

中学英语复习资料

北京市海淀区教师进修学校

一九七八年十月

几点说明

一、这份资料是供本区中等学校毕业生准备高考复习之用的，兼顾投考英语专业的考生和一般考生。部分资料和练习难度稍大，可参照教育部高考复习大纲斟酌删减，对一般考生不做要求。

二、资料分四部分：（1）语法，（2）阅读材料，（3）问答题，（4）附录。所有部分对于参加笔试都是必要的，其中（2）（3）两部分也考虑到口试的需要。

三、资料安排尽量作到讲练结合，以练为主，练习分单项和综合两类，由易到难。考虑到现在高中各年级过去几年作业量不大，要求一般也不够严格，因此应要求学生尽量多做练习。有些练习即使在课堂口头做了，仍宜课后笔头再做，以便同时有助于学生复习词汇，切实掌握拼写乃至标点符号等书写规格，务求全面地有较大的提高。

四、参加编写资料的有一七二中学关在汉、钢院附中张铁城，育英学校李树岚，进修学校许孟雄、张丽芳、马淑英，北京外国语学院附属中学英语组的同志。因人力有限，任务较急，仓促定稿，错漏在所难免，敬希本区各校师生批评指正。

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语 法

语法包括词法和句法，以句法为主。一切练习均以句子形式出现，这是因为语言的最小单位本来就是句子，一切词法的变化都只是反映句子结构的要求。这一点在英汉互译中尤应注意，切不可拘泥词和词组的对应关系，而应根据两种语言各自不同的句法要求重新造句。

词法，即词形变化的规律，主要是名词、动词、形容词和副词以及部分数词的词尾变化。这一部分词法，将做简单综述，配上少量单项练习，大量的练习则将在句法部分结合各种句式进行。至于属于这四种词类的大量词汇，也将主要结合句法练习和阅读材料（及其练习）进行复习。

其它词类词汇量都是有限的。冠词、数词、介词、代词将分章复习并练习；连词将在主从复合句和并列句中复习；感叹词学过的不多，从略。情态动词也是数量有限的，一般认为用法较难，则将专章扼要复习并练习。

一、词 法 综 述

词法即是按照一定语法要求的词形变化。这一点在西方拼音文字是共同的，而不同于我国的文字。但是，英语在近几百年的发展中，词形变化相对地讲比其它西方文字已有较大的减少，这一点对我国的学生不无方便之处。英语词形变化只有动词的五种形式，名词复数，形容词与副词的比较级。这里谈的是词形变化，属于语法学范畴，不同于属于词汇学中增加词头，词尾的构词法。

I. 名词复数与动词在第三人称单数后面使用时的变化，即所谓加 s，其规律是一样的。

- a. 通常都只加 s，如：works, meets, meetings.
- b. 词尾是 s, x, ch, sh 时，加 es.
名词：classes, boxes, matches, brushes.
动词：guesses, fixes, teaches, washes.
- c. 词尾是 o，加 es.
名词：Negroes, (但有不少原属外来语的词则只加 s，如 photos, radios).
动词：goes.
- d. 词尾是 f 或 fe，将其去掉，改为 ves.
名词：life — lives, (但少数只加 s，如 chiefs, roofs).
动词：shelf — shelves (搁置).
- e. 词尾是辅音字母加 y，去掉 y 改为 ies.
名词：factory — factories.

动词: study — studies.

注一: 名词复数有些是不规则的, 即不是加 s 的, 有三类:

- A. 古英语遗留的形式: man, woman, foot, tooth, goose, mouse, louse, ox, child.
- B. 外来词: criterion, crisis, stratum, phenomenon, appendix.
- C. 没有复数形式变化的: Chinese, Swiss, sheep, deer.
- D. 通常只有复数形式的: people, cattle, thanks.
- E. 一般只用单数形式的: steel, news, music.

注二: 动词在加 s 上没有不规则的。

练习

1. 按以上列出的规律 a, b, c, d, e, 尽量举出所知道的名词和动词及其加 s 的形式。
2. 把注一中 A. B 两项不规则的名词复数, 从辞典查出其复数形式及汉语词义。
3. 按注一中 C. D. E 各项, 尽量举出所知的类似例词。

I. 动词加 ed (即规则动词的过去式和过去分词) 同形容词及副词加 er 和 est (即比较级和最高级) 其规律是一样的。

- a. 原词不变。

动词: work — worked — worked

形容词: few — fewer — fewest

副词: fast — faster — fastest

- b. 原词以不发音的字母 e 为结尾, 直接加 d。

动词: live — lived — lived

形容词: nice — nicer — nicest

- c. 原词末尾是重读闭音节, 且以单个辅音字母结尾, 先重复最后一个辅音字母。

动词: stop — stopped — stopped

形容词: hot — hotter — hottest

- d. 原词末尾是辅音字母加 y, 把 y 变 i, (元音字母加 y, 则不变)。

动词: cry — cried — cried

形容词: dry — drier — driest

注一: 有些动词的过去式和过去分词是不规则的, 这些动词习惯上叫做不规则动词。这些不规则动词的变化大致可分为三类 (详见附录):

- A. 其原形与过去式和过去分词一样;
- B. 三者中有二者一样;
- C. 三者都不一样。

注二: 形容词和副词一般是单音节时, 其比较级和最高级才靠词尾变化表示, 双音节或更长的词则主要靠词前加 more 和 most 表示。但下列几个单音节词习惯上也是加 more 和 most: fond, glad, tired, pleased; 而 happy, pretty, yellow, hollow 等双音节词则靠词尾变化, (详见形容词和副词比较级部分)。

注三：有少数形容词和副词的比较级和最高级是不规则的。

形容词：good, well; bad, ill; many, much; little; far; old.

副词：well; badly; much; little; far.

注四：以 y 结尾的基数词变为序数词时，也按上面 d 的办法，y 变 ie 再加 th，如：twenty — twentieth 等，（详见数词部分）。

注五：动词加 er，构成所谓的 agent nouns，即表明动作的主人或工具，其加 er 的规律也是同样的上列四条。

练习

1. 按以上列出的规律 a, b, c, d，尽量把自己所知道的动词以及形容词和副词及其过去式，过去分词或其比较级，最高级列表写出。

2. 按照附录不规则动词表进行分类的听写、默写练习，务求牢固掌握。英语动词中不规则的只有二百多个，占动词总数不过百分之几，但其中多数是常用的，使用率很高，因此不切实掌握是不行的。

3. 写出注三所列形容词和副词的比较级，最高级形式。

4. 写出以 y 结尾的基数词及其相应的序数词。

5. 按以上规律 a, b, c, d，尽量写出所知的动词及其 agent nouns。

II. 动词加 ing（即动词的现在分词或动名词）同加 ed 大同小异。

a. 原词不变。如 work — working.

b. 原词的末尾是不发音的字母 e 时，去掉 e。如 live — living.

c. 原词的末尾是重读闭音节，且以单个辅音字母结尾，先重复最后的辅音字母。如 stop — stopping.

d. 原词的末尾是 ie，去 ie 变为 y。如 die — dying

注：动词在加 ing 上，没有不规则的变化。

练习

按以上列出的规律 a, b, c, d，尽量把自己所知道的动词分类举出，并写出它们的现在分词（即动名词）的形式。

二、动词时态

I. 时态的概念和种类

一个行动所发生的时间（或者一种状态所存在的时间）即过去、现在、将来、过去将来，以及所处形态，即一般、进行、完成、完成进行（状态自无进行或完成进行的形态）称为时态。在汉语里，这两个方面都是用副词（状语）表示的；在英语里，虽也有时用副词，但只起辅助或强调的作用，主要则表现为动词的不同时态。例如：

He has been learning English for the past five years.

（在过去五年里，他一直在学习英语。）

英语时态共十六种，其不同形式列表如下：

时 间 \ 形 态	一 般	进 行	完 成	完 成 进 行
现 在	He learns	He is learn- ing	He has learned	He has been learning
将 来	He will learn	He will be learning	He will have learned	He will have been learning
过 去	He learned	He was learning	He had learned	He had been learning
过去将来 (条件)	He would learn	He would be learning	He would have learned	He would have been learning

此表应要求学生记忆，并能以不同动词替换。

I. 各种时态的形式

与一切其它语法现象一样，各种时态也都有其各自的形式（构成）和内容（用法）。观察上表，可以看到，大多数时态（即除去一般现在时和一般过去时以外）都由两个部分组成。其后一部分是谓语动词（实义动词）learn 的某种形式；另一部分，包括一、二、三个词，则叫做助动词。助动词，顾名思义，是帮助实义动词构成时态的另一种动词。助动词不能单独构成完全的谓语，而只能构成不完全的谓语。与助动词具有同样这种性格的还有情态动词，其中有些也就是助动词。情态动词虽然没有实义，但在句子中却可以表示不同感情、口气和分寸，这是其不同于助动词之处。助动词和情态动词一起又统称特殊动词。（情态动词见后边专门部分）

1. 特殊动词共25个，他们是：

are (is, am)	were (was)	} 助动词 (15个)
have (has)	had	
do (does)	did	
shall	should	
will	would	
can (be able to)	could	
may	might	
must (have to)		
ought to		
need } 一般不用在肯定句		
dare }		
	dared	} 情态助动词 (括号中 词组不计，共14个)
	used to	
(现在式)	(过去式)	

特殊动词之所以特殊，在于以下共同的特点：

(1) 只有特殊动词才可以紧接其后, 与 not 构成其否定形式; 实义动词则要借助 do (does, did) 才能构成其否定形式。

(2) 只有特殊动词可以在句中移到主语之前, 使所在句子从陈述句变成疑问句。实义动词不能这样移动, 而只能在主语前另加上 do (does, did) 才能构成疑问句。

(3) do 和 have 作为实义动词使用时, 其构成否定和疑问句的方法, 与其它实义动词相同, 即仍需借助助动词。

(4) 只有 verb to be 在作为实义动词时仍保留其特殊动词的以上特点, 可以不借助其它助动词构成其否定和疑问句。verb to be 的独特性还表现在它的原形与现在式不同; 它有三种现在式的形式, 而不是象其它实义动词只有两种; 它有两种过去式的形式, 而不是象其它实义动词只有一种。verb to be 构成否定祈使句仍需借助 do。如: Don't be lazy!

2. 实义动词的五种形式: 原形, 加 s, 加 ing (现在分词), 过去式和过去分词。

(1) 原形: 如前已述, 除 verb to be 外, 即作为其现在式的一种形式。

(2) 加 s: 作为现在式的另一种形式, 其办法都是规则的, 其规则与名词复数构成相同, 这里不予赘述。个别例外见附录中不规则动词表。

(3) 加 ing: 其方法也是规则的, 其规则如下:

(a) 以原形作为词根, 如: work-working, be-being

(b) 原形的末尾是不发音的字母 e 时, 去掉 e, 如: live-living

(c) 原形的末尾是重读闭音节时, 且以单个辅音字母结尾, 先重复其最后一个辅音字母, 如: stop-stopping

(d) 原形的末尾是 ie 时, 把 ie 变成 y, 如: die-dying

(4) 规则动词的过去式和过去分词形式一样, 都是加 ed, 其规则如下:

(a) 以原形作为词根, 如: work — worked.

(b) 原形的末尾是不发音的字母 e 时, 直接加 d, 如: like — liked

(c) 原形的末尾是重读闭音节时, 且以单个辅音字母结尾, 先重复其最后一个辅音字母, 如: plan — planned

(d) 原形的末尾是一个辅音字母和 y 时, 把 y 变成 i, 如: study — studied

(5) 不规则动词, 在过去式和过去分词的形式变化上是不规则的, 但也并非全无规律, 参见附录。

练习

1. 按现在式和过去式分两栏默写出15个助动词, 结合把十六种时态表中的主谓语结构变成否定和疑问形式, 说明助动词作为特殊动词的一部分的特点。

2. 复习下列常用动词 (拼写和词义), 并分批选择其中若干个, 要求学生写出其五种形式:

(1) 规则动词 act answer arm ask attempt bathe boil breathe brush burn call care carry cause change check clean clear control cook count damage dance depend design desire develop die direct discover divide dry empty end equal exchange fear fix free govern heat help hope imagine increase invent iron judge laugh learn light like limit listen live lock look love mark marry measure melt mind

move multiply need note occupy open order organize own paint plant play
please plough point poison print prove pull pump push rain reflect represent
rest roll sail seat seem separate serve shiver shop smile smoke spell square
start step stop store subtract supply surprise talk taste thank tire touch
trade train travel try turn unite use wait walk want warn wash waste watch wave
whistle work

- (2) 不规则动词 be bear become begin bend blow break bring build buy come
compare cut do draw drink eat fall feed feel find fly grow hear hold keep know
leave light make meet pay read run say see sell shake show shut sing sit sleep
smell speak stand swim take teach tell think understand wear weave win write

3. 分别写出 stop 和 begin 两个实义动词的十六种时态的肯定, 否定和疑问形式。

4. 分别写出 carry 和 keep 与十四个情态动词连用的肯定、否定和疑问形式, 【参考十六种时态表的第二(将来)和第四(过去将来)两行】, 注意在情态动词后只能用实义动词的原形。

5. 把下列各句变成疑问句, 并作出肯定和否定的回答。

- 1) He swims well.
- 2) There is a market near my home.
- 3) We are training for the basketball match.
- 4) He has a good memory.
- 5) She will like her job.
- 6) He passed the college entrance examinations.
- 7) She had a rest on the way.
- 8) They have done their best.

6. 把下列各句分别变成否定句和疑问句, 注意每句中的结构词。

- 1) I am a middle school student. My sister is a middle school student, too.
- 2) There are a few sheep on the hillside.
- 3) Both of them were at home. So were their parents.
- 4) I still have some doubt about the news.
- 5) They have a lot of friends.
- 6) He usually has noodles (面条) for lunch.
- 7) They always have meetings on Tuesdays.
- 8) She seldom goes to the cinema.

II. 各种时态的用法

(一) 一般现在时

- a. 表示经常存在的状态或反复发生的行动。在这一用法中常同 always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never, every day 等所谓频率副词(词组)连用。

He is seldom absent from school.

She plays table-tennis every Sunday.

- b. 表示客观存在的现实或真理。

The earth goes round the sun.

It is right to rebel against reactionaries.

- c. 表示习惯或能力。

Does he drive?

He plays the piano.

- d. 表示十分确定的将来行动。

The train leaves at eight o'clock tomorrow.

I start work next week.

- e. 在条件和时间状语从句中代替一般将来时。

I'll join the army if and when the Party wants me.

The minute he shows up, you can leave.

(二) 现在进行时

- a. 现在或当前一个时期中正在进行的行动。一切进行形态都是指行动的，不能指状态。

We are learning the use of English tenses.

The Chinese people are building the motherland into a modern socialist country.

- b. 表示相当确定的将来行动，但多少还带有一定的主观愿望的成份[比较 1(d)]。

She is getting married this spring.

We are inviting several people to a party.

注一、由此可见，表示正在发生的行为，应该用现在进行时，而不应用一般现在时。

注二、有些动词一般不用进行时态，而用一般时代替，

- A. 表示状态的“是”动词。

I am happy to see you.

She is a barefoot doctor in the commune.

在被动语态中则可用进行时态，但这一般不是表示状态，而是表示行动。

The child is being fed.

- B. 表示视、听等感觉的动词。

— Do you see a boy in front of the house?

— Well, I'm looking in that direction, but I don't see anybody there.

但 see 常不表示视觉，则有进行时态：

He is seeing the Party secretary about the task.

I was seeing a friend off at the railway station last night.

- C. 表示知识、信念、意见、怀疑、希望、设想等含义的动词。

I know he is right.

Do you think it will rain?

They consider him a good student.

但是 I am thinking about (considering) the plan you've made.

- D. 表示爱憎、赞成、反对等含义的动词。

People in the south like rice better than wheat flour.

Do you mind my using your bike?

- E. 其它如 have, belong, seem 等动词:

He has two pingpong bats.

She seems a little excited.

Does this book belong to you?

练习

1. 填空:

- 1) He usually _____ (leave) his office at half past six in the evening, but this week he _____ (work) later.
- 2) These girls already _____ (speak) English. Now they _____ (learn) French.
- 3) Whenever he _____ (go) to Tientsin, he _____ (stay) with his sister. She _____ (be) a PLA doctor but _____ (teach) in a medical school.
- 4) I usually _____ (write) my letters on Sunday, but I _____ (write) this week's letters today.
- 5) We _____ (visit) the Museum of Revolutionary History this afternoon. We _____ (leave) by bus at two. _____ (not be) late!
- 6) I _____ (not think) he _____ (come).
- 7) _____ you _____ (mind) talking a little more loudly? My hearing _____ (not be) very good.
- 8) I _____ (not know) him, but I _____ (know) of him.
- 9) It _____ (look) like salt, but it _____ (not be) salt.
- 10) I _____ (listen) but I _____ (not understand) much.

2. 翻译:

- 1) 他的女儿还没有到入学年龄。
 - 2) 她还在上大学, 但已经是一个很好的英语教师了。
 - 3) 你对成功觉得有信心吗?
 - 4) 我们主张自力更生, 但不反对从国外购买必要的机器设备。
 - 5) 这些书属于我们班, 可是我们不要了。
 - 6) 我还会说英语, 但是我在努力学。
 - 7) 她在学弹钢琴, 每星期三晚上上课。
 - 8) 他们很少缺席, 而缺席时总有很好的理由。
 - 9) (打电话), 你在听吗? 你听得见我吗?
 - 10) 他喜欢开车, 但现在年纪太大不能开了。
- (三) 一般将来时和将来进行时

表示未来将要发生的行动或出现的状态（将来进行时则只表示将要发生的行动及其进行形态，除此，这两种时态区别不大）。这两种时态一般是表示不以谈话人主观意志为转移的未来行动或状态，这是它们与用现在进行时或 to be going to, to be about to 表示未来的主要区别。to be going to 无时间状语时表示即将发生的事。

She will be seventeen next October.

I wonder if it will rain (be raining) when we are ready to go.

Are you going to have another meeting this afternoon?

练习

1. 变疑问句并作肯定和否定回答：

- 1) He will tell it to you the day after tomorrow.
- 2) I shall have everything ready before you come.
- 3) We are going to visit the factory again next month.
- 4) There will be inter-school basketball matches later this week.
- 5) We are going to work hard at it.

2. 填空：

- 1) I _____ (lend) you this book for the weekend, so you _____ (be) able to finish it by Sunday night and I _____ (have) it back when I _____ (see) you on Monday morning.
- 2) _____ you _____ (come) to school on Sunday morning?
We _____ (play) volleyball in the east sports-ground.
- 3) They _____ (leave) for Shanghai this afternoon. I _____ (not know) whether they _____ (go) by plane or by train.
- 4) The entrance examination _____ (take) place soon.
- 5) They _____ (sit) for their examinations the whole day tomorrow.
- 6) You _____ (hear) the news tonight.
- 7) We _____ (not be) middle school students next year.
- 8) I _____ (hope) it _____ (be) cooler next summer.
- 9) They _____ (come) to Peking again pretty soon.
- 10) We _____ (start) cutting the wheat when the sun _____ (come) out.

3. 选择填空：

- 1) She _____ seventeen until early next month.
(will be, won't be, is)
- 2) We'll begin when you _____ ready.
(will be, aren't, are)
- 3) There _____ only the two of us left when you are gone.
(are, shall be, will be)
- 4) I'll take both if you _____ neither.
(don't want, won't want, want)

5) He _____ a qualified nurse in six months.

(is, will be, is being)

4. 完成句子:

1) We will graduate from middle school _____. (几个月后)

2) The students will begin systematic revision _____. (春节以后)

3) The teacher will let us know _____. (几分钟后)

4) China will be quite modern _____. (八五年以后)

5) I'll be back _____. (几天以后)

6) Comrade Chou will return from abroad _____. (国庆节后)

(四) 一般过去时

a. 表示过去某一时间或以后发生的行动或存在的状态。

We had no classes yesterday.

He left the room soon after I entered it.

He was in the army for some time.

b. 表示过去的习惯或能力。

They often went to work in the countryside.

He played in the college football team.

She was a good singer when she was young.

c. 表示过去一系列顺序发生的行动或接替存在的状态。

He graduated from middle school, went to work in the countryside for two years, then entered college.

She was born of a peasant family. She worked in a textile mill for five years before she joined the revolution.

(五) 过去进行时

a. 表示过去某一时刻(或另一行动发生时)正在进行的行动。

He was listening to the radio at eight this morning when I went into the room.

Her father was fighting the Japanese at the front when she was born.

b. 表示过去两个时间之间一直进行的行动。这种情况也可以用一般过去时。

He was studying (studied) medicine from 1950 to 1955.

We were playing chess from ten to eleven last night.

c. 表示过去某一行动正在进行的过程中,另一行动正在进行。也可用一般过去时。

While the children were watching TV, their mother was working hard in the kitchen.

d. To be going to 用在过去时,往往表示没有实现或不知已否实现的打算。

I was going to finish the book but (I didn't because) a friend came.

练习

1. 选择填空:

- 1) John and Mary _____ in the same class last term.
(went, were, were going)
- 2) Jane _____ with Mother when I got home.
(talked, was talking, is talking)
- 3) He _____ hard at his English these days.
(works, is working, worked)
- 4) He seldom _____ to the radio.
(listened, will listen, listens)
- 5) We _____ really strong until we are modernized.
(shall, shan't, aren't)
- 6) We shall strike while the iron _____ hot.
(will be, is being, is)
- 7) She said she _____ buy some in town.
(will go to, is going to, was going to)
- 8) You didn't tell me she _____ have an operation.
(is going, will go to, was going to)

2. 填空:

- 1) — What _____ she _____ (do) when you _____ (arrive) there yesterday evening?
— She _____ (study) Chairman Mao's works.
- 2) I _____ (have) some tickets for the play last night.
I _____ (not want) to go alone. I _____ (go) home to look for my sisters.
One _____ (sleep), the other _____ (be) out. So I _____ (go) all by myself after all.
- 3) He _____ (come) to our house right after work. I _____ (wash) my hair and Mother _____ (cook). It _____ (be) an hour before we (begin) to eat. After supper, we _____ (go) to see the pictures.
- 4) The rain _____ (start) pouring down while the class _____ (do) morning exercises.
- 5) _____ there _____ (be) any new films on next week?
- 6) We _____ (be) in the commune two weeks ago. And we _____ (go) there again in two weeks.
- 7) — What _____ you _____ (do) these days?
— I _____ (work) in the school factory.
— When _____ you _____ (come) back to class?
I _____ (be) back in a week.
- 8) — _____ you _____ (read) today's newspaper?
— Yes, I _____ .
— When _____ it _____ ?

- It _____ about half an hour ago.
 — _____ it always _____ (come) about the same time?
 — No. Sometimes it _____ (come) early, and sometimes late.
- 9) — Where _____ you _____ (go)?
 — I _____ (go) to the library.
 — _____ you often _____ (go) there?
 — Yes. I _____ (go) there nearly every other day.
 What about you?
 — I _____ (go) there pretty often too, though not as often as you _____.
 In fact, I _____ (go) there only yesterday.
- 10) She _____ (visit) her Granny early this morning. Then it _____
 (start) to rain. When the rain _____ (stop), one of her friends _____
 (drop) in. By the time her friend _____ (leave) it _____ (be) too late.
 So she _____ (go) tomorrow instead.

3. 完成句子

- 1) They came here _____ (五一前) and I met them _____ (三天前).
 2) We entered middle school _____ (大约五年以前).
 — We'll leave school _____ (几个月之后).
 3) It was rather cold _____ (不到一星期以前).
 4) Grandpa Li lived in this hut _____ (解放以前).
 5) She made up her mind to go only _____ (两个半小时以前).

(六) 过去将来时和过去将来进行时:

主要用于条件句 (a) 和间接引语 (b)。

- a. If I were you, I should study (be studying) harder.
 Wouldn't he come unless I asked him?
 b. He said he would come (be coming) this morning.
 I decided I should join the army after middle school.

练习

1. 将下列各句中一般现在时改为一般过去时, 其它部分要作相应改变。

- 1) Will you go if I go?
 2) If it rains, we'll stay over night.
 3) We shan't stay unless it rains cats and dogs.
 4) You'll pass the exam if you work hard enough.
 5) Unless you are in earnest, you won't learn much.
 6) He says he won't be able to make it.
 7) We think he'll have to work harder.
 8) I hope the heat wave will soon break.
 9) I suppose it'll be OK to leave the tools here.

10) She tells me she'll be coming over.

2. 改写成间接引语

- 1) "I'll be with you in a few minutes," he said to me.
- 2) "My brother is going to Japan," she said last night.
- 3) I said to him, "I shall be waiting for you in front of the theatre."
- 4) I said to them, "Who else will be coming with me?"
- 5) I said, "Will you be there on time?"

3. 完成句子

- 1) If I were you, _____. (我就会再试一下的)
- 2) If I fail, _____. (我会再试一次)
- 3) If you ask him, _____. (他会帮助你的)
- 4) If you would lend me this book, _____. (我将很感激)
- 5) _____ (他会来吗), if I asked him?

(七) 现在完成时和现在完成进行时

- a. 表示过去发生并已结束的或过去曾经存在的状态, 但并不说明当时的时间、地点或其它情况。现在完成进行时表示过去发生但尚未结束的行动。

He has read(has been reading) some novels by Lu Hsun.

Hasn't she been abroad?

这类时态不能与表示过去时间的状语连用, 而只能与表示尚未结束的时间的状语连用, 如:

He has written some articles for the newspapers this year.

He has recently (lately, just) bought another bicycle.

这类时态同一般过去时的区别, 在形式上表现在有无表示过去时间的状语, 在实质上在于不是谈过去的行动或状态本身, 而是着重谈那一行动或状态在现在的后果和影响。

- b. 表示过去某时开始, 迄今尚未结束的行动或状态。

They have lived in Peking since liberation.

She has been staying in a hotel for almost two weeks.

You haven't been working hard enough (for the period of time understood).

注意: 这里仍不能用表示过去时间的状语, 但必须用 since 或 for 引起的时间状语, 虽然有时在很明确时, 也可省略, 如以上第三句。比较下列两句:

He has been in Shanghai. (no longer there)

They have been in Shanghai since the beginning of this year.

(still there)

练习

1. 将下列各句变为疑问句并作肯定和否定的回答:

- 1) He's got a lot of interesting books. (= has)
- 2) They have done their duty.
- 3) We've had our lunch.

- 4) The foreign friends have visited the Memorial Hall of Chairman Mao.
- 5) I've always gone to work on a bicycle.
- 6) She's cut her hand with a knife again.
- 7) He hasn't come back from his holidays.
- 8) We have not yet had news from him.
- 9) I've been there already.
- 10) You've answered all my questions.

2. 填空:

- 1) The foreign guests _____ (arrive).
 — When _____ they _____ (get) here?
 — They _____ about an hour ago.
 — _____ anybody _____ (meet) them?
 — Yes, I _____ (be) there. So _____ several other comrades.
- 2) My father _____ (work) in this factory for more than twenty years. He _____ (begin) here as an apprentice in 1955.
- 3) — Where _____ you _____ (be)?
 — I _____ (be) in the library.
 — _____ you _____ (borrow) any books?
 — Certainly.
 — _____ it still _____ (take) a long time to get the books?
 — No. It _____ (be) much better now.
 — Oh, good! I _____ (think) _____ (go) and _____ (get) some this afternoon.
- 4) My mother _____ (not be) at home now. She _____ (leave) for Shanghai. She _____ (go) there quite often.
 She _____ (be already) there twice this year.
- 5) — _____ Li Ching _____ (be) back yet?
 — Yes. She _____ (look) after her sister because her mother _____ (go) to a meeting.
 — When _____ she _____ (be) free?
 — She _____ (be) free this evening.

3. 分别用 for 和 since 完成下列各句:

- 1) The students have learned English (six years/1974)
- 2) It hasn't rained (a long time/September)
- 3) Nothing has happened (you left/months)
- 4) I haven't been to any exhibition (a while/summer)
- 5) He has been living here (I don't know how long/I don't know how long ago)