

# 中学英语

ENGLISH STUDY ESSENTIALS FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

# 学习必备

王志龙 主编

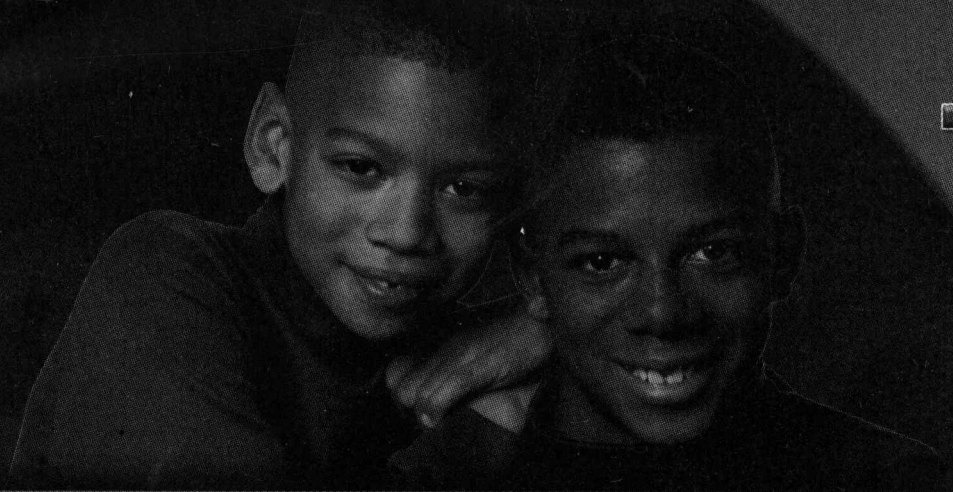
基础知识精选 900 例

重点词语辨析 900 例

基础典型训练 900 题

重点专题归纳

福建人民出版社



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## 编写说明

虽然高考英语试题早就由知识立意转向能力立意,但语言知识在试卷中的地位、在语言学习中的作用仍非常重要。实际上,对语言知识的考查是渗透在语言运用能力的考查中,要做到“以不变应万变”,必须要有扎实的语言根基。

编者对《普通中学英语新课程标准》和现行教材中的教学目标、教学内容,以及中学英语学习策略和学习方法等作了认真的研究和整理,精心编写了这本《中学英语学习必备》。力求做到将语言的复杂内容简明化、抽象内容形象化、枯燥知识趣味化、能力训练系统化,便于梳理,便于自学,便于复习。

**1. 基础知识精选 900 例:**这部分梳理了中学英语所有必修的语法及句型,采用易学易记的典型例句帮助学生理解、记忆和应用语法规则,每个例句就是一个规则。不求出口成章,但求出口成句。

**2. 重点词语辨析 900 例:**这部分精选了中学英语中重难点的同义词和近义词,按词性进行归类并辨析,特别注重用易懂易记的例句帮助学生掌握。

**3. 基础知识典型训练 900 题:**这部分精选了历年高考经典试题,按考点项目进行分类汇编。我们要求学生可以把这些考题作为“母题”进行举一反三。

**4. 重点专题归纳:**“常用短语归纳”分为“高考高频动词短语”和“其他常用短语”两部分,个别短语还进行必要的联想和对比,便于备考查阅和记忆。“交际用语归类”把《高考英语词汇表》中的 41 条交际用语重新归类为常用 18 条,易于上口和使用。“书面表达常用词语归纳”汇集各种体裁、各种题材书面表达相应的常用词语,包括常用的开头、结尾和过渡词语及高考范文中可借鉴的表达,并提供典例分析,有助于规范语言输出。“常见因母语迁移而造成的错误表达现象”总结常见的“中式英语”——中国学生学外语的通病,并予以指正。“构词法归纳”把中学阶段所要求的所有构词法方面的知识进行归类,对学单词可以起到事半功倍的效果。“不规则动词变化形式归类”把中学阶段所要求的所有不规则动词按 AAA、ABB、ABA、AAB 和 ABC 五类进行归纳,并且每一类都尽量按其读音规律编排,便于记忆。

由于时间仓促,加之水平有限,书中不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大中学师生与同行专家对此书多提宝贵意见,使之更臻完美。

编者

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## 一、动词.....(63)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. accuse / charge (63)   | 2. add / add to / add up / add up to (63)         |
| 3. advise / suggest (63)  | 4. agree with / agree to / agree on (64)          |
| 5. allow / permit / let / promise (64)  | 6. announce / declare (64)                        |
| 7. answer / reply (65)  | 8. appear / look / seem (65)                      |
| 9. argue / quarrel (65)   | 10. arrive / reach / get (66)                     |
| 11. ask / inquire / question (66)   | 12. be about to do sth / be to do sth (66)        |
| 13. be careful of / be careful with (66)  | 14. be familiar with / be familiar to (67)        |
| 15. be known for / be known as / be known to (67)                                 |   |
| 16. be made of (from / out of) / be made into / be made up / be made up of (67)   |   |
| 17. be tired of / be tired from / be tired out (67)                               |   |
| 18. believe / believe in / depend on (68)   |   |
| 19. borrow / lend (68)  | 20. bring / take / fetch / get / carry (68)       |
| 21. build / put up / set up (69)  | 22. care / mind (69)                              |
| 23. catch / catch up with (69)  | 24. catch / seize / hold / catch hold of (69)     |
| 25. catch fire / be on fire / cause fire / set fire to sth / set sth on fire (70) |   |
| 26. collect / gather (70)   | 27. compare with / compare to (70)                |
| 28. contain / include (71)  | 29. cost / spend / pay / buy / charge / sell (71) |
| 30. cure / treat / heal (71)  | 31. die of / die from (72)                        |
| 32. discover / invent / create (72)   | 33. disturb / interrupt / trouble (72)            |
| 34. dress / put on / wear / have on / be in (72)                                  |   |
| 35. employ / hire / rent (73)   | 36. fall / drop (73)                              |
| 37. feed on / feed with (73)  | 38. fight against( with) / fight for (73)         |
| 39. find / find out / look for (74)   | 40. forget / leave / remain (74)                  |
| 41. go out / be out / put out (74)  |   |
| 42. happen / occur / take place / come about (74)                                 |   |
| 43. hear / listen (75)  | 44. hear of / hear from (75)                      |
| 45. help / aid / assist (75)  | 46. hope / wish / expect / long / desire (76)     |
| 47. hurt / injure / wound / harm / damage / destroy (76)                          |   |
| 48. interview / cover / report / broadcast (77)                                   |   |
| 49. join / join sb in / join in (77)  | 50. know / get to know / recognize (77)           |
| 51. lie / lay (77)  | 52. lie in / lie on / lie to (78)                 |
| 53. lose / miss (78)  |   |
| 54. prepare / prepare for / make preparations for / be prepared for (78)          |   |
| 55. protect / prevent (78)  | 56. raise / lift / rise / arise (78)              |
| 57. receive / accept (79)   | 58. remember / remind / memorize (79)             |



- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 59. require / demand / request (79)                        | 60. result in / result from (80)      |
| 61. rob / steal / pick (80)                                | 62. run out / run out of (80)         |
| 63. say / speak / talk / tell (80)                         | 64. scold / blame (81)                |
| 65. search / search for (81)                               | 66. separate / divide (81)            |
| 67. shut / close (82)                                      | 68. sit / seat (82)                   |
| 69. stick to / insist on / persist in (82)                 | 70. stop / pause (82)                 |
| 71. suit / fit / do / match / go (82)                      | 72. surprise / astonish / shock (83)  |
| 73. take one's place / take the place of / take place (83) |                                       |
| 74. try to do / manage to do (83)                          | 75. visit / call / see / drop in (83) |
| 76. wait / expect (84)                                     | 77. win / beat / defeat (84)          |
| 78. would / used to do / be used to / get used to (84)     |                                       |

## 二、名词.....(85)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. accident / incident / event (85)                    | 2. ache / pain (85)                              |
| 3. affair / matter / business / thing ) (85)           | 4. aim / purpose / object (86)                   |
| 5. amount / number (86)                                | 6. animal / beast / creature (86)                |
| 7. bank / shore / beach / coast (87)                   | 8. cause / reason (87)                           |
| 9. chance / opportunity (87)                           | 10. clothes / clothing / cloth (87)              |
| 11. country / nation / state (88)                      | 12. day after day / day by day (88)              |
| 13. environment / surroundings (88)                    | 14. family / home / house (89)                   |
| 15. fun / joke (89)                                    | 16. habit / custom (89)                          |
| 17. holiday / vacation / leave (89)                    | 18. job / work / labor / task (90)               |
| 19. kind / type (90)                                   |  |
| 20. man / human being / people / person / mankind (90) | 22. question / problem (91)                      |
| 21. middle / center (91)                               | 24. sound / noise / voice (92)                   |
| 23. soil / earth / ground / land / mud (92)            | 26. story / tale (93)                            |
| 25. state / condition / situation (92)                 | 28. trip / journey / travel / tour / voyage (93) |
| 27. strength / force / energy / power (93)             |  |
| 29. value / price / cost (94)                          |  |
| 30. war / battle / campaign / fight / struggle (94)    |  |

## 三、形容词.....(95)

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. actual / real / true (95)                                    | 2. afraid / fear (95)                 |
| 3. alike / similar (96)   | 4. alive / living / live (96)         |
| 5. all / whole / total (96)                                     | 6. alone / lonely (97)                |
| 7. anxious / eager (97)   | 8. asleep / sleepy / sleeping (97)    |
| 9. big / great / large (97)                                     | 10. bright / clever / wise (98)       |
| 11. common / popular / ordinary / general / usual / normal (98) |                                       |
| 12. elder / elderly / older (99)                                | 13. everyday / every day / daily (99) |
| 14. false / wrong (99)  | 15. farther / further (99)            |
| 16. fast / quick / rapid / soon (99)                            | 17. foolish / silly / stupid (100)    |
| 18. possible / probable / likely (100)                          | 19. sick / ill (100)                  |
| 20. silent / quiet / calm / still (101)                         |                                       |



21. special / especial / particular / peculiar (101)	
22. wide / broad (102)	23. worth / worthy (102)
四、副词.....	(102)
1. high / highly (102)	2. deep / deeply (102)
3. wide / widely (103)	4. late / lately (103)
5. hard / hardly (103)	6. near / nearly (103)
7. close / closely (103)	8. free / freely (103)
9. most / mostly (103)	10. just / justly (103)
11. a little / a bit (104)	12. ago / before (104)
13. almost / nearly (104)	14. aloud / loud / loudly (104)
15. altogether / all together (105)	16. always / often / frequently / usually (105)
17. before long / long before (105)	18. late / later / latest / lately / last / latter (106)
19. no longer / no more (106)	20. still / yet (106)
21. too / also / as well / either (106)	22. too much / much too (107)
23. very / quite / fairly / rather (107)	
五、介词.....	(107)
1. above / over / on / up (107)	2. across / over / through (108)
3. after / behind / at the back of (108)	4. after / in (108)
5. among / between (108)	6. by turns / in turn / take turns (109)
7. except / but / besides / including / included (109)	
8. for the first time / the first time / the time (110)	
9. in all / at all / after all / above all / for all / first of all (110)	
10. in the end / at the end of / by the end of (110)	
11. in the past / in the past three years (110)	
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1. because / since / as / for (111)	2. if / whether (111)
3. though / although / even though / as though (111)	
4. when / while / as (112)	
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1. 比较几组不定代词 (112)	2. each / every (112)
3. none / no one (113)	
4. nothing but / anything but / nobody but / anybody but (113)	
5. one / that / it (113)	
6. other / others / the other / the others / another (114)	
7. some / any (114)	
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1. go to school / go to the school (114)	2. go to church / go to the church (114)
3. be in hospital / be in the hospital (115)	4. in front of / in the front of (115)
5. in charge of / in the charge of (115)	6. in possession of / in the possession of (115)
7. in case of / in the case of (115)	8. in course of / in the course of (115)
9. by road / by the road (115)	10. by hand / by the hand (115)

11. by day / by the day (115)                      12. on watch / on the watch (116)  
 13. out of question / out of the question (116)  
 14. three of us / the three of us (116)  
 15. the red and white T-shirt / the red and the white T-shirts (116)

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# 第一部分 基础知识精选 900 例

## 一、动词

动词是表示动作或状态的词，包括行为动词、连系动词、情态动词和助动词这四类。动词有时态、语态和语气等形式上的变化。

### 1. 连系动词

连系动词在句中不能独立作谓语，必须与表语一起构成谓语。连系动词分为以下几类：

#### (1) 表示状态或特征的连系动词：

除了 be 动词以外，还有 look, sound, taste, smell, feel 等表示状态或特征的连系动词，意为“……起来”，与感观相关。例如：

例 1: You *look* fine today. (你今天气色不错。)

例 2: That *sounds* great! (那听起来棒极了。)

例 3: The soup *tastes* salty. (汤很咸。)

例 4: The flowers *smell* sweet. (这些花很香甜。)

例 5: Ice *feels* cold. (冰摸起来很冷。)

以上这些与感观相关的连系动词常跟形容词作表语。这些动词可以加介词 like 再跟名词或动名词作宾语，意为“……起来好像”。例如：

例 6: You *look like* a student. (你看起来像个学生。)

例 7: It *sounds like* a knock on the door. (这听起来像敲门声。)

例 8: It *tastes like* salt. (这味道像盐。)

例 9: That *smells like* rose. (那味道像玫瑰。)

例 10: It *feels like* a fan. (这摸起来像把扇子。)

#### (2) 表示状态变化的连系动词：

有些连系动词，如 become, turn, get, grow, go, come, run, fall, rise 等可表示由一种状态转为另一种状态。例如：

例 11: David *has become* a doctor.

例 12: David *has turned* doctor. (意思与上一句相同，但此句 doctor 前不加冠词。这是 become 与 turn 的用法区别之一。)

例 13: It's *getting* dark now.

例 14: Tom *has grown* tall.

例 15: Food *goes bad* easily in hot weather.

(食物在炎热天气下容易变质。go 常与 bad, blind, deaf, hungry, mad, pale 等表消极意义的形容词连用。)

例 16: His dream *has come true*.

例 17: The river *runs dry* in winter. (这条河到冬季就枯竭。)

例 18: Don't *fall asleep* in class. (又如: fall ill 生病)

例 19: The sun is now *rising red*.

### (3) 表示状态保持的连系动词:

有些连系动词, 如 keep, remain, stay, stand, sit, lie, continue 等, 可表示保持某种状态。

例如:

例 20: In time of danger, one must *keep calm*. (危险时刻要保持镇定。)

例 21: The work *remains* undone. (工作尚未完成。)

例 22: Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will *stay* fresh for several days.

例 23: Most of them *stood* still.

例 24: The baby *sat* silent on the table.

例 25: I *was lying* hungry on the bed at that time.

例 26: The weather *continued* fine. (天气仍然很好。)

### (4) 可直接跟表语或可加 to be 后再跟表语的连系动词:

prove, seem, appear 等, 可直接接表语, 也可加 to be 后再接表语。例如:

例 27: It *proved* (to be) true.

例 28: The question *seems* (to be) easy.

例 29: The sky *appears* (to be) blue.

连系动词在语法功能上无被动结构。

## 2. 情态动词

情态动词在句中有一定意义, 但不能独立作谓语, 必须与动词原形一起构成谓语, 没有人称和数的变化。情态动词分为以下几类:

### (1) 表示能力: can, could

could 是 can 的过去式, 都表示能力。词组 be able to 也可表示能力, 通常表示要经过一番努力才能成功的能力。例如:

例 30: A computer *can't* think for itself; it must be told what to do.

(电脑不会自己思考, 要按照指令去做。)

例 31: Although badly injured, the pilot *was able to* explain what had happened.

(尽管飞行员伤得很重, 但还能说出所发生的一切。)



**(2) 表示许可: may, might, can, could**

might 和 could 表示委婉的语气。例如:

例 32: —May I go now?

—Yes, you may. (肯定回答)

—No, you mustn't. / No, you'd better not. (否定回答)

例 33: I wonder if I could have a look at your new photos.

**(3) 表示推测: must, can, may, might, should, ought to**

must 表示“想必、一定”，只用于肯定句，其否定形式用 can't 表示；may 和 might 表示“可能”，可用于肯定句或否定句，其中 might 可以是 may 的过去式或表示比 may 较小的可能性；should 和 ought to 表示“理应”。表示推测时，疑问句通常用 can。例如:

肯定的推测:

例 34: He must be a student. (一定)

例 35: He may be a student. (可能)

例 36: He might be a student. (可能性较小)

否定的推测:

例 37: He can't be a student. (一定不是)

例 38: He may not be a student. (可能不是)

例 39: He might not be a student. (可能不是，可能性较小。)

表推测的疑问:

例 40: Can he be a student? (不用 must 或 may)

关于情态动词表示推测的几个注意点:

① 表示推测时，can 通常不用于肯定句，但如表示一般规律的可能性时，则例外。这种可能性有的语法书称之为“理论上的可能性”，它不涉及到事情是否真正发生。例如:

例 41: Scotland can be very warm in September.

(苏格兰 9 月可能很暖和。这是一般规律的可能性。)

例 42: Heavy snow can cause trouble. (大雪可能造成麻烦。这是理论上的可能性。)

② 根据经验或惯例对某一情况进行推测，用 should 或 ought to，常译成“按理应该……”或“可能会”。例如:

例 43: It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack should be here at any moment.

例 44: If she is completely well, she ought to be back at school today.

③ must, can, may 表示推测时，可以用“情态动词 + be doing”或“情态动词 + have done”分别表示推测正在进行或已经完成的动作。例如:

例 45: Hurry up; they must be waiting for us anxiously. (一定正在等)

例 46: It must have rained, hasn't it? (想必下过雨)

例 47: It must have rained last night, didn't it? (昨晚想必下过雨)

**(4) 表示应该: have / has to, must, shall, ought to, should, had better**

have / has to 表示客观条件使然，即“不得不”，其否定形式表示“不必”；must, shall, ought

to 表示主观上认为是责任或义务, 其中 must 还可以表示“偏要”的意思, 它的否定形式表示“绝对不可, 禁止”; should, had better 表示劝告、建议, 语气较弱。例如:

例 48: I missed the last bus and had to walk home.

例 49: John, look at the time. Must you play the piano at such a late hour?

(句中的 must 意为“偏要, 非这样不可”。)

例 50: —Must / Shall I go there again?

—Yes, you must. (肯定回答)

—No, you needn't. / No, you don't have to. (否定回答)

例 51: She said she ought to leave for Beijing.

例 52: “You should give up smoking,” he advised again.

### (5) need and dare:

两者均可用作情态动词或行为动词。前者意为“需要, 必要”, 后者意为“敢”。如:

例 53: You needn't come tomorrow. (句中的 need 是情态动词, 后跟动词原形。)

例 54: You don't need to come tomorrow. (句中的 need 是行为动词, 后跟不定式。)

例 55: —Need I go there again?

—Yes, you must. (肯定回答)

—No, you needn't. / No, you don't have to. (否定回答)

need 作为情态动词, 一般不用于肯定句。例如:

例 56: You needn't come tomorrow.

例 57: She dared not go out at night. (句中的 dare 是情态动词, 后跟动词原形。)

例 58: She didn't dare to go out at night. (句中的 dare 是行为动词, 后跟不定式。)

### (6) shall:

例 59: You shall be here right away. (表示命令)

例 60: You shall have the book as soon as I get it.

(我一拿到那本书, 你就可以用上。表示允诺。)

例 61: Shall we take a rest? (征求第一、三人称的意见)

### (7) will / would:

例 62: I will go with you this time. (表示将来意愿)

例 63: He said he would go with me this time. (表示过去意愿)

例 64: He will sit there hour after hour doing nothing. (表示现在习惯)

例 65: He would sit like that for hours during those days. (表示过去习惯)

例 66: Will you please be here again? (征求第二人称的意见)

例 67: Would you please be here again? (征求第二人称的意见, 语气比较委婉。)

### (8) 情态动词 + have done:

“情态动词 + have done”既可表示对过去的推测, 又可表示事与愿违的虚拟语气。

① must / can / may + have done 表示推测。例如:

例 68: Can his son have done such a thing? (他儿子会做出这种事吗?)

例 69: It's no use going to his house. He may not have gone home.

(到他家去没用, 他可能还没回家。)

② should / ought to / need + have done 表示虚拟。例如:

例 70: You should not/ought not to have gone out without your coat. No wonder you caught a cold. (你本不该没穿外套外出。难怪你会感冒。)

例 71: You needn't have sent a telegram; a letter would have done.

(你本不必要挂电报, 写信就可以了。)

③ could / might + have done 既可表示推测, 也可表示虚拟。例如:

例 72: He couldn't have seen me yesterday because I wasn't there.

(他昨天不可能见到我, 因为我当时不在那里。表示推测。)

例 73: You could have entered free, but you paid for the ticket.

(你本可以免费入场的, 但你却买了票。表示虚拟。)

例 74: She might not have heard of you before. (她以前也许没有听说过你。表示推测。)

例 75: But I think you might have told us half an hour ago.

(但是我想你本可以早半小时告诉我们的。表示虚拟。)

### 3. 动词的时态

中学英语常见 12 个时态一览表 (以行为动词 ask 为例):

时 态	谓 语 结 构
一般现在时	ask; asks (实义动词的第三人称单数形式)
一般过去时	asked (实义动词的过去式)
一般将来时	shall (或 will) ask; am (或 is, are) going to ask
过去将来时	should (或 would) ask; was (或 were) going to ask
现在进行时	am (或 is, are) asking (实义动词的现在分词形式)
过去进行时	was (或 were) asking
将来进行时	shall (或 will) be asking
现在完成时	have (或 has) asked (实义动词的过去分词形式)
过去完成时	had asked
将来完成时	shall (或 will) have asked
现在完成进行时	have (或 has) been asking
过去完成进行时	had been asking

#### (1) 一般现在时:

表示经常性的动作或存在的状态, 或表示客观事实和真理, 在特定语境中还可以表示将要发生或正在发生的动作。例如:

例 76: John seldom smokes.

(表示经常性动作, 常用时间状语有 seldom, always, every day, in the morning, never, often, sometimes, usually 等。)

例 77: Our physics teacher told us that light travels faster than sound.

(表示客观事实、真理。尽管过去告诉, 但光比声传播得快是客观事实, 故从句动词传播 travel 仍用一般现在时。)

例 78: When she comes, I'll tell her the news.

(在时间和条件等状语从句中用一般现在时表示将来。从句 comes 表示将来动作。)

例 79: The train leaves at 11 a.m. (火车在上午 11 时开出。)

例 80: Here comes the bus.

(汽车来了。在 here 和 there 引导的倒装句中, 习惯用一般现在时代替现在进行时。这句相当于 "The bus is coming.")

## (2) 一般过去时:

有过去时间状语或过去时间概念时, 通常用一般过去时, 表示过去某一时间发生的动作, 也表示过去经常发生的动作或状况。常用时间状语有 last+时间名词, 一段时间+ago, after+一段时间, 一段时间+later, one day, the other day, yesterday 等。例如:

例 81: He said he saw the film yesterday. (昨天看)

例 82: Yesterday he said he had seen the film. (昨天说)

例 83: It rained (for) the whole week last week. (注意这里很容易因为第一个时间状语 for the whole week 而误用现在完成时。句中的动作 rain 发生在 last week 的特定时间里。)

例 84: How long ago did you meet him?

例 85: He wrote the composition this morning. (表示写完作文)

但如果只强调动作在过去某个时间正在发生, 还未出现结果, 则用过去进行时。比较:

例 86: He was writing the composition this morning, but I don't know whether he has finished.

## (3) 一般将来时:

表示将来某一时间将要发生或一种倾向性的动作。常用时间状语有 "in + 一段时间", "next+时间名词", tomorrow 等。例如:

例 87: She'll be twenty years old next year.

例 88: We shall fight to the end.

例 89: —Sorry, I forgot to post the letter for you.

—Never mind. I will post it myself.

例 90: They're going to have a picnic this Saturday. (be going to 表示主观打算)

例 91: It's going to be a fine day today.

(表示有可能发生的某种天气变化也常用 be going to 这个结构。)

例 92: You are to come here again.

(be + 不定式: 表示按计划、安排、约定将要做的事或一定会发生, 多用于书面语。)

例 93: Sit down, everyone. The film is about to start.

(be about to + 动词原形: 表示动作即将发生或就要开始, 常与 when 从句连用, 但



不与具体时间状语连用。)

#### (4) 过去将来时:

表示从过去某个时间看,将要发生的动作。例如:

例 94: He told us that he would be back very soon.

例 95: —Alice, why didn't you come yesterday?

—I was going to, but I had an unexpected visitor. (我本打算去,但来了位不束之客。)

例 96: We were about to start when it suddenly began to rain.

(我们当时正要出发,天突然下起了雨。)

#### (5) 现在进行时:

表示正在进行或计划安排即将发生的动作。在特定语境中还可以表示某种习惯性动作。例如:

例 97: What are you doing (right) now? (你在干什么?表示此时此刻。)

例 98: How are you getting along with your English study these days?

(你近期英语学得怎样?表示现阶段。)

例 99: I'm leaving here soon.

(我不久要离开这里。现在进行时有时也可用来表示按计划或安排即将发生的动作,用于这种结构的动词有 arrive, come, do, drive, fly, get, go, leave, meet, move, play, return, spend, start, stay, see, take, wear, work 等。)

例 100: Peter is always talking in class.

(彼得老在课堂讲话。现在进行时和副词 always, constantly, continually, forever, often 等连用,表示说话者的一种强烈的情感态度,如赞叹、责备或不满等。)

例 101: Mary is always thinking of others first.

#### (6) 过去进行时:

表示过去某一时刻或某段时间正在进行的动作。在特定语境中还可以用于代替过去将来时。例如:

例 102: What were you doing when I came in?

例 103: —Hey, look where you are going!

—Oh, I'm terribly sorry I wasn't noticing.

例 104: He slipped into the house when no one was looking.

例 105: As she was reading, Granny fell asleep.

例 106: —Have you got everything ready?

—Sorry, I didn't know they were coming.

(对不起,我不知道他们要来。表示过去将来概念,句中的 were coming 相当于 would come 或 were going to come。)