



TIAN TIAN LIAN
YING YU YU FA

畅销10年

英语语法 天天练

蔡晔◎主编

每天一练，考试提分看得见 »

自检式梳理**常考语法点**

详解详析**疑难易错点**

强化训练**重难点考点**



高一

Gao Yi



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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英语语法 天天练



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本书是针对目前的各版本教材突出阅读和交际、淡化语法的现实而编写的,目的是让学生在同步学习中强化语法知识、提升英语基础水平。本书内容编排合理,体例科学,设置了9个专题,并附有答案及解析。“过关检测”栏目帮助读者大体了解自己对这部分语法知识的掌握情况;“归纳精讲”栏目以挖空的形式对语法知识进行梳理,并针对疑难点辅导讲解,帮助学生理清思路、突破语法学习难关;“综合训练”栏目从同步教学的实际情况和学生掌握英语的实际水平出发进行全面训练。本书适合高一学生使用。

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前言

中学英语课程标准以英语交际能力为教学目标和评价主体，要求淡化语法教学。因此，各版本英语教材仅以语法点应用实例呈现的方式设计。如此一来，势必造成语法教学不足和学生语法知识不扎实、不系统，从而使学生在英语考试中经常在语法上出问题，得不到高分。鉴于此，我们根据实际英语教学的需要和英语考题的特点，精心策划和编写了本书。

本书主要有以下几个特点：

整合各版本教材语法知识点，覆盖全面

为满足广大师生课堂教学与学习中同步使用的需要，本书将人教、外研、北师大、牛津译林、沪教等主流版本教材的语法项目进行梳理和整合，分课时进行重难点归纳和强化训练。

以练代讲，同步随堂设计

练习是掌握知识的最有效方式。本书以练习为主导，将语法知识在训练中实践，帮助学生快速、牢固地掌握各语法点。本书涵盖了各版本教材高一阶段所涉及的语法知识点，学生可在课后有针对性地进行巩固训练。

体例科学，重难点突出

本书整合了各主流版本的语法知识，从同步教学的实际需要出发，分课时编排。在编排体例上，先从重难点出发，对读者作一个“过关检测”，帮助读者大体了解自己对这部分语法知识的掌握情况。然后通过“归纳精讲”对语法点进行梳理，并针对疑难点进行提炼讲解，帮助学生理清思路，突破语法学习难关。而后从同步教学的实际情况和学生掌握英语的实际水平出发，通过“综合训练”最终达到熟能生巧和融会贯通的目的。

编者教学经验丰富，对考试趋势有敏锐的洞察力

本书的编者都有着多年的英语一线教学和备考经验，对教材、对学生、对考试了解透彻，能很好地把握知识的讲解宽度和深度以及考试的命题方向。使用本书的读者，将会从这些优秀教师的笔下得到许多意想不到的收获。一位好作者就是一部好书，一部好书将会帮助莘莘学子成就人生的梦想。我们真心希望，本书能成为广大师生方便、实用、有效的助手。

编者

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专题一 动词的时态和语态

Day 1

一般现在时、现在进行时和现在完成时



过关检测



- Planning so far ahead _____ no sense—so many things will have changed by next year.
A. made B. is making C. makes D. has made
- I hear you _____ in a pub. What's it like?
—Well, it's very hard work and I'm always tired, but I don't mind.
A. are working B. will work C. were working D. will be working
- Look at the pride on Tom's face. He _____ to have been praised by the manager just now.
A. seemed B. seems C. had seemed D. is seeming
- It is the most instructive lecture that I _____ since I came to this school.
A. attended B. had attended C. am attending D. have attended
- Have you known Dr Jackson for a long time?
—Yes, since he _____ the Chinese Society.
A. has joined B. joins C. had joined D. joined
- If the weather had been better, we could have had a picnic. But it _____ all day.
A. rained B. rains C. has rained D. is raining
- Do you know if Terry will go camping this weekend?
—Terry? Never! She _____ tents and fresh air!
A. has hated B. hated C. will hate D. hates
- So far this year we _____ a fall in house prices by between 5 and 10 percent.
A. saw B. see C. had seen D. have seen
- Teenagers _____ their health because they play computer games too much.
A. have damaged B. are damaging C. damaged D. will damage
- Have you got any job offers?
—No. I _____.
A. waited B. had been waiting C. have waited D. am waiting

【过关评价】

答对题数	6 个以下□	6~7 个□	8~10 个□
测评级别	C(不合格)	B(过关)	A(优良)



I 一般现在时

1. 表示现在的动作或状态。如：

I _____ Shanghai. 我住在上海。

2. 表示经常发生或习惯性的动作或状态。如：

I _____ at home every morning. 我每天早晨在家吃早饭。

3. 表示不变的_____或描述一般性的事实。如：

The earth _____ around the sun. 地球围绕着太阳转动。

4. 在时间或条件_____中表示将来的动作。如：

I will go riding if it _____ tomorrow. 如果明天不下雨，我就去骑马。

5. 常与一般现在时连用的时间状语有：often(经常)，usually(通常)，always(总是)，never(从不)，every day(每天)，once a week(每周一次)，sometimes(有时)，seldom(很少)，on(at) weekends(在周末)等。如：

He _____ others. 他总是帮助别人。

6. 在口语中，表示按规定、计划或日程表将要发生的事，通常限于用“运动”的短暂性动词，此类动词有：come, go, leave, start, begin, arrive, take off 等。如：

He _____ back home tomorrow. 他明天回家。

II 现在进行时

1. 表示此时此刻_____的动作。如：

They _____ an English class now. 他们正在上英语课。

2. 表示_____的动作，常与 always, all the time, forever, constantly 等词连用，带有感叹、惊讶、赞许、厌恶等感情色彩。如：

I _____ her name. 我总是记不住她的名字。

3. 表示最近按计划或安排要进行的动作，一般仅限于表示瞬间动作的动词，如 go, come, start, arrive 等。如：

She _____ Beijing next week. 她下周要离开北京。

4. 在时间或条件状语从句中，有时可以用现在进行时代替_____时。如：

Don't mention this when you _____ with him. 你和他谈话时不要提这件事。

5. 表示现阶段正在进行的动作，虽然说话时这一动作不一定正在进行。如：

Mr Brown _____ another novel. 布朗先生正在写另一部小说。(说话时未必在写，而是指处于写作的状态)

6. 要注意有些动词一般不用于进行时态，如：love(爱)，like(喜欢)，hate(恨)，know(知道)，mind(介意)，wish(希望)，need(需要)，agree(同意)，think(认为)，want(想要)，believe(相信)，forget(忘记)，remember(记住)，understand(明白)；have/has(有)，own(拥有)，seem(似乎)，belong to(属于)，see(看见)，hear(听见)，feel(摸上去)，smell(闻上去)，sound(听起来)，taste(尝起来)，give(给)，allow(允许)，decide(决定)，accept(接受)，receive(收到)，promise(答应)等。

III 现在完成时

1. 表示说话之前已经_____的动作，而且这个动作的结果对现在的情况仍有影响。如：

The young man _____ the army. 那位年轻人参军了。

2. 表示过去发生的动作持续到_____, 还可能继续。常用延续动词, 一般和表示一段时间的状语连用, 如 since, so far, for a year, in recent years 等。如:

He _____ here for five years. 他在这里工作五年了。

3. 表示过去的一种经历。如:

_____ the movie? 你看过这部电影吗?

4. 在时间或条件状语从句中, 表示将来。如:

I will go with you as soon as I _____ my work. 我工作一结束马上跟你一起去。

5. 在“This/It is the first/second time that...”句型中, 从句中的谓语动词常用_____时。如:

This is the third time that they _____ for the rubbish. 这是他们第三次没有来收拾垃圾了。

6. have/has gone to 表示“去而未归”; have/has been to 表示“去过”。如:

He _____ Shanghai. 他去上海了。(已经到达或在路上)

He _____ Shanghai. 他去过上海。(现在不在上海)

疑难点拨 >>>

点拨一 一般现在时的特定用法

当在宾语从句中表示客观事实或普遍存在的真理时, 不论主句是哪种时态, 均用一般现在时。如:
Galileo collected facts that proved the earth moves around the sun. 伽利略收集了大量事实, 证明地球围着太阳转动。

点拨二 一般现在时代替一般将来时

1. 在以 when, till/until, as soon as, by the time, after, before 等引导的时间状语从句, 以 if, unless, once 等引导的条件状语从句和以 no matter, however, even if 等引导的让步状语从句中, 如果主句中的动词用一般将来时, 从句中的动词通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。如:

I'll call you as soon as I get there. 我一到那里就打电话给你。

I'll follow him wherever he goes. 他去哪儿, 我就跟着去哪儿。

2. 一般现在时还可以表示计划或安排好的事, 常见于 come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return 等表示移动的动词。如:

The train leaves at 12:00. 火车 12 点发车。

We are leaving for Boston next week. 我们将在下周前往波士顿。

点拨三 现在进行时代替一般将来时

1. 现在进行时可以表示将要发生的动作, 不过这种用法常用于表示移动的动词, 常见的有: arrive, begin, come, drive, fly(乘飞机), go, get to, leave, return, see off, stay, take(带走), take off(起飞)等。如:

How are you getting to the airport? 你准备怎样去机场?

2. 现在进行时与一般现在时均可表示将来, 区别是: 用现在进行时表示将来, 其计划性较强, 并往往暗示一种意图; 而一般现在时表示将来, 则其客观性较强, 即通常被视为客观事实, 多指按时刻表或规定要发生的情况。如:

I'm not going out this evening. 今晚我不准备出去。

What time does the train leave? 火车什么时候开?



综合训练

强基固本, 助你夺取超高分

I 单项选择

1. The plane _____ at 7:00 pm, so I have to be at the airport by 6:40 at the latest.
A. has left B. would leave C. will have left D. leaves



2. He will phone _____ he _____ his work.
A. for the moment; sets about B. the moment; sets about
C. the moment; will set about D. for the moment; will set about
3. Teenagers _____ their health because they play computer games too much.
A. have damaged B. are damaging C. damaged D. will damage
4. —Have you got any job offers?
—No. I _____.
A. waited B. had been waiting C. have waited D. am waiting
5. Danny _____ hard for long to realize his dream and now he is popular.
A. works B. is working C. has worked D. worked
6. —_____ you _____ him around the museum yet?
—Yes. We had a great time there.
A. Have; shown B. Do; show C. Had; shown D. Did; show
7. The unemployment rate _____ in this district from 6% to 5% in the past two years.
A. has fallen B. had fallen C. is falling D. was falling
8. By the time he realizes he _____ into a trap, it'll be too late for him to do anything about it.
A. walks B. walked C. has walked D. had walked
9. —Do you think we should accept that offer?
—Yes, we should, for we _____ such bad luck up till now, and time _____ out.
A. have had; is running B. had; is running
C. have; has been run D. have had; has been run
10. The moment I got home, I found I _____ my jacket on the playground.
A. had left B. left C. have left D. was leaving
11. It is the first time that I _____ their home.
A. visited B. visit C. have visited D. had visited
12. Years ago we didn't know this, but recent science _____ that people who don't sleep well soon get ill.
A. showed B. has shown C. will show D. is showing
13. The country life he was used to _____ greatly since 1992.
A. change B. has changed C. changing D. have changed
14. Send my regards to your lovely wife when you _____ home.
A. wrote B. will write C. have written D. write
15. This machine _____. It hasn't worked for years.
A. didn't work B. wasn't working C. doesn't work D. isn't working
16. —Can your father drive?
—Yes, and he usually _____ to school.
A. drove B. is driving C. drives D. has driven
17. My physics teacher said that light _____ faster than sound.
A. travel B. travels C. traveled D. is traveling

18. If it _____, I'll go to the zoo tomorrow.
A. won't rain B. doesn't rain C. isn't raining D. hasn't rain
19. Don't turn on the TV. Grandma _____ now.
A. is sleeping B. will sleep C. slept D. sleeps
20. —Hasn't Betty come yet?
—No, and I _____ for her for nearly two hours.
A. wait B. waited C. have waited D. had waited
21. —What's that terrible noise?
—The neighbors _____ for a party.
A. prepared B. prepare C. will prepare D. are preparing
22. Henry speaks Chinese very well. He _____ in China since 2002.
A. stays B. stayed C. is staying D. has stayed
23. —Do you have any plans for your summer vacation?
—I am _____ for London next Sunday.
A. going to B. leaving C. will go D. goes
24. Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seat belts. The plane _____.
A. takes off B. is taking off C. has taken off D. took off
25. —It's raining! When did it start?
—I don't know exactly. In fact, it _____ all this afternoon.
A. lasts B. has lasted C. last D. will last
26. The Olympic Games _____ every four years.
A. are held B. were held C. are holding D. will hold
27. He'll send us a message as soon as he _____ in Sichuan.
A. is arriving B. will arrive C. arrived D. arrives
28. The house belongs to my aunt but she _____ here any more.
A. hasn't lived B. didn't live C. hadn't lived D. doesn't live

II 完成句子

1. —When will you come to see me, Dad?
—I will go to see you when you _____ (完成) the training course. (finish)
2. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology _____ (变化) so rapidly. (change)
3. I _____ (打) ping-pong quite well, but I haven't had time to play since the new year. (play)
4. The price _____ (下降), but I doubt whether it will remain so. (go down)
5. Come and see me whenever _____ (你方便时). (convenient)

III 单句改错(每句仅有一处错误)

1. Please let me know if you will have any trouble. _____
2. I'll write to him when I finished the book. _____
3. Charles worked hard since leaving school. _____
4. In fact, I am very thin when I was young. _____



5. He is kind to me. Although he is very busy, he still came to see me. _____

6. How long have you been here? How did you like our city? _____

7. I'm interested in English, so I spoke it better than the others do. _____

8. Don't worry about it. I promise you I come to help you. _____

9. Now everything is dear. Even a small piece of bread cost two dollar. _____

10. Remember to turn off the lights before you will leave. _____

Day 2

一般过去时、过去进行时和过去完成时



过关检测



- I wasn't sure if he was really interested or if he _____ polite.
A. was just being B. will just be C. had just been D. would just be
- When Alice came to, she did not know how long she _____ there.
A. had been lying B. has been lying C. was lying D. has lain
- If you don't like the drink you _____ just leave it and try a different one.
A. ordered B. are ordering C. will order D. had ordered
- She was surprised to find the fridge empty; the child _____ everything!
A. had been eating B. had eaten C. have eaten D. have been eating
- The manager was worried about the press conference his assistant _____ in his place but, luckily, everything was going on smoothly.
A. gave B. gives C. was giving D. had given
- Have you read a book called *Waiting for Anya*?
—Who _____ it?
A. writes B. has written C. wrote D. had written
- The hotel wasn't particularly good. But I _____ in many worse hotels.
A. was staying B. stayed C. would stay D. had stayed
- Judy is going to marry the sailor she _____ in Rome last year.
A. meets B. met C. has met D. would meet
- We first met on a train in 2000. We both felt immediately that we _____ each other for years.
A. knew B. have known C. had known D. know
- Did you watch the basketball match yesterday?
—Yes, I did. You know, my brother _____ in the match.
A. is playing B. was playing C. has played D. had played

【过关评价】

答对题数	6个以下□	6~7个□	8~10个□
测评级别	C(不合格)	B(过关)	A(优良)



归纳精讲

归纳梳理, 逐一攻破语法关

I 一般过去时

- 表示在过去某一确定时间发生的动作或存在的状态。常与 yesterday, last week, an hour ago, the other day 等时间状语连用。如:
She _____ yesterday. 她昨天病得很严重。
- 表示在过去一段时间内, 经常性或习惯性的动作。常与 always, sometimes, never 等 _____ 副词连用。特别是 used to do 句型, 本身表示的就是过去。如:
I _____ late, and never had enough time to have breakfast. 我以前常常很晚起床, 从来没有足够的时间吃早饭。
- 在时间和条件状语从句中, 常用一般过去时代替 _____. 如:
They told me that they would not leave until she _____. 他们告诉我, 直到她回来他们才会离开。
- 在 “It is time did sth. (时间已迟了, 早该……了); would/had rather sb. did sth. (宁愿某人做某事)” 等句型中, 从句中的谓语动词常用 _____. 如:
It is time I _____ to bed. 我早该睡觉了。

II 过去进行时

- 表示在过去某一时间内 _____ 的动作。如:
Mary _____ at that time. 玛丽那时正在写信。
- 表示过去某个动作正在发生时, 另一个动作正在进行。如:
When you phoned me yesterday, I _____ chess. 昨天你打电话时, 我正在电脑上下棋。
- 表示从过去某一时间看将要发生的动作, 动词一般为 come, go, start, leave, stay, arrive 等瞬间动词。如:
He _____ in New York in a few days. 他将在几天后到达纽约。
- 表示在过去某一段时间内一直在进行的动作。如:
Tom _____ the whole afternoon. 整个下午 Tom 都在写作业。

III 过去完成时

- 表示在 _____ 某一时刻或某个动作之前已经完成的动作, 即 “过去的过去”。常与 by, before 等引导的时间状语连用。如:
I _____ English before I _____ here. 我来这儿之前学过英语。
- 用在宾语从句或间接引语中, 表示从句的动作先于主句的动作发生。如:
He said that he _____ that film before. 他说他以前看过那部电影。
- 表示意向的动词, 如 hope, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose 等, 用 _____ 时表示 “原本……”, 暗含未能之意。如:
We _____ that you would come, but you didn't. 我们原本希望你会来的, 但是你没来。
- 表示从过去某一时间开始, 持续到过去的另一时间的动作或状态, 常与 for, since 等引导的表示时间的短语或从句连用。如:
Mr Zhang _____ in our college for three years before you _____ here. 在你来这儿之前, 张老师已经在我们的大学任教三年了。



5. 在过去不同时间发生的两个动作中,发生在先的动作作用_____时;发生在后的动作作用_____时。如:

When he got to the airport, the plane _____. 当他到机场时,那班飞机已经起飞了。

6. 在 no sooner... than, hardly... when 等句型中,主句常用_____时,从句用_____时。如:

He _____ the car than he _____ it. 他刚买的车就卖了。

疑难点拨



点拨一 现在完成时与一般过去时的区别

1. 现在完成时和一般过去时所表示的动作都发生在过去,但它们所强调的重点不同,现在完成时侧重于对现在的影响。如:

I have seen the film. 我看过这部电影。(现在我仍记得电影的内容)

2. 而一般过去时侧重于某一动作发生在过去某个时间或某段时间。现在完成时侧重于现在的结果,而一般过去时侧重于动作发生的时间。如:

I saw the film three days ago. 三天前我看了这部电影。(强调是三天前,而不是别的什么时候看的电影)

点拨二 过去进行时与一般过去时的区别

1. 过去进行时强调动作在过去某时刻正在进行或持续,而一般过去时表示动作的完成。如:

He was writing his composition last night. 他昨晚在写作文。(不一定写完)

He wrote his composition last night. 他昨晚写了

一篇作文。(已经写完)

2. 一般过去时与 always, constantly, forever, continually 等连用,表示过去经常性、习惯性的动作;而过去进行时与 always, constantly, forever, continually 等连用时表示动作的重复,常常带有感情色彩。如:

He always got up at six. 他过去总是6点起床。

He was always thinking of his work. 他总是一心想着工作。

3. 过去进行时有时可以用来替换一般过去时,但一般过去时表示主语的行为是经过认真考虑的;而过去进行时表示一种较随便或没有经过仔细考虑的行为。如:

I thought that he would agree with us. 我认为他会同意我们的观点。

I was thinking of persuading him to follow my advice. 我想要说服他接受我的建议。



综合训练

强基固本, 助你夺取超高分

I 单项选择

- Is there anything wrong, Bob? You look sad.
—Oh, nothing much. In fact, I _____ of my friends back home.
A. have just thought
B. was just thinking
C. would just think
D. will just be thinking
- They _____ two free tickets to Canada, otherwise they'd never have been able to afford to go.
A. had got
B. got
C. have got
D. get
- They became friends again that day. Until then, they _____ to each other for nearly two years.
A. didn't speak
B. hadn't spoken
C. haven't spoken
D. haven't been speaking

4. —It was really very kind of you to give me a lift home.
—Oh, don't mention it. I _____ past your house anyway.
A. was coming B. will come C. had come D. have come
5. —Ouch! You hurt me!
—I am sorry. But I _____ any harm. I _____ to drive a rat out.
A. didn't mean; tried B. don't mean; am trying
C. haven't meant; tried D. didn't mean; was trying
6. I _____ there little more than a week when I set to work with the scientist.
A. would be B. have been C. had been D. will be
7. Yesterday, father forgot to pick me up. I _____ at the school gate for nearly two hours.
A. wait B. had waited C. have waited D. waited
8. —Jack bought a new mobile phone the other day.
— _____? That's his third one in just one month.
A. Had he B. Did he C. Does he D. Has he
9. The play had already been on for quite some time when we _____ at the New Theatre.
A. have arrived B. arrived C. had arrived D. arrive
10. —Did Alan enjoy seeing his old friends yesterday?
—Yes, he did. He _____ his old friends for a long time.
A. didn't see B. wouldn't see C. hasn't seen D. hadn't seen
11. When I called you this morning, nobody answered the phone. Where _____?
A. will you go B. have you gone C. were you D. had you been
12. —Has your father returned from Africa yet?
—Yes, but he _____ here for only three days before his company sent him to Australia.
A. was B. has been C. will be D. would be
13. —Have you seen the film for a long time?
—Yes, since it _____.
A. has been on B. is on C. was on D. had been on
14. He _____ football regularly for many years when he was young.
A. was playing B. played C. has played D. had played
15. —The glass has been broken. Who _____ it?
A. breaks B. has broken C. broke D. had broken
16. Miss Li, my music teacher, _____ us singing the song again and again yesterday.
A. keeps B. kept C. is keeping D. had kept
17. We _____ to school together every day when we were young.
A. go B. went C. was going D. had gone
18. She said she would ring you when she _____ to Shanghai.
A. will get B. would get C. got D. had got
19. —Did you see a girl in white pass by just now?
—No, sir. I _____ a newspaper.
A. read B. was reading C. would read D. am reading



20. I _____ five hundred English words by the end of last term.
A. learn B. has learned C. learned D. had learned
21. Mr Wang _____ in this school for six years before I came here.
A. taught B. has taught C. was teaching D. had taught
22. I knew nothing about him, because I _____ him before.
A. never saw B. has never seen C. had never seen D. never see
23. —I called you at half past nine this morning, but there was no answer.
—Oh, sorry, I _____ with my cousin in the supermarket.
A. shop B. was shopping C. shopped D. will shop
24. —I knocked into a tree when I went to the railway station for my friend.
—I suppose you _____ too fast.
A. drive B. are driving C. drove D. were driving

II 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. I don't believe you've already finished reading the book—I _____ it to you this morning! (lend)
2. I called Hannah many times yesterday evening, but I couldn't get through. Her brother _____ on the phone all the time! (talk)
3. The telephone _____, but by the time I got indoors, it stopped. (ring)
4. Father _____ for London on business upon my arrival, so I didn't see him. (leave)
5. —Hurry up! Alice and Sue are waiting for you at the school gate.
—Oh! I thought they _____ without me. (go)

III 单句改错(每句仅有一处错误)

1. Just now Jim tells me his mother was ill. _____
2. I phone the other students a moment ago. _____
3. We often played together when we are children. _____
4. What are you doing when I called you? _____
5. I see you in the park. You were talking to a pretty girl. _____
6. She doesn't hear the doorbell, for she was watching TV. _____
7. He hurt his back when he is playing football with his classmates. _____
8. I forget to tell him the news. Shall we telephone him now? _____

Day 3

一般将来时、过去将来时、将来进行时和现在完成进行时



过关检测



1. Tom _____ in the library every night over the last three months.
A. works B. worked C. has been working D. had been working
2. On her next birthday, Ann _____ married for twenty years.
A. is B. has been C. will be D. will have been

3. If their marketing plans succeed, they _____ their sales by 20 percent.
A. will increase B. have been increasing
C. have increased D. would be increasing
4. Population experts predict that most people _____ in cities in the near future.
A. live B. would live C. will live D. have lived
5. —I'm sure Andrew will win the first prize in the final.
—I think so. He _____ for it for months.
A. is preparing B. was preparing
C. had been preparing D. has been preparing
6. —How can I apply for an online course?
—Just fill out this form and we _____ what we can do for you.
A. see B. are seeing C. have seen D. will see
7. —Tom, you didn't come to the party last night?
—I _____, but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do.
A. had to B. didn't C. was going to D. wouldn't
8. —Did you see my white dog pass by just now?
—No, sir. I _____ my clothes.
A. wash B. was washing C. would wash D. am washing

【过关评价】

答对题数	5个以下□	5~6个□	7~8个□
测评级别	C(不合格)	B(过关)	A(优良)



归纳精讲

归纳梳理，逐一攻破语法关

I 一般将来时

1. 表示将要发生的动作或状态,常与表示将来的时间状语连用,第一人称后用“shall+动词原形”,第二、三人称后用“will+动词原形”。如:

I _____ you tomorrow about the new plan. 明天我去找你谈谈有关新计划的事。

2. “be going to + 动词原形”表示打算做某事(以 _____ 作主语)或目前迹象表明将要发生某事(以 _____ 为主语)。如:

It _____ a fine day for flying kites tomorrow. 明天将会是放风筝的好天气。

3. “be about to do sth.”表示即将做某事,一般不与具体的 _____ 状语连用。如:

Don't go out. _____ have dinner. 别出去了,我们很快吃晚饭了。

4. “be + to do”表示计划中约定的或按职责、义务和要求必须去做的事或即将发生的动作。如:

The Prime Minister _____ China next week. 首相下周来中国访问。

II 过去将来时

1. 表示从过去某一时间看将要发生的动作或状态,常用于宾语从句或间接引语中。一般构成为“would/should+动词原形”。如:

He said that he _____ the next day. 他说他第二天要回来。



2. 过去将来时的其他表达方式与一般将来时类似,只需将有关动词改为过去式即可。

(1)“was/were to do”表示过去计划、安排的事或注定要发生的事。如:

Those first books _____ his idea. 他最先读的那些书注定会改变他的思想。

(2)go, come, leave, start 等瞬间动词的过去进行时可以表示过去将要发生的动作。如:

I didn't know she _____. 我不知道她会来。

(3)“was/were about to do”表示过去某个时间即将发生某事。如:

Mr Black _____ when someone called him. 布莱克先生将要出发,这时有人给他打来了电话。

III 将来进行时

1. 表示将来某个时刻正在进行的动作或按计划将会发生的动作。如:

We _____ a meeting at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon. 明天下午3点,我们将开会。

Next station is Beiyuan. The train _____ at Beiyuan at 7. 下一站是北苑,火车将于7点整到达北苑。

2. 在口语中代替一般将来时,但语气更委婉。如:

Give me a ring before you leave. I _____ you at the stop. 出发前给我打个电话,我去车站接你。

IV 现在完成进行时

1. 表示某个动作或状态从过去某一时刻开始一直延续到现在,且没有间断,此动作可能仍然在进行,也可能停止了。如:

Kate _____ as a babysitter for four years. Kate 当了四年保姆了。

2. 表示近期内反复发生的动作。如:

Tom's father _____ for several weeks. 几周来,汤姆的爸爸一直在加班。

疑难 点拨 >>>

点拨一 现在完成进行时与现在进行时的区别

1. 现在完成进行时由“have/has been + 现在分词”构成,是一兼有现在完成时和现在进行时二者基本特点的时态。由于它有现在完成时的特点,所以它可以表示某一动作对现在产生的结果或影响。又由于它有现在进行时的特点,所以它也可以表示某一动作的延续性、临时性、重复性、生动性乃至感情色彩。如:

They have been living in this city for ten years. 他们在这个城市已经居住了10年了。

Where have you been? We have been looking for you everywhere. 你刚才去哪儿了? 我们一直在到处找你。

2. 现在进行时表示一个正在进行的动作,但不能表明动作是从什么时候开始的。如:

Matthew is studying Chinese in Beijing. 马修正在北京学习汉语。

3. 需要注意的是,表示短暂动作的动词(finish, marry, get up, come, go 等)一般不能用于现在完成进行时。

点拨二 现在完成进行时与现在完成时的异同

1. 现在完成时和现在完成进行时都可以表示从过去某一时刻开始一直延续到现在的动作。如:

I have worked in this school since last year. = I have been working in this school since last year. 从去年起我就在这所学校工作。

2. 现在完成时和现在完成进行时都可以表示一段时间内进行的动作。如:

He has taught English for 20 years. = He has been teaching English for 20 years. 他教英语有20年了。

3. 从定义上来看,现在完成时表示的是已经完成的动作或者状态,常常与 already 或 ever 连用。如: We have already learnt Module 3. 我们已经学习了第三模块。