

学生知识训练

英语语法讲练 动词时态和语态

主编 王 婷



远方出版社

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前 言

学习英语,我们可以通过听英文歌曲,看英文电影等形式一边玩一边学,在玩中学,在学中玩,但是学好英语,只靠这些是不够的。学习英语,首先要有扎实的英语基础,要做到这一点,就应当掌握基本的英语语法知识和阅读技巧,同时去做大量的专项练习,以便巩固所学的知识。为此,我们特地编写了这套《学生知识训练》丛书。

本套丛书分两大部分:一部分是英语语法的讲解与练习,另一部分是英语阅读理解的讲解与练习。书中精选的练习题针对性强,并附有参考答案。语法部分系统介绍了英语新课程标准中所规定的语法项目,讲解简明扼要,重点内容详尽全面,并配有大量例句;阅读部分搜集了各种英语阅读文章,体裁多样、内容丰富,读者可结合自身学习特点,有选择地阅读,从而扩大知识面,提高阅读能力。

由于水平有限,加之编写的时间过于仓促,书中难免有不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

目 录

| | |
|------------------|----|
| 第一部分 动词的时态 | 1 |
| 一般现在时 | 3 |
| 现在进行时 | 13 |
| 现在完成时 | 27 |
| 现在完成进行时 | 42 |
| 一般过去时 | 47 |
| 过去进行时 | 53 |
| 过去完成时 | 62 |
| 过去完成进行时 | 75 |
| 一般将来时 | 79 |
| 将来进行时 | 93 |
| 将来完成时 | 95 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 将来完成进行时 | 97 |
| 过去将来时 | 99 |
| 第二部分 动词的语态 | 103 |
| 主动语态及被动词态的形式与意义 | 105 |
| 可变为被动语态的动词 | 107 |
| 各种动词形式的主动与被动语态 | 109 |
| 表示动作或状态的被动语态 | 113 |
| 被动语态的使用情况 | 115 |
| 被动语态相当于不及物动词的情况 | 118 |
| 被动语态相当于“主动语态 + 自身代词”的情况 | 120 |
| have + 名词 (代词) + 过去分词表被动的情况 | 121 |
| 含有带主动意思的被动形式 | 124 |
| 含有被动意思的主动形式 | 125 |
| 非谓语动词的被动形式 | 127 |
| 时态、语态练习 | 130 |
| 时态、语态练习答案 | 154 |

第一部分 动词的时态



动词有 12 种主要时态,表示不同时间的动作及动作完成的程度。它们是:

| 现在 | 过去 | 将来 |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 一般时 | 一般时 | 一般时 |
| 进行时 | 进行时 | 进行时 |
| 完成时 | 完成时 | 完成时 |
| 完成进行时 | 完成进行时 | 完成进行时 |

一般现在时

一般现在时的形式:

I (or You, They, Those men) know. He knows (or doesn't know).

I am (or You are, He is, John is, They are, Those men are) honest.

I (or You, He, John, They, Those men) can (or may,



学生知识训练

must, ought to, has to or have to, should, used to, need not, dare not) do it (or be there).

一般现在时的用法:

①表示反复发生的动作及人或物的一般特征:不指特定的时间。动作或特征可发生在任何时间,包括现在、过去和将来,表示动作及状态的动词以及助动词都可用于这个时态。

The sun rises in the east. (天文) (表动作动词)

Light goes faster than sound. (物理)

The durian grows in southeast Asia. (植物)

Tigers eat meat. (动物)

The stomach digests food. (生理学)

A rolling stone gathers no moss. (谚语)

He gets up early. I smoke. He goes to school. I like coffee. (反复动作或习惯)

He sells rice. Mary teaches English. (职业)

You play the piano very well. He speaks Chinese flu-

ently. He knows Japanese. (技能)

We respect old men. Children wear new clothes on New Year's Day. They bow to each other when they meet. (风俗)

Man is selfish. (表状态动词)

They may smoke. They must not smoke. (助动词)

这样用时,一般现在时常和表示频度的副词或副词短语一起用,如 never, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, sometimes, often, frequently, generally, always; yearly, quarterly, monthly, daily; twice a year, five times a week, on alternate days.

Thomas never smiles.

He seldom dances.

②表示未来计划、将来时间或明确说出,或是对方知道的:

I go (= am to go) to Hong Kong next June.

He gets his money tomorrow morning.



学 生 知 识 训 练

He gives a party in three days.

We play football this afternoon.

When does the ship sail?

When does the meeting take place?

How long does he stay (or remain)?

③在从句中表示未来动作,这时主句已使用一个将来时态: Anyone that comes (形容词从句) will be warmly welcomed.

His success will depend upon how he starts the plan.
(名词从句)

I will keep silence even though everyone asks me about it. (副词从句)

I will tell you the story while you and I are taking a walk.

He will learn English until he thoroughly masters it.

上面这类句子的从句中,一般不使用助动词 shall 和 will,如表示“愿意”,从句中也可以用 will:

If he will (= is willing to) send the money, it will
save trouble.

You will succeed if you will (= are willing to) try.

即使在主句中, will 或 shall 有时也可以不出现:

I must not go although the weather is fine.

I tell you the story while we are taking a walk.

④表示命令、请求、恳求等,这时主语 you 通常都不
说出:

Come here. (命令)

Do open the door. (恳求)

Do not open the door. (禁止)

Just open the door. (亲切的要求)

Open the door please. (客气的请求)

Be quick, can you? (这里要用 be 代替 are)

Let him come here.

(用 let 时表示对第三人的命令或请求)

有时 you 可以使用,以引起对方的注意:



学 生 知 识 训 练

You mind your own business!

You just ask him.

【注意】为了方便,这里也把祈使语气的句子列为一般现在时的一种用法。

⑤描绘或讲述正当说话时发生的动作:

I hand you this letter.

I come to see you.

John arrives home now. He sees his wife. She cries bitterly, but he does not seem to recognize her.

(在看电影时父亲向孩子这样讲电影情节)

Now the band is playing and the King enters the hall. The spectators raise a cheer. He stops, greets the spectators and then takes his seat.

(广播人员现场报道说话时发生的情况)

As I (or We) write (= At the time of writing), the war has broken out. (记者的报道)

⑥描述想像的将来或过去发生的情况,使故事显得

栩栩如生,就仿佛在眼前发生似的。现在进行时和现在完成时也可在此使用。这种用法可以称作戏剧式的现在时(Dramatic Present):

Now imagine yourself in a schoolroom. It is large and dingy. The pupils sit on long benches. They recite their lessons. How hard they work! (想像的情况)

The slaughtered citizens lie everywhere, and the tyrant is triumphing in their miseries.

(先知预言将来发生的情况)

The enemy broke (过去时) in. They destroyed (过去时) everything they encountered (过去时). All the houses are (现在时) set on fire. Husbands, who have killed their wives, kill themselves.

(过去情况,注意时态突然由过去转到现在。)

As soon as I arrive at the inn, two strangers come and greet me, and ask me if I have murdered a woman.

(过去情况口语)



学生知识训练

⑦在图片、照片、连环画和卡通片的解说词中:

David plays tennis with Mary.

⑧在剧本中描写角色的动作:

Bob: Hello! (He stands up and greets Helen.)

Helen: Hello, Bob! (As soon as she sees Jimmy, who sits at a distance, she wishes to turn back, but is too late to.)

⑨在口语中代替现在完成时, hear 和 read 这类动词常可这样用:

My father writes (= has written) that he will return home next month.

I hear (= have heard) that...

I find (or see) that...

I am (= have been) informed that...

I learn (or understand, gather) that...

但是: A broadcast said this morning that...

在不规范英语中, 有人说 says I, says Mary, says

they 等,来代替 I said, Mary said, they said 等。

⑩表示一个作家的过去动作或讲话,到现在还继续有效:

Darwin originates the theory of evolution and differs from the Bible on the creation of the world.

Confucius regards sex as human.

Nietzsche advocates the doctrine of will to power.

⑪在 here, there 后面使用:

Here comes Adam.

There goes the bus.

⑫用在题目或标题中,不管讲的情况是什么时候发生的(这时用过去时讲过去情况也是可以的):

"The Sleeper Awakes"

"I Meet Many People"

"Emily Is Gone"

⑬用在电影、剧本等故事情节或解说词中:

Hamlet decides to revenge his father, but hesitates