► 解题点悟 ◀

D 本题考查时态。句意:我在上海时,她经常给我讲上海发生的巨大变化。would 在本句中不表示过去将来,而是表示过去的一种习惯性动作, would = used to。

IV. be about to do 意为马上做某事,常构成“be about to do when...”,意思是“正要……这时/那时突然……”;be about to do 不能与 tomorrow, next week 等表示明确将来时的时间状语连用。

### 题解考点

I was about to do my homework \_\_\_\_\_ my father