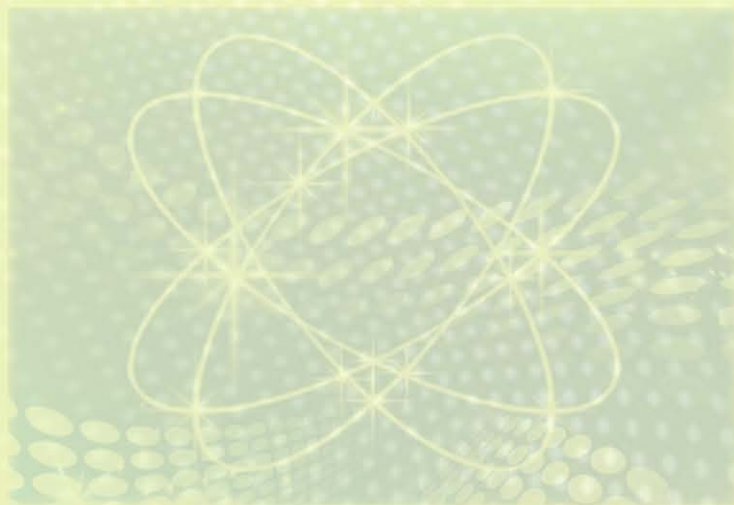


高中英语重点攻关 语法篇

郭凤高 编著



上海交通大学出版社



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内 容 提 要

本书将高中生在学习和使用英语过程中应掌握的语法知识分解成 12 个语法项目,共 60 个单元。每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。本书的例句经典实用,所配练习选取近两年来全国 15 个省、市、地区自主命题高考英语考试中的所有语法试题,并在书后附有参考答案。本书是广大读者尤其是高中生巩固基础、提高水平、强化应考能力的英语语法必备资料。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语重点攻关. 语法篇/郭凤高编著. —上海:
上海交通大学出版社,2010(2011 重印)
(“交大之星”中学英语点睛丛书)
ISBN 978-7-313-06323-6

I. 高... II. 郭... III. 英语—语法—高中—
教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 039875 号

高中英语重点攻关——语法篇

郭凤高 编著

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 951 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:韩建民

上海颀辉印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:10.75 字数:318 千字

2010 年 5 月第 1 版 2011 年 1 月第 3 次印刷

印数:13 061~18 090

ISBN 978-7-313-06323-6/G 定价:20.00 元

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前言 Foreword

本书是专为高中学生编写的,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

本书将高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 12 个语法项目,共 60 个单元。每个单元左页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 60 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“动词的时态和语态”和“动词的非谓语形式”各占 7 个单元,“复合句”(包括名词性从句、定语从句和状语从句)占 14 个单元。仅这三个语法项目几乎占了全书的一半,足以说明本书重点突出,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

本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。若将本书作为教材使用,老师们可根据教学进度,选取所需内容,边讲边练;若将本书作为自学教材,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,符合高考的实际需要,力争做到有的放矢。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——目标直击高考

本书的“补充练习”选取近两年来全国 15 个省、市、地区自主命题高考试题中的所有语法试题,并按照本书的 12 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。近 500 题分类的各地英语高考语法试题,可以帮助大家补缺补漏,也可以让我们摸透各地高考的要求和动向。

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高考的要求,相信本书能对学生和教师都有所帮助。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。

郭风高

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





动词的时态和语态(一)

一般现在时和现在进行时的用法

【经典剖析】

1. 一般现在时的用法

1) 表示客观存在的状态或普遍的真理和科学事实。

Japan *lies* to the east of China. 日本位于中国的东边。

In autumn, leaves *change* from green to yellow. 秋天树叶由绿转黄。

2) 表示经常发生的事件和行为,常与 often, usually, every day 等时间状语连用。

Do you *go* to football matches very often? 你经常去看足球赛吗?

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

3) 用于格言中。

Action *speaks* louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。

Nothing is difficult to the man who will try. 世上无难事,只要肯登攀。

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。

He *is answering* a telephone call now. 他这会儿正在接电话。

My foot *is hurting* and my back *is aching*. 我的脚和背都感到痛。

2) 少数瞬间动词用进行时表示不断重复的动作。

He *is jumping* with joy. 他高兴得跳了起来。

Someone *is knocking* at the door. 有人在敲门。

3) 少数动词如 live, work, study, stay, help 用进行时表示一个人的临时行为。

She's *staying* in my house this time. 他目前住在我家。

4) 指在一个特定的时间段内反复进行的事情。

I'm *feeding* the neighbour's cat this week while she's in hospital.

5) 与 come, go, get, leave, start, finish 等连用,表示将来动作,并伴有时间状语。

We *are leaving* here tomorrow. 我们明天离开这儿。

They *are getting married* next month. 他们下个月结婚。

6) 与 always, forever 等连用表达某种感情色彩,如不耐烦、惊奇、赞美等。

He *is forever finding* fault with me. 他老是找我的茬儿。

You are never satisfied. You *are always complaining*. 你永远没个满足。你总是埋怨。

【注意】下列动词通常不用于进行时态: exist, remain, belong to, cost, desire, hate, like, love, prefer, believe, know, remember, seem 等。

✧技能点睛✧

一般现在时表示经常性的习惯或动作,现在进行时表示暂时性的动作。一般现在时表示此刻正在发生的短暂动作,现在进行时表示此刻正在进行的持续动作。一般现在时只说明事实,现在进行时带有感情色彩。



UNIT 1 EXERCISES

1. 用所给动词的正确时态填空(必要时可用否定形式或加上 always):

promise, get, rise, exist, eat, learn, break down, translate

- 1) The population of the world _____ very fast.
- 2) Ken is still ill but he _____ better slowly.
- 3) I _____ I won't tell anybody what you said.
- 4) An interpreter _____ from one language into another.
- 5) Angela has just started evening class. She _____ German.
- 6) I want to lose weight, so this week I _____ lunch.
- 7) Obstacles to agreement still _____.
- 8) That car is useless! It _____.

2. 选择最佳答案填空:

- 1) —What are you going to do this afternoon?
—I am going to the cinema with some friends. The film _____ quite early, so we _____ to the bookstore after that.
A. finished; are going B. finished; go C. finishes; are going D. finishes; go
- 2) Nowadays, a large number of women, especially those from the countryside, _____ in the clothing industry.
A. is working B. works C. work D. worked
- 3) —What would you do if it _____ tomorrow?
—We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready.
A. rain B. rains C. will rain D. is raining
- 4) Months ago we sailed ten thousand miles across this open sea, which _____ the Pacific, and we met no storms.
A. was called B. is called C. had been called D. has been called
- 5) —What's that terrible noise?
—The neighbors _____ for a party.
A. have prepared B. are preparing C. prepare D. will prepare
- 6) Because the shop _____, all the T-shirts are sold at half price.
A. has closed down B. closed down C. is closing down D. had closed down
- 7) Since I won the big prize, my telephone hasn't stopped ringing. People _____ to ask how I am going to spend the money.
A. phone B. will phone C. were phoning D. are phoning
- 8) —Are you still busy?
—Yes. I _____ my work, and it won't take long.
A. just finish B. am just finishing
C. have just finished D. am just going to finish



UNIT 2 动词的时态和语态(二)

一般过去时和过去进行时的用法

【经典剖析】

1. 一般过去时的用法

1) 表示过去某时间发生的且已完成的动作。

He *graduated* from Shanghai University in 2008. 他 2008 年毕业于上海大学。

Jack *wrote* a composition last night. 昨晚杰克写了一篇作文。

2) 表示过去存在或持续了一段时间的某种状态。

He *lived* in Paris until he was ten. 他在巴黎一直住到 10 岁。

He *drove on* along the muddy road for three hours. 他沿着泥泞的道路持续开了 3 个小时。

3) 表示过去经常发生的动作或多次反复的行为。

Every week we *went* to the seaside. 我们每星期都去海边。

He *tried* six times before he got the driver's licence. 他尝试了 6 次才得到驾照。

4) 用于对已去世的人的情况描述。

Edison *was* a great inventor. 爱迪生是个伟大的发明家。

Jack *was* a cripple all his life. 他一辈子都是个跛子。

2. 过去进行时的用法

1) 表示过去某一时刻、某一阶段正在进行的动作。

At the time of our arrival the city *was going* through a period of expansion. 我们来到这里时, 正值这个城市扩大的时期。

He *was reading* a novel when I came in. 我来的时候他在读一本小说。

2) 过去进行时常常表示行为的短暂性, 或强调它的不断变化和发展。

During my training I *was earning* a lot less than my wife. 我受训期间挣得比我妻子少。

His symptoms *were becoming* more pronounced each day. 他的症状变得愈加明显了。

3) 过去进行时常和一般过去时一起使用, 用于描述一个动作进行过程中另一个动作发生。

The accident happened while I *was working* in the garden. 事故发生时我正在花园里干活。

Many cars *were crossing* the river when the bridge collapsed. 许多车过河时, 桥塌了。

4) 过去进行时用于强调在过去一个临时的时间段里反复进行的事情。

For the first three months she *was receiving* chemotherapy on a weekly basis. 头 3 个月, 她每周要接受化疗。

5) 也能与 *always, constantly, continually, forever* 等连用表达某种感情色彩。

He *was always complaining of* the cold. 他总抱怨天太冷。

✧技能点睛✧

过去进行时表示动作的未完成性, 一般过去时表示动作已完成。过去进行时侧重说明动作持续时间的长度, 一般过去时只说明过去某时发生某事, 强调动作的事实。当两个动作同时发生时, 过去时表示短暂动作, 过去进行时表示持续动作。



UNIT 2 EXERCISES

1. 用所给动词的正确时态填空：

- 1) Jane _____ for me when I _____. (wait; arrive)
- 2) “What _____ this time yesterday?” “I was asleep.” (you do)
- 3) “_____ out last night?” “No, I was too tired.” (you go)
- 4) “Was Carol at the party last night?” “Yes, she _____ a really nice dress.” (wear)
- 5) How fast _____ when the accident _____?
(you drive; happen)
- 6) John _____ a photograph of me while I _____.
(take; not look)
- 7) We were in a very difficult position. We _____ what to do.
(not know)
- 8) I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last _____ him, he _____ to find a
job in London. (see; try)
- 9) I _____ along the street when suddenly I _____ footsteps behind me.
Somebody _____ me. I was frightened and I _____ to run. (walk; hear;
follow; start)
- 10) When I was young, I _____ to be a bus driver. (want)

2. 选择最佳答案填空：

- 1) The discussion _____ alive when an interesting topic was brought in.
A. was coming B. had come C. has come D. came
- 2) —I hear Jane has gone to the Holy Island for her holiday.
—Oh, how nice! Do you know when she _____?
A. was leaving B. had left C. has left D. left
- 3) —What were you doing when Tommy phoned you?
—I had just finished my work and _____ to take a shower.
A. had started B. started C. have started D. was starting
- 4) —You were out when I dropped in at your house.
—Oh, I _____ for a friend from England at the airport.
A. was waiting B. had waited C. am waiting D. have waited
- 5) —Has Sam finished his homework today?
—I have no idea. He _____ it this morning.
A. did B. has done C. was doing D. had done
- 6) —What's wrong with your coat?
—Just now when I wanted to get off the bus, the man next to me _____ on it.
A. sat B. had sat C. had been sitting D. was sitting



UNIT 3 动词的时态和语态(三)

一般将来时的用法

【经典剖析】

一般将来时的用法

1. **will/won't** 可用于表示“预测”,即根据分析判断认为某事肯定会发生。

You *will become* a teacher in the near future. 在不久的将来你会成为一名教师。

Why not come over at weekend? The children *will enjoy* seeing you. 周末为何不过来? 孩子们见到你会很高兴的。

2. **will/won't** 可用于表示“意愿和决定”,谈论所做的决定,强调所下的决心。

You look tired, and I *ll cook* dinner tonight. 你看上去累了,今晚我来做饭吧。

I *won't have* anything said against her. 我决不允许说出任何不利于她的话。

They *will meet* you at the station at four o'clock tomorrow afternoon. 明天下午4点他们会在车站接你。

3. **will/won't** 可用于表示“将来的事实”,与判断、安排或意愿无关。

I *ll be* sixteen years old next month. 到下个月我就16岁了。

Without air all living things *will die*. 没有空气,所有生物都会死。

4. 其他可用于表达将来的结构:

1) 现在进行时表将来,用于 come, go, leave, start, take off 等表示位置转移的动词。

They *are leaving for* Beijing tomorrow. 他们明天去北京。

The doctor *is coming* soon. 医生一会儿就来。

2) “be going to do sth.”表示“根据目前的意愿将要某事”或“根据目前情况判断某事即将发生”。

They *are going to join* us in the English evening. 他们要来参加我们的英语晚会。

The weather forecast says that it's *going to be* warm tomorrow. 天气预报说明天天气转暖。

3) “be to do sth.”表示“正式安排”将来要做的事,常用于通知、规定、命令或指示。

The football game *is to be televised* live tonight. 今晚足球比赛要实况转播。

The Prime Minister *is to visit* Canada next month. 首相将于下个月访问加拿大。

4) “be about to do sth.”意为“正要”、“即将”,表示眼下就要发生的事,因此后面一般不接将来时间状语。

The press conference *is about to begin*. 记者招待会马上开始。

I was *about to go out* when it began to rain. 我正要出门时开始下雨了。

5) “be due to do sth.”表示“定于(某时做某事)”,常与时间状语连用。

The repairs *are due to start* on 26th May. 修理定于5月26日开始。

I'm *due to graduate* in the next half of the year. 我将于下半年毕业。

✧技能点睛✧

现代英语中,在 we 和 I 后用 shall/shan't 表示将来时间显得有点过时,人们大量采用 will。在陈述句中可用于第一、二、三人称的单复数,特别是美国英语,通用 will 表示将来。



UNIT 3 EXERCISES

1. 用所给动词的正确时态填空:

- 1) I've taken the 10:40 to Bristol every Friday for three years and it's always half empty. Believe me, and you _____ a seat. (find)
- 2) My father's approaching retirement age, so he _____ the business next year. (probably sell)
- 3) Look at those clouds. It _____ this afternoon. (rain)
- 4) I've just been to the meeting. It looks like they _____ a new shopping centre in town. (build)
- 5) I've just heard a rumour that your favourite singer _____ to give a concert in our town! (come)
- 6) If you _____ this afternoon, you shouldn't eat too much now. (swim)
- 7) I feel a bit hungry. I think I _____ something to eat. (have)
- 8) Look! That plane is flying towards the airport. It _____. (land)

2. 完形填空(选择正确的时态填空):

Mark Rawlings and his team are still in the Andes filming Penny, a puma(美洲狮). They have managed to get quite close to the big cat and gain her trust over the last summer. In this instalment(分期连载的一部分) of Mark's video diary, he describes how Penny is currently spending a lot of time with a mate, so Mark and his team are sure that she 1 cubs(幼兽) in the spring. If that is the case, they 2 much of her over the winter. In fact, they are unlikely to see much of her until the winter 3 over anyway, as pumas, like most of the large cats, tend to hide away when the weather is bad. If Penny is pregnant(怀孕), she 4 the cubs by early March and they 5 the den(兽窝) about three months later. Although Mark doubts whether she 6 out to hunt much in the next few months, he 7 until she reappears. Once the team 8 filming Penny, they 9 to North American to track down the bear, but Mark doesn't think that 10 such a pleasant assignment!

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| () 1) A. has | B. is going to have | C. will have had |
| () 2) A. will see | B. aren't seeing | C. won't see |
| () 3) A. is | B. will be | C. is being |
| () 4) A. is having | B. will have had | C. will be having |
| () 5) A. are leaving | B. will leave | C. leave |
| () 6) A. will come | B. is coming | C. will have come |
| () 7) A. stays | B. will have stayed | C. is going to stay |
| () 8) A. will finish | B. have finished | C. will have finished |
| () 9) A. are going | B. went | C. go |
| () 10) A. is | B. was | C. will be |



动词的时态和语态(四)

将来进行时和过去将来时的用法

【经典剖析】

1. 将来进行时的用法

将来进行时用于表示已经决定的、肯定会发生的事,常与将来时间状语连用。

1) 将来进行时表示将来某个特定时间或时间段里要进行的动作。

I will be saying more about that topic in my next lecture. 我会在下一讲再说说那个专题。

I hope he will be feeling better when you come tomorrow. 希望你明天来时他会感觉好些。

2) 将来进行时表示早先已安排将来要做的或预定会发生的事,往往指难于改变。

She will be performing every day until the end of the month. 她要每天演出直到月底为止。

We'll be going to my brother's house again for Christmas. 我们会再次去我兄弟家过圣诞。

此结构常用于委婉地询问别人的计划或拒绝邀请。

Will you be coming at six tomorrow? 明天6点你会来吗?

I'm sorry I can't come to your wedding as *I'll be working* on that day. 对不起,我不能来参加你的婚礼,因为我那天要上班。

3) “will be +ing”表示现在, will 用做情态动词,有“揣测”的含义,常与 now 连用。

Hurry up. They will be waiting for us. 赶快,他们在等我们了。

It's six o'clock. He won't be working now. 现已6点,他不会在工作了。

2. 过去将来时的用法

过去将来时表示从过去观点看将来发生的行为或存在的状态,用 would 加动词原形构成。

1) 过去将来时常用于宾语从句。

He never really expected those plans would be carried out. 他从来没有真正期望那些计划会实施。

She asked me what I would do the next morning. 她问我明天早上要干什么。

2) 过去将来时的其他几种表达法。

①“was/were going to do”表示过去的“预见”或“意图”,也常表示计划没有实现。

②“was/were to do”, “was/were about to”, “was/were due to”表示按计划、安排将在过去将来要发生的事情。

③“was/were to + have done”表示“原打算、原计划”或“本应当”做的事没有做或没发生。

He said that he was going to live in the country when he retired. 他说退休后要住到乡下。

Last Sunday we were going to go for a picnic, but it rained. 上个星期天,我们本打算野餐,但下起了雨。

As I was to leave the next day, I went to bed early. 由于第二天要走,所以我睡得早。

I was to have seen him last Friday but he did not come. 我本该上星期五见他,但他没来。

✧技能点睛✧

将来进行时表示早先的安排,意指此事件肯定会发生;be going to 重在表达此事件为说话者的意愿,而非预先安排;现在进行时重在表达此事件是个新的安排而非惯例或常规。



UNIT 4 EXERCISES

1. 用所给动词的正确时态填空：

- 1) What do you think you _____ at this time next year? (do)
- 2) —Will you be at home next Saturday?
—No. I _____ my aunt in Chicago. (visit)
- 3) —Do you think they _____ for us when we get there? (wait)
—Oh, yes! They _____ till we arrive. (not go)
- 4) He is sure that his parents _____ his problem if he explains it to them.
(understand)
- 5) He asked the jeweler how I _____ whether it was genuine. (know)
- 6) He _____ his voice at me but stopped himself. (be about to raise)
- 7) You _____ her if you don't go. Now that you've promised, she
_____ you. (disappoint; expect)
- 8) We can't make any definite plans for October, because we _____ house
then. (probably move)

2. 选择最佳答案填空：

- 1) Don't take his remarks too seriously. He's so upset that I don't think he really knows what
_____.
A. he said B. he's saying C. he'd said D. he says
- 2) When she phoned I didn't have much time to talk, because I _____ for France in two
hours.
A. left B. would have left C. had left D. was leaving
- 3) I felt somewhat disappointed and _____ when something occurred which attracted my at-
tention.
A. was about to leave B. was to leave
C. would be leaving D. had left
- 4) In Britain today women _____ 44% of the workforce, and nearly half the mothers with
children are in paid work.
A. are making up B. will make up C. make up D. are to make up
- 5) Don't telephone me after eight. _____ a dinner party.
A. We've had B. We're to have C. We'll be having D. We're having
- 6) Sir Denis, who is 78, has made it known that much of his collection _____ to the local
museum.
A. is left B. had been left C. is being left D. is to be left
- 7) It seems oil _____ from this pipe for some time. We'll have to take the machine apart to
put it right.
A. leaked B. is leaking C. had leaked D. has been leaking