



读交大之星 圆名校之梦

初中英语重点攻关

语法篇

郭凤高 / 编著



上海交通大学出版社
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内 容 提 要

本书将初中生在学习和使用英语过程中应掌握的语法知识分解成 10 个语法项目,共 58 个单元。每单元左页为对该语法项目进行深入浅出的讲解,随即在右页配有一定量的练习进行操练,以加深印象,巩固所学知识。本书的例句经典实用,所配练习选取近两年来全国部分省、市、地区自主命题中考英语试卷中的所有语法试题,并在书后附有参考答案。本书是广大读者尤其是初中生巩固基础、提高水平、强化应考能力的英语语法必备资料。

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前言 Foreword

《初中英语语法》是专为初中学生编写的,具有以下四大特色:

★ 特色之一:形式新颖——讲解与练习左右页对照学习

本书将中学生在学习和使用英语过程中应掌握的语法知识分解成 10 个语法项目,共 58 个单元。每个单元左页为对该语法项目进行深入浅出的讲解和科学的归纳,随即在右页配有一定量的练习进行操练,以加深印象,巩固所学知识,使语法知识成为培养语言技能的一个环节,而不致流为单纯的知识传授。

★ 特色之二:重点突出——语法讲练的取舍顾及实际需要

全书 58 个单元的内容是根据中学英语课程标准和最新颁布的考试大纲要求选定的,其中“动词的时态”占 9 个单元,“形容词和副词”占 7 个单元,“复合句”(包括宾语从句、状语从句和定语从句)占 9 个单元。仅这三个语法项目几乎占了全书的一半,足以说明该书重点突出,针对性强这一特点。

★ 特色之三:使用方便——可根据需要随时选取某个单元进行学习

此书不是按照由易到难编排,因此不必从头到尾一个单元一个单元地学习。若将此书作为教材使用,老师们可根据教学进度,选取所需内容,边讲边练;若将此书作为自学教材,学生们也可以根据自己的薄弱环节,选取某个单元,边学习边巩固。配合每个单元所讲内容编写的各种形式的练习,既有针对性,又富有启发性。所有练习都是从有利于学生提高应用能力出发,符合中考的实际需要,做到有的放矢。为帮助学生进行自主学习,本书所选例句贴近生活,且大都配有中文。

★ 特色之四:针对性强——目标直击中考

本书的“补充练习”选取近两年来全国部分省、市、地区自主命题中考试题中的所有语法试题,并按照本书的 10 个语法项目进行分类。这些试题涉及的语法内容都是中学生应该掌握的。500 多题分类的各地英语中考语法试题,可以帮助大家补缺补漏,也可以让我们摸透各地中考的要求和动向。

本书作者长期从事中学英语教学,深知学生在学习英语的过程中所遇到的困难和各地中考的要求,相信此书能对教师和学生都有所帮助。参与本书编写的还有张静、张露茜、俞洁、蒋钧南、周瑞芬等。

书中若有欠妥之处,敬请专家、同仁与读者批评指正。

郭凤高

作者简介

郭凤高 毕业于厦门大学外语系,长期从事中学英语教学与研究,上海市闸北区“学科带头人”,曾荣获上海市园丁奖。现任教于上海外国语大学贤达经济人文学院 HND 出国留学培训中心。具有丰富的中学英语教学实践经验和英语高考、中考备考实战指导经验,编撰过多种畅销中学英语辅导书,如复旦大学版的《英语语法实践指南》和上海交通大学版的《中学英语写作 300 篇系列》等单册累计印数均高达数万至数十万册,深受广大读者喜爱和欢迎。

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学习语法是为了寻求正确的理论指导,以便更快地掌握该门语言,因此语法书要常伴案头,反复阅读。同时为巩固所学知识,还要多做练习,以检测水平和发现不足。

学习语法的最终目的:一是为了读懂英美人写的文章,并能欣赏优美的英美语言;二是为了能提高语言素养,写出符合英美表达习惯的地道的英语。

郭风亭





UNIT
1

动词的时态(一)

一般现在时和现在进行时(1)

【经典剖析】

1. 一般现在时的用法:

1) 经常性的动作。

用于说明一个经常性的、习惯性的、反复发生的动作。句中常用 often, usually, every day, sometimes 等时间状语。

Nurses *look after* patients in hospitals. 护士在医院照看病人。

He *goes to school* at six *every day*. 他每天 6 点上学。

2) 事实和真理。

表示现在的状态、特征和按常理应该存在的情况;表示普遍真理或客观事实。

My parents *work* in a big company. 我父母在一家大公司工作。

It *snows* a great deal here in winter. 这儿冬天下雪很多。

He said the earth *moves* around the sun. 他说地球绕着太阳转。

3) 用于格言中。

Pride *goes before* a fall. 骄者必败。

Something *is better than* nothing. 有总比没有好。

4) 代替将来时。

① 在 when 引导的时间状语从句和 if 引导的条件状语从句中,用一般现在时表示将来。

When he *comes* tomorrow, I'll tell him all about it. 明天他来时,我要把一切都告诉他。

You will get wet *if you go out* without an umbrella. 如果出去不带伞,你会被淋湿的。

[注意] 当 if 表示“如果”时,它所连接的句子用一般式表示将来;但当 if 表示“是否”时,则不能用一般式表示将来。

I want to know *if there will be* a sports meeting next week. 我想知道下周是否要开运动会。

② 用于时间表、日程表中。主语通常是事物,且句中常带有时间状语,但仅限于下列往返位移的动词和表示开始、结束的动词。若以人为主语时,多用现在进行时。

arrive, come, drive, fly, go, leave, move, return, begin, close, end, open, start, stop

The train *leaves* at nine in the morning. 火车上午 9 点出发。

— When *does the bus start*? 汽车什么时候开?

— It *starts* in ten minutes. 再过 10 分钟。

2. 主语为第三人称单数 (he, she, it) 时,一般现在时的构成规则:

构成规则	例 词
一般规则:在原形动词后面加-s	cook-cooks, write-writes, allow-allows
谓语动词以-s, -o, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的,在原形动词后加-es	cross-crosses, go-goes, relax-relaxes, teach-teaches, wash-washes
谓语动词是以辅音字母加 y 结尾的,将 y 改为-ies	study-studies, fly-flies, hurry-hurries
谓语动词是以元音字母加 y 结尾的,在 y 后加-s	buy-buys, enjoy-enjoys, play-plays



UNIT 1 EXERCISES

1. 用所给动词的正确时态填空：

- 1) It _____ (take) me half an hour to go to school. How long _____ (it take) you?
- 2) He _____ (play) the piano very well and _____ (study) very hard.
- 3) The sun _____ (rise) in the east and _____ (set) in the west.
- 4) Every morning he _____ (spend) an hour reading English.
- 5) Summer holidays _____ (begin) next week.

2. 用方框中所给动词的正确时态填空：

have, do, play, study, translate, take off, get to, start, pass, flow

- 1) She usually _____ her lessons in the evening.
- 2) My mother _____ English on the radio every morning.
- 3) If he _____ the exam, he will be praised.
- 4) When you _____ difficulty, you can ask your teacher for help.
- 5) He _____ from one language into another.
- 6) This river _____ into the lake.
- 7) The early bus _____ at five in the morning.
- 8) As soon as I _____ Beijing, I'll ring you up.
- 9) The plane _____ at 10:00 a. m.
- 10) In summer he usually _____ tennis once or twice a week.

3. 针对句子所给情景和要求提问：

- 1) You know Jack plays piano quite well. You want to know if he likes to play violin. Ask him:

- 2) You know Jack gets up early every day. You want to know if Jack's sister gets up early too. Ask him:

- 3) You know Jack goes to school by bike. You want to know how Jack's sister goes to school. Ask him:

- 4) You know Jack's father is leaving for Beijing by air. You want to know when the plane takes off. Ask him:

- 5) You know Jack plays table tennis. You want to know how often. Ask him:

- 6) You don't know where Jack lives. Ask him:



UNIT
2

动词的时态(二)

一般现在时和现在进行时(2)

【经典剖析】

1. 现在进行时的构成:由动词 **be(is/are)** 加现在分词构成。现在分词的构成见下表:

构成规则	例 词
一般情况原形动词后加-ing	draw-drawing, watch-watching
以不发音的-e 结尾的动词,去-e 加-ing	take-taking, receive-receiving
以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节,双写辅音字母再加-ing	swim-swimming, begin-beginning
以-ie 结尾的动词变-ie 为 y 再加-ing	die-dying, lie-lying, tie-tying

2. 现在进行时的用法:

1) 表示现在正在进行的动作或某些体感动词的持续状态。

The water *is boiling*. Can you turn off the gas? 水开了。你能把煤气关上吗?

It *isn't raining* now. Let's go out. 雨停了,咱们出去吧。

2) 表示一个临时的行为。

He's *staying* in my house this week. 这个星期他住在我家。

I'm *feeding* the neighbour's cat this week while she's in hospital. 这星期我的邻居住院了,我帮她喂猫。

3) 少数瞬间动词用进行时表示不断重复的动作。

It's really good news. He *is jumping* with joy. 这的确是个好消息。他高兴得跳了起来。

Someone *is knocking* at the door. Please go and answer it. 有人敲门。请你去开门。

4) 下列表示开始、终结、往来行动的动词的进行时表示最近的将来,常伴有时间状语。

arrive, begin, close, come, die, drive, end, fall, fly, go, land, leave, move, return, start, stay, stop, take off, travel

We *are leaving* here tomorrow. 我们明天要离开这儿了。

They *are getting married* next month. 他们下个月要结婚了。

I'm *not going out* tonight. I'm *staying* at home. 今晚我不出去,我要待在家里。

5) 进行时态与 always 连用表达某种感情色彩,如不耐烦、不满意等。

She *is always losing* her key. 她老是丢钥匙。

My bike is too old. It's *always breaking down*. 我的车太旧了。它老出毛病。

6) 现在进行时可以表示关切、礼貌、强调、赞美等情感。

Are you feeling better today? 你今天感觉好些了吗?(表关切)

I'm *hoping* you will come. 我希望你能来。(表礼貌)

I'm *telling* you the truth. 我是在给你说实话。(表强调)

You *are doing* fine work at school. 你在学校干得真不错。(表赞美)

3. 下列动词通常不用于现在进行时态:

表示心理情感: like, love, hate, need, prefer, trust, want, wish 等。

表示思想和信念: believe, expect, know, realize, remember, suppose, understand 等。



UNIT 2 EXERCISES

1. 判别下列句子时态的正误,并将错误部分改正:

- 1) Look! That thief tries to run away. _____
- 2) The moon goes round the sun. _____
- 3) There goes to be a heavy rain. _____
- 4) I take the kid to the zoo on Saturday. _____
- 5) The play begins at 7 p. m. _____
- 6) I must go now. It gets late. _____
- 7) Do you often wash your hair? _____
- 8) I fly to Hong Kong tomorrow. _____

2. 用所给动词的正确形式填空(用一般现在时或现在进行时):

- 1) They _____ (live) in the same building, don't they?
- 2) You must visit France when you _____ (travel) in Europe.
- 3) We usually _____ (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ (not grow) any.
- 4) "Hurry up! It's time to leave." "OK, I _____ (come)"
- 5) Jane _____ (look) for a place to live. She _____ (stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere.
- 6) Jack is in Shanghai at the moment. He _____ (stay) at the Westin Hotel. He _____ (always stay) there when he's in Shanghai.

3. 下面是两人的对话,用 You're always+ing 完成下列句子:

- 1) A: I'm afraid I've lost my pen again. B: _____
- 2) A: Look! I've made the same mistake again. B: _____
- 3) A: Oh, sorry. I've left the lights on again. B: _____

4. 选择最佳答案填空:

- 1) The supermarket is far from Mary's house. So she _____ only once a week.
A. goes shopping B. has been there C. was shopping D. has gone there
- 2) — How is Mike now?
— Don't worry. He will call us as soon as he _____ the USA.
A. gets B. reaches C. will get D. will reach
- 3) Charlie can't go with us because he _____ a professor around our company.
A. shows B. was showing C. has shown D. is showing
- 4) — Is this your coat, sir?
— No. Mine _____ over there near the window.
A. hangs B. is hanging C. hung D. has hung
- 5) — _____ to Japan?
— Yes. And I will be back next month.
A. Had you gone B. Have you been C. Are you going D. Did you go
- 6) — Can your brother make model airplane?
— Yes, this week he _____ a new model.
A. builds B. is built C. had built D. is building
- 7) — Where is Frank now?
— He _____ his bike in the yard.
A. fixes up B. fixing up C. is fixing up D. fixed



UNIT
3

动词的时态(三)

一般过去时和过去进行时(1)

【经典剖析】

1. 一般过去时的构成:

构成规则	例 词
一般在原形动词后加-ed	watch-watched, work-worked
原形动词以不发音的-e 结尾的,直接在动词后加-d	hope-hoped, love-loved
原形动词以辅音字母加-y 结尾的,变 y 为 i 再加-ed	carry-carried, study-studied
原形动词以元音字母加-y 结尾的,直接在动词后加-ed	enjoy-enjoyed, destroy-destroyed
以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节,双写辅音字母再加-ed	beg-begged, plan-planned

[注意] 不规则动词的过去形式有特殊的构成法。

一般过去时常用的时间状语:

yesterday 昨天	last week/year 上周/去年	in July 在七月
just now 刚才	the day before yesterday 前天	the week before last 上上周
at that time 那时	the year before last 前年	in 2006 在 2006 年
three days ago 三天前	the month before last 上个月	from then on 从那时起

2. 一般过去时的用法:

1) 过去发生且已完成的动作,句中常有表示过去特定时间的状语。

I got to know her in 2009. 我是 2009 年认识她的。

Paul and I played tennis yesterday afternoon. 保尔和我昨天下午打网球。

2) 过去持续的状态。

He lived in Paris until he was ten. 他在巴黎一直待到 10 岁。

I stayed in Beijing from 1998 to 2008. 从 1998 年到 2008 年我一直待在北京。

3) 过去经常性的动作。

When I was a child I played the violin every day. 小时候我每天拉小提琴。

At that time we always discussed these problems. 那时候我们经常讨论这些问题。

4) 描述已故的人。

Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music. 莫扎特写了 600 多首乐曲。

His grandfather lived a very simple life. 他的祖父生活很简朴。

5) 表示过去的经验,常与 ever, never, once 连用。

Did you ever see a lion? 你见过狮子吗?

She never heard such a beautiful song before. 她以前从没听过这么美的歌。

用过去时仅表示“过去的经验”,若表示“过去一直到现在为止的经验”,用现在完成时。

She has never heard such a beautiful song before. 她以前从没听过这么美的歌。

6) used to do, be/get used to doing (or sth.) 和 be used to do 的区别:

used to do 过去经常做某事	be/get used to doing (or sth.) 习惯于	be used to do 被用于做某事
My father used to go swimming in the river when he was young. 我父亲小时候常在河里游泳。	He is used to living/the life in the countryside. 他习惯住在乡下/乡下的生活。	This knife is sometimes used to cut bread. 这把小刀有时用于切面包。



UNIT 3 EXERCISES

1. 下面是一篇日记,根据含意选择恰当的动词,用过去时态填空:

第一段:want, be, go, get, come, can't find, get up, look for
 第二、三段:enjoy, watch, come back, have, call on, talk

Li Ming's Sunday

I (1) _____ very early in the morning. After breakfast I (2) _____ to the bookstore. I (3) _____ to buy a book *Robinson Crusoe*. I (4) _____ the book for quite some time but (5) _____ it. The shop assistant then (6) _____ to help me. I (7) _____ very glad that I (8) _____ the book at last.

In the afternoon I (9) _____ my friend Wang Lin. He just (10) _____ from Beijing. We (11) _____ a lot.

In the evening I (12) _____ an interesting play on TV. I (13) _____ it very much. I (14) _____ a wonderful time.

2. 你的朋友与父母一起去法国 10 日游刚归来,他们住的旅馆服务很好,玩得很开心。根据提示向他发问,并回答:

例如:(where you go?)	— Where did you go?	— I went to France.
1) (go alone?)	_____	_____
2) (how long stay there?)	_____	_____
3) (stay at a hotel?)	_____	_____
4) (service good?)	_____	_____
5) (find the trip interesting?)	_____	_____

3. 选择最佳答案填空:

- 1) If my parents _____ free tomorrow, we _____ for a picnic.
 A. are; go B. are; will go C. will be; will go D. will be; go
- 2) There was a strange sound outside. Mary went out and _____ around but she _____ nothing.
 A. looked; saw B. saw; looked C. watched; looked D. looks; saw
- 3) She said she didn't take the dictionary, but I am sure she _____.
 A. is B. was C. does D. did
- 4) — These farmers have been to the United States.
 — Really? When _____ there?
 A. will they go B. did they go C. do they go D. have they gone
- 5) Jane _____ a new dress every month when she was in Shanghai.
 A. buys B. is buying C. bought D. will buy
- 6) — Have you mended the motorbike, Tom?
 — Yes, I _____ it ten minutes ago.
 A. have B. had C. mended D. have mended
- 7) She _____ a lot, but she doesn't go away much these days.
 A. used to travelling B. was used to travelling
 C. used to travel D. was used to travel



UNIT

4

动词的时态(四)

一般过去时和过去进行时(2)

【经典剖析】

1. 过去进行时的构成

过去进行时由 was/were 加现在分词构成：主语 + was/were + 现在分词

He was watching television at eight yesterday evening. 昨天晚上 8 点他在看电视。

What were the children doing while all this was going on? 这一切发生时孩子们在干什么?

2. 过去进行时的用法

1) 过去某一时刻正在进行的动作,常与过去时间状语连用。

This time last year I was living in Beijing. 去年这个时候,我住在北京。

What were you doing at ten o'clock last night? 昨晚 10 点你在干什么?

有时,过去时间由上下文表示:

She was in town. She was doing some shopping. 她在城里,在买东西。

I asked him to tell me what was troubling him. 我要他告诉我是什么让他心烦。

2) 表示某件事发生时(过去进行时),另一件事发生了(过去时)。

He met his classmates when he was walking along the street. 他在街上走时遇见了同学。

I was walking along the road when it began to rain. 我在路上走着突然下雨了。

While I was playing basketball, I hurt my back. 我在打篮球时伤到了背部。

但是描述一件事情发生后接着发生另一件事,通常都用过去时:

I met my friend in the street. So I stopped and we had a chat. 我在街上遇到了朋友。因此,我停下来与他交谈。

3) 与 always, forever 等连用,带有某种感情色彩。

He was forever ringing me up. 他老是给我打电话。(厌烦)

She was always studying. 她总是在学习。(赞扬)

He was always changing his mind. 他老是改变主意。(不以为然)

3. 过去进行时与一般过去时的比较

1) 过去进行时表示过去正在进行的动作,而一般过去时表示一个已经完成的动作。

过去进行时	一般过去时
I was walking home when I met Jack. 我(走在)回家的路上(时)遇到杰克。	I walked home after the party last night. 昨晚,晚会结束后我走回家。
He was writing a book last year. 去年他在写一本书。(此书可能尚未写完)	He wrote a book last year. 去年他写了一本书。(已经写完)

动词 rain, snow, cough, wear, feel, stay 等不表示动作完成,用两种时态差别不大。

It snowed/was snowing all night. She wore/was wearing a blue coat.

2) 过去进行时表示短暂的动作,而一般过去时可用于表示永久性 or 较长久的情况。

过去进行时	一般过去时
It happened while I was living in the town. 这件事情发生时,我正住在城里。	He lived in Paris during his last years. 他在巴黎度过他的晚年。



UNIT 4 EXERCISES

1. 以下时间里你在做什么？根据你的实际情况作答：

- 1) (at six o'clock yesterday morning) _____
- 2) (at seven o'clock yesterday evening) _____
- 3) (this time yesterday) _____
- 4) (this time last week) _____
- 5) (half an hour ago) _____

2. 根据提示完成下列句子：

- 1) 汤姆在溜冰时摔倒了。
Tom fell down _____
- 2) 我在洗澡时电话铃响了。
The telephone rang _____
- 3) 他沿着街道走时看到一个小偷。
He saw a thief _____
- 4) 电视机开着,但没有人看。
The television was on but _____
- 5) 我在参观博物馆时认识了她。
I got to know her _____

3. 用正确的时态完成下列句子(用一般过去时或过去进行时)：

- 1) I haven't seen Alan for a long time. When I last _____ (see) him, he _____ (try) to find a job in Shanghai.
- 2) I _____ (walk) along the street when suddenly I _____ (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody _____ (follow) me. I was frightened and I _____ (start) to run.
- 3) I _____ (meet) Tom and Ann at the airport a few days ago. They _____ (go) to France and I _____ (go) to Beijing. We _____ (have) a chat while we _____ (wait) for our flights.
- 4) I _____ (ride) home yesterday when suddenly a girl _____ (step) out into the road in front of me. I _____ (go) quite fast but luckily I _____ (manage) to stop in time and _____ (not hit) her.

4. 选择最佳答案填空：

- 1) What _____ you _____ when I rang you up yesterday?
A. are; doing B. were; doing C. do; do D. have; done
- 2) — I called you at eight o'clock yesterday evening, but there was no answer.
— Oh, I'm sorry. I _____ dinner at my friend's home.
A. have B. had C. was having D. have had
- 3) Oh, it's you. I'm sorry I _____ know you _____ here.
A. don't; are B. didn't; are C. didn't; were D. don't; were
- 4) The doctor _____ Ms Gao when her students came to see her last Sunday.
A. looks over B. looked over C. look over D. was looking over