

Building English Sentences with

# AUXILIARY VERBS

## 现代英语造句 **自学练习册** 助动词

BUILDING  
ENGLISH  
SENTENCES

周少明 王卿 编译  
知识出版社·上海



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# 现 代 英 语 造 句

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## 自 学 练 习 册

### 助 动 词

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现代英语造句自学练习册

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## 编译者的话

学英语,小学和中学是打基础的最重要阶段。然而,初学英语者以及中、小学生之中却有不少人视学英语为畏途。这方面的原因固然不少,但有一点不容忽视,即能用来训练、充实和提高学生英语造句与写作能力的读物,目前在国内比较理想的却不多见。

美国 **Institute of Modern Languages (IML)** 现代语言研究所 **Eugene J. Hall** 博士推出的这套丛书形式的《现代英语造句自学练习册》,就是针对如何训练、充实和提高学生英语造句与写作能力这一具体要求而编写的。为了加强英语基本功训练,作者还根据美国中、小学教师的要求增加了一定数量的模仿性练习——这样既可使学生通过书中所给出的“范例”反复练习,打下比较扎实的语言基础,逐步掌握英语表达方式,又可使教师在如何培养学生灵活运用语言能力方面有所适从,以达到提高学生口语和写作能力的目的。

这套书共计 **10** 册,其特点是:由浅入深,循序渐进;文字浅显,说理透彻;内容翔实,实用性强。此外,编排方式也比较独特:在阐述某一句法现象时除举出必要的例句外,还在模仿性练习中列出范例,让学生在课堂上既可据此作口头练习,又可在做作业时将造句直接填写在“练习部分”右侧所留出的空白处,以备查阅。所以说,它既是教材性质的英语辅导读物,又是形式独特的自学练习册。该书问世以后,不仅博得美国中、小学生和教师的青睐,而且还获得教育界的重视和好评。

我们编译这套书并把它介绍给读者,一是希望它能在训练和提高我国中、小学生的英语造句和写作能力方面起些作用,二是希望通过它能使从事外语教学工作的老师对当今美国中、小学生的英语学习概况有所了解。

由于我们水平有限,译文中或有不当之处,还请读者批评指正。

周少明 王 卿

一九九三年一月

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# 1

## 功能助动词: Be; Do; Have; Go; Get

### ①

1. 英语助动词分两大类。一类名叫**情态助动词**；它虽然充当疑问句和否定句等等的标志，但本身也有词义。另一类名叫**功能助动词**；它仅充当各种不同的动词形式、疑问句、否定句等等的标志。
2. 功能助动词为数不多，**be、do、have、go 和 get** 便是。
3. 在进行时态的动词短语中，各种形式的功能助动词 **be** 与现在分词连用。如：  
He **is walking** to the door now.  
此刻他正向着房门走去。  
She **was sitting** quietly in her chair.  
当时她正一声不响地坐在她的椅子上。
4. 助动词是动词的时间参考标志。例如 **be** 的现在式与现在进行时一起使用，**be** 的过去式则与过去进行时一起使用。

**练习 I：** 将括号中那个动词的现在分词填入句中的空白处。

[示例] She is cooking (cook) dinner now.

她现在正在烧饭。

1. We are \_\_\_\_\_ (study) Lesson One now.
2. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) your letter now.
3. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (take) an exam today.
4. I am \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a very good time.
5. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the file room today.
6. You are \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) some important facts.
7. The days are \_\_\_\_\_ (get) very hot.
8. The water is \_\_\_\_\_ (boil).

**练习 II：** 将 **be** 的合适现在式填入句中的空白处。

[示例] He is talking on the phone.

他正在打电话。

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ wearing a heavy coat today.
2. The plumber \_\_\_\_\_ fixing the sink.
3. The Jacksons \_\_\_\_\_ looking for a new car.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ sitting too close to the blackboard.
5. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ relaxing this week.
6. The snow \_\_\_\_\_ melting.

7. We \_\_\_\_\_ waiting to see the boss.
8. The buses \_\_\_\_\_ runing on time.

**练习Ⅲ：**将 be 的合适过去式填入句中的空白处。

[示例] I was thinking about that problem.

我当时在考虑那个问题。

1. The women \_\_\_\_\_ sitting in the garden.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ raining very hard.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ getting ready to go home.
4. The men \_\_\_\_\_ working on their cars.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ making some mistakes.
6. His secretary \_\_\_\_\_ bringing us some coffee.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ hurrying to cross the street.
8. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ operating the computers.

②

1. Be 还可与过去分词连用，以构成被动语态动词短语。如：

Walking on the grass is prohibited.

禁止在草地上行走。[意即：禁止踩踏草地。]

He was allowed to buy goods on credit.

人家允许他赊购货物了。

2. 助动词是动词的时间参考标志。例如 be 的现在式与现在时被动语态结构一起使用，be 的过去式则与过去时被动语态结构一起使用。

**练习 I：**将括号中那个动词的过去分词填入句中的空白处，以构成一被动语态动词短语。

[示例] Medicine is sold (sell) in a drugstore.

(内服)药剂是在药房里出售的。

1. That machine is \_\_\_\_\_ (call) a mimeograph.
2. The mail is \_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) in the morning.
3. The boys are \_\_\_\_\_ (require) to take gym.
4. All that work is \_\_\_\_\_ (do) by girls.
5. The exams are \_\_\_\_\_ (give) in May.
6. The supplies are \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) in this closet.
7. Radios are \_\_\_\_\_ (make) in this factory.
8. Talking is \_\_\_\_\_ (prohibit) in the reading room.

**练习Ⅱ：**将 be 的合适现在式填入句中的空白处。

[示例] The boys are required to take gym.

这些男孩子需要做做体操。

1. The children \_\_\_\_\_ permitted to play outside.
2. Magazines \_\_\_\_\_ sold in drugstores.
3. The boss \_\_\_\_\_ expected to return soon.
4. The class \_\_\_\_\_ scheduled to begin in September.
5. The cars \_\_\_\_\_ sold on time payments.
6. Walking on the grass \_\_\_\_\_ forbidden.
7. The houses \_\_\_\_\_ equipped with washers and dryers.
8. The computers \_\_\_\_\_ operated by girls.

**练习Ⅲ：**将 be 的合适过去式填入句中的空白处。

[示例] Only Spanish was spoken in the store.  
这家商店里仅讲西班牙语。

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ taught to dance by his sisters.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ chosen to play in the big game.
3. The letters \_\_\_\_\_ sent by air mail.
4. His favorite program \_\_\_\_\_ canceled.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ told to rest and relax.
6. Her portrait \_\_\_\_\_ painted by a famous artist.
7. The elevators \_\_\_\_\_ repaired last month.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ put in an advanced class.

**练习Ⅳ：**视具体情况将括号中那个动词的现在分词或过去分词填入句中的空白处。

[示例] Those novels were written (write) by an American.  
那些小说是一位美国人写的。

1. John was \_\_\_\_\_ (assign) to an advanced class.
2. The teacher was \_\_\_\_\_ (give) a quiz to the students.
3. My friend was \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter.
4. That letter was \_\_\_\_\_ (write) by my friend.
5. The whole family was \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) television.
6. We're \_\_\_\_\_ (assign) students to their classes this week.
7. The chauffeur is \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) him to work.
8. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to work every day.
9. The students are \_\_\_\_\_ (assign) to their classes every September.
10. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the house this spring.
11. We are \_\_\_\_\_ (send) out all our letters by air mail.
12. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) the roof.
13. The house was \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) last spring.
14. The roof was \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) by a carpenter.
15. The house was \_\_\_\_\_ (design) by an architect.



16. An architect is \_\_\_\_\_ (design) a house for them.

③

1. 除了“肯定”-陈述句以外(在“肯定”-陈述句中,动词是不予以强调的),do 以各种形式与一般现在时以及一般过去时连用。如:

They **don't** take a bus to school.

他们不乘公共汽车上学。

He **doesn't** study math this year.

今年他不攻读数学。

It **didn't** rain very much this spring.

今年春天雨下得不很多。

2. Do 和 does 与一般现在时连用。Did 与一般过去时连用。

3. Do、does 和 did 后面总是接主动词的动词原形(即不带 to 的动词不定式)。

练习 I: 将以下各句都改成否定句。

[示例] He plays tennis every day.

他天天打网球。

1. The boss attends a lot of meetings.
2. The bus stops here.
3. His wife likes to cook.
4. This store opens at nine.
5. The manager stays late every night.
6. The receptionist answers the telephone.
7. The afternoon newspaper carries a lot of advertising.
8. His secretary takes dictation.

He doesn't play tennis every day.

他不天天打网球。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

练习 II: 将以下各句都改为否定句。

[示例] The girls take home economics.

这些女孩子选修家政学。

1. The buses stop at this corner.
2. The elevators work at night.
3. The men eat lunch in the cafeteria.
4. The Jacksons buy a new car every

The girls don't take home economics.

这些女孩子不选修家政学。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

year.

5. The store opens at nine.
6. The students like to do homework.
7. We work at night.
8. I understand the problem.

5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

练习Ⅲ：将以下各句改为否定句。

[示例] He studied calculus last year.

他去年攻读微积分(学)。

1. He walked to work.
2. We attended night school.
3. He took his driver's test last week.
4. They watched television all evening.
5. She bought some new clothes.
6. He understood the problem.
7. I answered his question.
8. We repeated the instructions.

He didn't study calculus last year.

他去年并没有攻读微积分(学)。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

练习Ⅳ：将括号中那个动词的正确形式填入句中的空白处。

[示例] Did she study (study) math last year?

她去年攻读数学吗?

1. Does he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) on a new suit?
2. Did she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) something interesting?
3. Did he \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) his driver's test?
4. Did they \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) the problem?
5. Does he \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) the work?
6. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my glasses?
7. Did the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) you a question?
8. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the post office?
9. Does she \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answer?
10. Did he \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about what he was doing?

①

1. Have 作为助动词,和主动词的过去分词一起构成各种完成时态动词短语。  
如:

He **has seen** everything that he wants to.

他看到了他所要看的一切。

They **have taken** their final exams.

他们参加了期终考试。

I was sure that I **had met** him before.

我肯定我以前遇见过他。

2. Have 和 has 与现在完成时一起使用, had 则与过去完成时连用。

**练习 I:** 将括号中那个动词的过去分词填入句中的空白处,以构成完成时态动词短语。

[示例] He has done (do) everything that you can think of.

他把你能想到的一切事情都做好了。

1. We have \_\_\_\_\_ (see) all paintings in the museum.
2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a lot of letters.
3. He has \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the driver's test twice.
4. She has \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) the university she wants to attend.
5. They have \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) their house.
6. The elevator has \_\_\_\_\_ (break) down three times this month.
7. I have \_\_\_\_\_ (know) her a long time.
8. They have \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) up all the candy.

**练习 II:** 将 have 的正确现在式填入句中空白处。

[示例] The boys have finished those exercises.

男孩子们做完了那些习题。

1. Miss Jackson \_\_\_\_\_ typed the letters.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ changed the time of his favorite program.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ seen that movie before.
4. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ gotten very cold.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ had a lot of fun this month.
6. The boss \_\_\_\_\_ left already.
7. The men \_\_\_\_\_ gone fishing.
8. The elevators \_\_\_\_\_ stopped working for the evening.

**练习 III:** 将以下各句中的动词由现在完成时改成过去完成时。

[示例] He has studied hard for the exams.

他为参加考试努力学习过了。

He had studied hard for the exams.

他为参加考试已努力学习过了。

1. I have thought about the problem carefully.
2. You have made some mistakes.
3. He has studied long enough.
4. She has studied shorthand.
5. We have tried to solve the problem.
6. He has forgotten his notebook.
7. The weather has changed suddenly.
8. She has explained the lesson carefully.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

⑤

1. 在英语里,“**动词 go 的现在进行时 + 主动词的不定式**”可用来作为一种表示“未来发生的动作”的手段。如:

We are going to visit his parents next month.

我们将于下个月去看望他的父母。

2. 如果 go 是主动词,则可略去那多余的 to go。如:

She is going (to go) to New York soon.

她不久就要去纽约了。

3. “**Go 的过去进行时 (+ 主动词的不定式)**”如果处于从句中,则仅表示未来发生的动作。否则,它具有“否定”的意义。如:

He said that he was going to get a new car.

他说过他要买一辆新汽车。

We were going to visit his uncle (but we didn't).

我们本来打算去看望他的伯父(但我们没有去成)。

**练习 I:** 将以下各句中的动词时态改成“going to”-将来时。

[示例] He's getting some exercise.  
他在锻炼(身体)。

He's going to get some exercise.

他将锻炼(身体)。

1. His work is improving.
2. The men are playing golf.
3. The Jacksons are looking for a new car.
4. Tom is taking his driver's test.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The Jacksons are visiting Japan.
6. She's selling her house.
7. I'm taking a short vacation.
8. We're relaxing at home.

5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

**练习 II：** 改动下列语句，以略去句中的动词不定式。

[示例] We're going to go sightseeing in New York.

我们将在纽约观光一番。

1. I'm going to go to the library.
2. We're going to go hunting this fall.
3. The girls are going to go on a field trip.
4. She's going to go to the post office.
5. We're going to go to the movies.
6. They're going to go dancing.
7. I'm going to go to the drugstore.
8. We're going to go to the mountains next summer.

We're going sightseeing in New York.

我们将在纽约观光一番。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

**练习 III：** 将以下各句中的动词时态改成过去式。

[示例] He thinks he's going to pass the exam.

他认为他将通过这次考试。[意即：他认为这次考试他会及格。]

1. He says he's going to check our work.
2. He's sure that he's going to get sick.
3. I think that I'm going to visit Chicago.
4. She says that she's going to take the letters to the post office.
5. I think I'm going to solve the problem.
6. She says she's going to explain the lesson.
7. He says he's going to visit his uncle.
8. We think the exam is going to be easy.

He thought he was going to pass the exam.

当时他认为他将通过这次考试。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

# 2

## 情态助动词: Can, Could; Will, Would; Shall, Should; Must; May; Might

### ①

1. 如前所述,情态助动词虽然和功能助动词一样,都用于同一目的,但是它们本身却有其“独立的”词义。
2. Can 表示体力或智力方面的“能力”。它也用来表示“许可”。如:  
She can answer all the teacher's questions. [意即: She has the ability to do it; she knows how to do it.]  
她能答复老师的一切提问。[意即: 她有能力答复; 她知道怎样回答。]  
Automobiles can travel at speeds of a hundred miles an hour. [意即: They possess the capability.]  
汽车能以每小时100英里的速度行驶。[意即: 它们具有这种能力。]  
She can leave early today. [意即: She has permission to leave early.]  
她今天可以早走。[意即: 她被允许早走。]
3. Could 在主句和从句中都可以在一切词义方面用作 can 的过去式。如:  
She couldn't leave before five-thirty because she was busy.  
她因为忙,不能在5点30分以前脱身。  
He said that he could finish the work in an hour.  
他说过他能在1小时内把活儿干完。
4. 和所有的情态助动词一样, can 和 could 后面总是接主动词的动词原形(即不带 to 的动词不定式)。

练习 I: 将括号中那个动词的正确形式填入句中的空白处。

[示例] I can meet (meet) you for lunch tomorrow.

我明天可以和你会面共进午餐。

1. She says she can \_\_\_\_\_ (type) 120 words per minute.
2. He said that he could \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the house without any trouble.
3. We can \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the baby with us.
4. They could \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the ocean from their house.
5. We can \_\_\_\_\_ (make) that delivery on Thursday.
6. You can \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a newspaper in the drugstore.
7. We can \_\_\_\_\_ (do) these exercises very quickly.
8. She couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to work on time.

练习 II: 以 can 或 could 代替下列句中的 know how 或 knew how.

[示例] My father knew how to give a good speech.

我父亲知道怎样作精彩的发言。

1. She knows how to operate the computer.
2. My mother knew how to bake good pies.
3. I know how to speak Spanish fairly well.
4. I know how to pass any exam.
5. He knows how to solve those problems.
6. She knows how to drive very well.
7. I knew how to swim when I was only five.
8. She knows how to explain the lesson very clearly.

My father could give a good speech.

我父亲能作精彩的发言。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
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练习Ⅲ：将下列句中的动词时态改为过去式。

[示例] He says that I can sit here.

他说我可以坐在这里。

1. I think that I can leave at four thirty.
2. She says that she can meet me at four.
3. He says he can finish the work today.
4. He knows he can find a better job.
5. She knows she can learn how to paint.
6. They say they can go to the beach this summer.
7. He thinks he can learn anything.
8. I'm sure that I can pass all my exams.

He said that I could sit here.

他说过我可以坐在这里。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
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6. \_\_\_\_\_
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8. \_\_\_\_\_

②

1. Will 用来表示“未来”。事实上，“will+动词原形(即：不带to的动词不定式)”常被称为“将来时”。这种“will”-将来时通常表示一种预计的或预定的“未来”动作，而“going to”-将来时则表示一种计划好的“未来”事件或即将发生的事。如：

Mr. Wilson **will be** back in a few minutes. [意即：I expect him back.]

威尔逊先生过几分钟就回来。[意即：我盼望他回来。]

The plane **will arrive** at five o'clock. [意即：It is scheduled to arrive at five.]

飞机将于5点钟到达。[意即：飞机定于5点钟到达。]

2. “Will”-将来时常使人想起 **will** 一词的基本含义: **to be willing** [愿意; 意欲]。  
如:

I'll help you with your homework. [意即: I'm willing to help you.]

我愿帮助你做你的家庭作业。[意即: 我乐于帮助你。]

3. Will 偶尔也可表示一种现在发生的习惯性动作。如:

They sit in the room all day long. They **will sing** a few songs or they **will write** in their notebooks or they **will draw** pictures on the blackboard.

他们整天坐在房间里, 唱唱歌呀, 在笔记本里写写字呀, 或是在黑板上画画图。

4. Would 是 will 的过去式。在主句中, 它用来表示一种过去发生的习惯性动作。  
如:

They **would go** to the store everyday at exactly the same time.

他们过去总是天天在同一时间去那家商店(买东西)。

否则, **would** 常出现在从句中。如:

He said that he **would return** in a few minutes.

他说他过几分钟就回来。

5. Will 和 would 后面总是接“主动词”的动词原形(即不带 to 的动词不定式)。

[注] 关于情态助动词在条件句中的用法, 在本丛书第3册《动词》(下)中有详细介绍。

练习 I: 将括号中那个动词的正确形式填入句中的空白处。

[示例] I'll see (see) you next week.

我下星期见你。

1. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the Grand Canyon on our trip.
2. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) you down in the lobby.
3. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV tonight.
4. They'll \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the doors in a few minutes.
5. They'll \_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) the package on Thursday.
6. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ (get) together at Thanksgiving.
7. We would always \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner at seven.
8. He would \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the car to the garage every week.

练习 II: 改写下列语句, 使之成为“will-将来时”型语句。

[示例] The fair is scheduled to begin  
next Sunday.

The fair will begin next  
Sunday.



商品展览会定于下星期日开幕。

1. The show is scheduled to start at eight.
2. The store is scheduled to open at nine-thirty.
3. He's expected to return in an hour.
4. We expect to have a turkey dinner on Thanksgiving.
5. I'm willing to take the children to the zoo.
6. He's willing to show me how to solve these problems.
7. He expects to enroll in a university this fall.
8. He's expected to run for office in the next election.
9. The office is scheduled to move next month.
10. She's willing to stay late to do that typing for you.
11. He's willing to give his friends some help next week.
12. He expects to do a lot of traveling next year.

商品展览会将于下星期日开幕。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
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8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

练习Ⅲ：将以下各句的动词时态改为过去时。

[示例] She says she will be ready in a few minutes.

她说她过几分钟就准备好。

She said she would be ready in a few minutes.

她说她过几分钟就准备好。

1. He thinks he'll get a promotion in January.
2. He says he'll look for a better job.
3. He says he'll explain the lesson.
4. He thinks he'll get ahead quickly in that corporation.
5. He says he'll retire in another year.
6. He says we'll move to a new office soon.
7. He thinks he'll learn Spanish fluently.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
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6. \_\_\_\_\_
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