

全国

历年中考
试题精析

英语

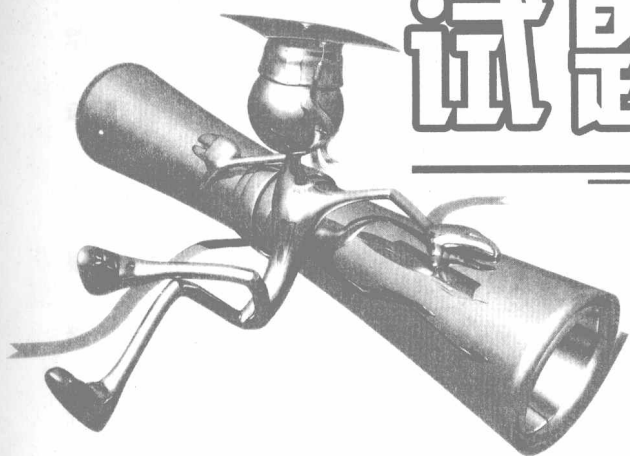
主编/刘德强

哈尔滨出版社

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动词(一)

知 / 识 / 综 / 述

动词是一个句子的重心,每个完整的句子都必须有一个动词来担当谓语,用以说明主语“是什么”或“做什么”。动词有人称和数的变化,一般来说,谓语动词的变化要与主语保持人称和数的一致,另外,动词的不同变化还代表了人称、时态和语态的不同。

在中考中行为动词要重点掌握,某些短语动词的差别,情态动词的被动语态,非谓语动词的构成,各种时态的运用,尤其是现在完成时与其他时态的差别为集中考点,做题时要正确、清楚地理解句意及上下文,仔细思考后再作答。

考点精析

一、系动词

连系动词本身有词义,但不能单独做谓语,必须和表语一起构成谓语。常用的连系动词是 be(是,在)。如:

They are doctors. 他们是医生。

We are in his room. 我们在他的房间里。

英语的连系动词除 be 外,还有部分实义动词也可充当连系动词,常见的有以下两类:

(一)表示状态:look(看起来),appear(看来好像),seem(好像是),feel(觉得),remain(仍然),keep(保持),continue(仍旧,继续),prove(证明是),sound(听起来),smell(闻起来),taste(尝起来)。如:

This book has proved useful to many students. 这本书证明对许多学生有用。

Roses smell sweet. 玫瑰花闻起来很香。

His theory sounded reasonable. 他的理论听起来有道理。

(二)表示结果:be come(成为),turn(变为),get(变得),grow(变得),go(变成,进入……状态),come(成为,证实为),fall(变成),run(变成,进入……状态)等。如:

Your dream will come true one day. 总有一天你的梦想会实现。

He became a teacher. (= He turned a teacher.) 他成了一名教师。

His face turned red with anger. 他气得脸都变红了。

基础演练

用所给词的适当形式填空

- I _____ twelve this year. My name _____ Wei Fang. I _____ born in 1990. (be)
- The smoothie _____ delicious. (taste).
- Have you ever _____ to Canada? (be)
- Neither he nor I _____ a farmer. (be)
- Both of us _____ teachers. (be)
- In summer food _____ bad easily. (get)
- There is going to _____ a sports meeting the day after tomorrow. (be)
- It's _____ warmer and warmer in spring. (get)
- They _____ here ten years ago. (be not)
- He _____ a doctor for ten years. (be)

真题点击

- (2007, 宁波)—Have you ever heard the song "TAKE ME TO YOUR HEART"?
—Yes, it _____ terrific. All of us like it very much.
A. smells B. sounds C. looks D. tastes
- (2006, 河北) Physics _____ more interesting than maths, I think.
A. were B. is C. was D. are
- (2007, 乐山)—I _____ sleepy today.
—Drink some tea, and you'll be good as new.
A. feel B. keep C. turn D. grow
- (2006, 莱芜) The cake _____ good. I can't wait to eat it.
A. feels B. sounds C. becomes D. smells
- (2006, 南通) The food on the plate smells _____. You can't eat it.
A. delicious B. badly C. well D. bad
- (2006, 盐城) In some foreign countries, such as Canada, children usually leave their parents when they grow up. It makes the old feel _____.
A. alone B. lonely C. frightened D. enjoyable
- (2006, 武汉)—I hear weather will _____ cold for another week.
—I hope not. I hate cold weather.
A. turn B. last C. get D. stay
- (2006, 杭州)—Well, let's go to visit the amusement park this Saturday.
—That _____ great.
A. feels B. looks C. sounds
- (2007, 河南) Hi, Mom! Have you cooked fish for dinner? I can _____ it.
A. taste B. smell C. feel D. touch
- (2007, 台州)—What do you think of the music, Fred?

—It _____ wonderful.

A. smells B. looks C. tastes D. sounds

11. (2006, 大连) Put a bit of sugar in the coffee, and it will _____ better.

A. sound B. taste C. look D. make

12. (2007, 衢州) —What about the picture over there?

—It _____ nice.

A. tastes B. gets C. hears D. looks

13. (2006, 连云港) What do you think _____ her _____?

A. make, sad B. makes, sadly C. made, sad D. made, sadly

14. (2006, 宁夏) I don't like rock music. It often _____ me crazy.

A. lets B. makes C. asks D. orders

15. (2006, 河北) She told us a story. Her voice sounded _____.

A. sweet B. small C. clearly D. sadly

二、及物动词与不及物动词

(一) 及物动词

1. 及物动词是指后面带有宾语的动词, 宾语通常由名词、代词、动词-ing形式、动词不定式等构成。

He bought me an English book yesterday. 他昨天给我买了一本英语书。

2. 及物动词的用法:

(1) 及物动词可用于被动语态中。

The work has been finished for two hours. 这项工作已完成两个小时了。

The cup was broken by my brother. 茶杯被我弟弟打破了。

(2) 及物动词可以有—一个或两个直接宾语、间接宾语或复合宾语。

He passed me the ball. 他把球传给我了。

Keep the classroom clean and tidy. 保持教室干净、整洁。

(3) sell, feel, taste, wash, read, write 等及物动词常用做不及物动词, 表示被动的意思, 用来说明主语的特征, 这时主语是物而不是人。

The silk feels soft. 这丝绸摸上去很柔软。

This kind of shoes sells well. 这种鞋很畅销。

(二) 不及物动词

不及物动词是指后面不带宾语的动词。

My father has left. 我的父亲已经走了。

The old woman is sleeping. 那位老妇人正在睡觉。



基础演练

指出下列各句斜体部分是及物动词还是不及物动词, 并将句子译成汉语(vi 表示不及物, vt 表示及物)。

1. He is *leaving* for China in a few days.
Don't *leave* your things behind.
2. Do you *mind* if I smoke here?
Would you *mind* my sitting here?
3. The underground train *moved* very quickly.
Please help me *move* the piano out of the room.
4. The doors in the hall can *open* automatically.
I *opened* the door quietly and walked in.
5. The soldier *stopped* me at the gate and wanted to have a look at my pass.
The bus *stopped* suddenly and we were all thrown forward.

真题点击

1. (2007, 青岛) This morning I went to work in such a hurry that _____ the key to my office at home.
A. forgot B. left C. missed D. lost
2. (2006, 孝感) These apples _____ well because they _____ nice.
A. are sold, look B. sell, look
C. sell, are looked D. are sold, are looked
3. (2007, 宜兴) —Math is difficult for me. How I wish to improve it!
—Don't lose your confidence. I believe you will _____ it if you keep trying.
A. take B. work C. pick D. make
4. (2007, 衢州) —Hurry up! It's time _____ home.
—I'm coming.
A. go B. go to C. going D. to go
5. (2007, 沈阳) Could you show me how to _____ this new recorder?
A. operate B. listen C. look D. learn
6. (2006, 荆州) —We'd better hurry, I suppose.
—Don't worry. We have enough time to _____ the next train.
A. hold B. catch C. ride D. pick
7. (2006, 南通) He _____ less time reading stories about film stars than before.
A. takes B. spends C. costs D. pays
8. (2006, 武汉) —I tried to _____ you at home several times, but no one answered the phone.
—I was traveling around last month.
A. touch B. reach C. receive D. meet
9. (2007, 河北) How much does the ticket _____ from Shanghai to Beijing?

- A. cost B. take C. spend D. pay
10. (2006, 泰州)—What about the pen you bought yesterday?
—It _____ well. I like it very much.
A. was written B. is written C. wrote D. writes
11. (2007, 烟台)—Andy, why not _____ some money from your friends?
—But I'm new here, I know _____ of the people here.
A. lend, none B. to lend, nobody
C. borrow, none D. to borrow, nobody
12. (2005, 江西)—Hello, my name is Johnson. I believe you have _____ a room for me.
—Johnson? Oh, yes, Mr. Johnson. It's Room 1201, on the second floor.
A. looked B. waited C. cleaned D. booked
13. (2007, 济南)Who was the first one _____?
A. to reach B. to arrive C. to get to D. to arrive at
14. (2007, 建宁)—I got up late this morning, so I _____ the early bus.
—What a pity!
A. caught B. failed C. missed D. took
15. (2007, 金华)—Why do Chinese people like red?
—Because they think it can _____ them good luck.
A. carry B. bring C. make D. take

三、助动词

助动词本身没有意义,不能独立做谓语,只能和主要动词一起构成谓语,表示疑问、否定、时态、语态、强调或其他语法形式。

(1)“be + 现在分词”表示进行时态。

Are the boys playing football on the play-ground?

男孩们正在操场上踢足球吗?

(2)“be + 过去分词”表示被动语态。

The classroom is cleaned every day.

教室每天都被清扫。

(3)do, does, did 可以帮助构成疑问句、否定句或强调句。

Do you want to be a teacher?

你想成为一名教师吗?

What does your sister look like?

你的妹妹长得什么样?

He didn't go to school yesterday.

昨天他没有去上学。

(4)“have, has, had + 过去分词”构成完成时。

Have you finished your homework?

你完成作业了吗?

(5) “will/would”及“shall”“should”+ 动词原形表示将来时态

I'll go there by bus.

我将坐公共汽车去那里。

基础演练

用助动词填空

- I _____ listening to a radio.
- I _____ just finished my homework.
- This watch can _____ repaired in two hours.
- Most science books _____ written in English.
- She _____ not speak Russian.
- We _____ working in a factory these days.
- John _____ not get up early yesterday morning.
- I _____ write you a letter next month.
- What _____ you doing this time yesterday?
- They _____ lived in Beijing since 1980.
- She said she _____ visit an exhibition the next Tuesday.
- The meeting _____ begun when he came.
- The pupils _____ given a lot of English books.
- A big building _____ put up in my home town.
- The water _____ turned into vapour now.

真题点击

- (2006, 黑龙江)—You don't look well. You'd better see the doctor.
—Oh, I _____. He said nothing was wrong with me.
A. will B. have C. do
- (2007, 芜湖)—How do you like the song Two Butterflies?
—Great! I _____ such a beautiful song before.
A. don't hear B. never hear C. have never heard D. has never heard
- (2006, 山东)—What can I do for you, madam?
—Yes, I bought a computer yesterday, but it _____. I want to change it.
A. wasn't working B. didn't work C. doesn't work D. won't work
- (2006, 泰州)—Don't you think Hong Zhanhui is the boy who moves China?
—_____. We must learn from him.
A. Yes, I do B. No, I don't C. Yes, I hope so D. No, I'm not sure
- (2005, 江西)—You lent me some money a few months ago.
—_____? I don't remember lending you any money.
A. Did I B. Did you C. Do I D. Do you
- (2007, 江西) You bought a new computer last week, _____ you?

- A. aren't B. don't C. didn't D. haven't
7. (2007, 鸡西) There is going to _____ only space to _____ on the earth in the future.
- A. have, stand in B. be, stand in C. be, stand
8. (2006, 仙桃、潜江、江汉油田) —Hi, Xiao Hui, you look tired. What happened?
—I _____ well last night.
- A. don't sleep B. won't sleep C. didn't sleep D. am not sleep
9. (2005, 福州) — _____ you _____ a ticket for football match?
—Not yet.
- A. Is, bought B. Are, bought C. Has, bought D. Have, bought
10. (2006, 锦州) Don't worry. I _____ you as soon as I finish my work.
- A. help B. will help C. helped D. was helping

四、情态动词

情态动词又叫情态助动词,表示说话人对某一动作或状态的态度,如认为“可能”、“应当”、“必要”等。情态动词本身有一定的意义,但不能单独做谓语动词。它也没有人称和数的变化。

1. can 的用法:a. 表示能力,意为“能、会”;b. 表示推测,意为“可能”;c. 表示请求允许,意为“可以”。以 can 开头的一般疑问句,其肯定和否定回答分别用 can 和 can't。

2. may 的用法:a. 表示请求许可,意为“可以”;b. 表示猜测,意为“可能、也许”等。can 与 may 均可用来征求意见或允许,意为“可以”,一般可互换使用。以 may 开头的一般疑问句,其肯定回答用 may,而其否定回答则应用 mustn't,而不用 may not。

3. must 的用法:a. 表示必须、应该;b. 表示推测,意为“一定”。must 表示推测时一般用于肯定句。在疑问句和否定句中一般应用 can,否定句中也用 may,但 may not 表示“可能不”,而 can't 表示“不可能”。否定句中,mustn't 表示禁止,意为“不允许”。以 must 开头的疑问句,肯定回答应用 must,而否定回答则常用 needn't,needn't 表示“不需要、不必”,相当于 don't have to。

注意比较:

(1) can 和 be able to

两者表示能力时用法相同,但 can 只有现在式 can 和过去式 could 两种形式,其他时态要用 be able to 来表示。另外,be able to 常常有做成了某件事的意味。

(2) must, have (has) to

must 和 have (has) to 意思均为“必须”,常可互换使用。但 have (has) to 是用于强调客观需要,意为“必须,不得不”;must 用于表示主观看法,意为“必须,应该”。

We'll have to ask Zhang Hong instead.

我们必须去请张红代替了。

We must work hard at school.

在学校我们应该努力学习。

4. need 的用法:need 既可做情态动词,也可做实义动词。need 做情态动词时,没有人称和数的变化,后跟动词原形。主要用于否定句和疑问句。而 need 做实义动词



时,有人称、数的变化,后接带 to 的不定式。

基础演练

用情态动词填空

- _____ I go right now? No, you _____.
- This _____ be true.
- _____ I come in? No, you _____.
- You _____ worry. She will get well soon.
- _____ I come at four o'clock?
- Take your raincoat, it _____ rain this afternoon.
- The teacher found that the boy _____ not speak.
- She _____ speak English very well.
- It's still early, so you _____ go right now.
- He _____ not come to see me.
- There _____ be a mistake.
- He told me I _____ be there at five.
- He asked if he _____ have my dictionary.
- _____ I use your phone? Yes, of course you _____.
- _____ you go to the cinema with me tonight? I'm sorry I _____. I'm going to see a friend.

真题点击

- (2007, 绍兴)—_____ you come to my birthday party tomorrow, Robert?
—I'm afraid not. I have to study for my exam.
A. Must B. Should C. Can D. Need
- (2007, 随州)—Whose notebook is this?
—It _____ be Ning's. It has her name on it.
A. need B. can't C. must D. shall
- (2007, 烟台)—Where is Mr. Smith? Have you seen him?
—He _____ be in his office.
—He _____ be in his office, for I left there just now.
A. may, can't B. can, may not
C. may, mustn't D. can, don't have to
- (2007, 青岛) It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack _____ be back home at this moment.
A. must B. need C. could D. can
- (2007, 太原)—Must we finish giving out the posters today?
—Yes, we _____. It can't be put off any longer.
A. can B. may C. must

6. (2006, 启东) —Can I tell my best friend about it?
—No, I don't want anyone else to know it. You _____ keep it to yourself.
A. must B. need C. can D. may
7. (2006, 潍坊) —That T-shirt with Yao Ming's picture on it _____ belong to David.
He admires him a lot.
—No, it _____ be his. He hates black color.
A. can, can't B. may, needn't
C. must, mustn't D. must, can't
8. (2006, 临沂) —Must we collect the waste paper and bottles now?
—_____. You can do it after class.
A. Yes, you must B. No, you needn't
C. Yes, you may D. No, you mustn't
9. (2006, 福州) —What did the head teacher say at the meeting?
—He said, "We _____ be proud of working hard. We mustn't be lazy."
A. must B. needn't C. may D. can't
10. (2006, 北京) —_____ you play golf?
—No. But I can play table tennis.
A. Can B. May C. Must D. Should
11. (2007, 广东) You _____ be tired after working for eight hours without a rest.
A. can B. may C. must D. need
12. (2007, 河北) —Must I finish the work today, Mom?
—No, you _____. You can finish it tomorrow.
A. mustn't B. can't C. shouldn't D. needn't
13. (2007, 辽宁) —I can't stop smoking, doctor.
—For your health, I'm afraid you _____.
A. may B. need C. have to D. must
14. (2007, 芜湖) —May I swim in the lake, Dad?
—No, you _____. Look! Here is a notice, "No Swimming!"
A. may not B. mightn't C. mustn't D. needn't
15. (2007, 宜兴) —I really like playing computer games!
—I'm afraid you _____ stop, for your study and your health.
A. can B. will C. may D. must

五、动词时态

在初中阶段,英语共有八种主要时态:一般现在时、一般过去时、现在进行时、过去进行时、一般将来时、过去将来时、现在完成时、过去完成时。中考对时态的考查主要从以下几个方面入手:

1. 各时态的结构(肯定式,否定式,疑问式)。
2. 各时态的基本用法和特殊用法。
3. 和各种时态连用的时间状语。

(一)一般现在时

1. 表示经常性、习惯性的动作;表示现在的状态、特征和真理。句中常用 often, usually, everyday 等时间状语。

He goes to work every day.

(经常性动作)他每天都去上班。

He speaks English very well.

(现在的状态)他英语讲的很好。

The earth moves around the sun.

(客观事实)地球绕着太阳转。

2. 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中,用一般现在时表示将来。

If you come back this afternoon, we'll see the film together. 如果你今天下午回来,我们一起去看电影。

3. 有时这个时态表示按计划、规定要发生的动作(句中都带有时间状语),但限于少数动词如 begin, come, leave, go, arrive, start, stop, return, open, close 等。

What time does the train leave for Shanghai?

去上海的火车什么时候开?

4. 表示状态和感觉的动词。如 be, like, hate, think, remember, find, sound 等常用一般现在时。

I like English very much. 我非常喜欢英语。

The story sounds very interesting.

那个故事听起来非常有趣。

5. 书报的标题、小说等情节介绍常用一般现在时。

(二)一般过去时

1. 表示过去某时间发生的事、存在的状态或过去反复发生的动作。

He arrived in Hangzhou yesterday.

他昨天抵达杭州。

2. 表示过去经常发生的动作,也可用“used to”和“would + 动词原形”。

I used to smoke. 我过去常常抽烟。

During the vacation I would swim in the sea.

在放假期间我常常在大海里游泳。

注意:used to 表示过去常发生而现在不再发生的动作或存在的状态。另外“be used to + 名词(动名词)”表示“习惯于……”。

I am used to the climate here.

我习惯了这里的气候。

He is used to swimming in winter. 他习惯了冬泳。

一般过去时由动词的过去式表示。规则动词的过去式是在动词原形后加-ed 或 -d, 词尾读音分别为 [t], [d], [ɪd]。

必须注意:不规则动词的过去式各不相同,要逐一熟记。

(三)一般将来时

1. 一般将来时表示将来发生的动作或存在的状态,常与表示将来的时间状语如: in a week, tomorrow, next week, next Monday 等连用。

They will fly to Beijing in three days.

他们3天以后乘飞机去北京。

2. 一般将来时的基本结构是:

(1) will 或 shall + 动词原形

I'll expect to hear from you this afternoon. 我今天下午等你们的回音。

(2) be going to + 动词原形, 表示即将发生的或最近打算进行的事。

They are going to hold a meeting to discuss it.

他们打算开个会来讨论那件事。

(3) be to + 动词原形 表示按计划要发生的事或征求对方意见。

The exhibition is to start in a week's time.

展览会将在一周后开幕。

(4) be about to + 动词原形, 表示即将发生的动作, 后面一般不跟时间状语。

She was about to go to the cinema when I came. 当我来的时候, 她正要去看电影。

(四) 现在进行时

表示现在或现阶段内正在进行的动作, 谓语动词的构成形式为: be + 动词-ing 形式。其中动词-ing 形式叫做动词的现在分词, 使用现在进行时有下面几种情况:

(1) 当时间状语为 now, these days 等时。

(2) 当句子中含有 look, listen, Can you see? Can't you see? 等之类的暗示词时。

(3) 对于动词 come, go, begin, start, move, win 等, 现在进行时还可以表示在较近的将来将发生的事情。

(4) 常常在句中不具有具体的时间状语, 有时应根据上下文来理解使用现在进行时态。

但应注意下列这些动词一般不用于现在进行时态的句子中:

①表示感觉的动词: see, hear 等。

②表示喜欢或厌恶等的动词: like, love 等。

③表示希望的动词: want, would like 等。

④表示状态的动词: be 等。

⑤表示归属的动词: have 等。

⑥表示思维、知识或理解能力等的动词: know, think, forget 等。

现在分词是由动词原形(规则或不规则动词同样)加-ing 构成。

(五) 现在完成时

谓语构成是: have/has + 动词的过去分词。它是初中阶段我们所学习的几种基本时态中用法最为灵活的一种时态。现在完成时有两种基本的用法: 表示发生在过去的某个动作对现在所造成的影响, 动作在过去某个时候开始一直延续到现在已经结束或未结束可能继续向后延续。与现在完成时连用的时间状语有:

1. for 连接的一段时间。

2. since 连接的过去一点时间, 或 since 引导的时间状语从句。

3. yet, already, just, before, never, ever, recently 等表示时间的副词。

4. this morning, this week, today, now 等包括现在在内的时间状语。

掌握现在完成时应注意以下几个方面:



现在完成时与一般过去时的区别:

(1)侧重点不同:

Yesterday I went to the zoo. 昨天我去了动物园。(仅说明昨天去了动物园,与现在无关)

Li Lei has read the book. 李磊已看过那本书。(说明李磊了解那本书的内容)

(2)连用的时间状语不同:

Have you ever picked flowers or stepped on the grass in a park? 你们曾在公园里摘过花或踩过草地吗?

(3)引出一段时间时 since 和 for 的选择:

Uncle Wang has worked here since five years ago. = Uncle Wang has worked here for five years. 王叔叔已经在这儿工作了五年。

(4)延续性动词与终止性动词的用法:

我离开这所学校已八年了。

误: I've left this school for eight years.

正: I've been away from this school for eight years.

不过,在否定句中终止性动词可与一段时间连用。

I haven't gone to see him for several months.

我已好几个月没去看他了。

终止性动词与一段时间状语连用时可采用下述三种方法:

a. 将非持续性动词转化为持续性动词: come → be here, go → be there, die → be dead, borrow → keep, buy → have, join → be in (be a... member), leave → be away, begin → study → study 等。

b. 将时间状语改为过去时间,而用一般过去时代替现在完成时。

c. 用句型“it is + 一段时间 + since + 从句(从句的谓语动词用终止性动词的一般过去时)”表示。

(5)正确使用 have been to, have gone to 和 have been in 三种结构:

Jim has gone to London with his family. 吉姆已和他一家去了伦敦。

Have you been to Beijing before? 你以前去过北京吗?

The Greens have been in China for two years. 格林一家在中国已两年了。

注意:

有少数动词的过去式和过去分词不是以加词尾-ed 构成,而有其特殊变化形式,这类动词称为不规则动词(irregular verbs)。不规则动词常用的约 150 个。

(六)过去进行时

表示在过去的某个时候或某段时间内正在进行的动作或存在的状态,其谓语动词的构成形式为“was(were) + 动词-ing 形式”。与过去进行时连用的时间状语很多,常见的有下述几种:

(1)表示在过去某个时刻的时间状语,如:at seven o'clock yesterday evening, at this time last night 等。

(2)表示在过去的某一段时间,如:this morning, last night, all the morning, all the day, the day before yesterday 等。

(3)过去进行时常和 always, constantly 等时间副词连用,表示过去频繁发生的习