

每天花**30分钟**，只要**9小时**就能成为时态达人！

# English Tense

畅销世界各国 启迪无数读者

## 9小时 学会英文时态

● Ken Singleton 著

● 陈怡欣 译

本书轻薄短小，搭公车、地铁  
时，利用发呆时间就能自修。

● 9小时英文快充系列



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# 前言

## Introduction

关于英文的时态 "tense" 一字最根本的意思是「时间」,它源自拉丁文的 tempus、古法文的 tens 和现代法文的 temps。然而,时态的选择,不仅是根据动作发生的时间(如过去、现在或未来)做动词变化而已,动作的性质或状态对于时态的选择有更重要的影响:

- \* 此动作、状态为永久的或暂时的?
- \* 此动作已经结束或持续进行?
- \* 两个动作是前后接连发生或同时发生?
- \* 此动作是发生在过去某个不明的时间或者有明确的时间点?
- \* 动作本身的意义比何时发生更重要吗?

请比较下列两句:

- A Fiona lives in Brighton.
- B Fiona is living in Brighton.

两句的意思都是指 Fiona 的家目前在 Brighton。那么两句的差别在哪里呢?如何判定要选择哪一句呢?这两句最大的差别为 A 句(一般现在时)表示「永久的状态」;而 B 句(现在进行时)表示「暂时的状态」。请看例句:

Fiona is living in Brighton

with her sister.  
at the moment.  
for two weeks.  
until Christmas.  
while she's in England.

现在请比较下列两句:

- C How long has Stephan lived in Paris?
- D How long did Stephan live in Paris?

这其中的差别在于一个是「持续的动作」;另一个是「已经结束的动作」。C 句(现在完成时)意指 Stephan 目前「仍然住在巴黎」;D 句(一般过去时)意指 Stephan 目前「已经没有住在巴黎了」。

下列两句最重要的差别在于句中两个动作的时间点,一个是「前后接连发生」;一个是「同时发生」。

- E I stood up when I saw him.
- F I was standing up when I saw him.

E 句(一般过去时 + 一般过去时)意指「你先看到他然后你才站起来」;F 句(过去进行时 + 一般过去时)意指「当你看到他时你正站着」。

当你决定该如何表达「未来」时,必须先有许多考量。请比较下列各句:

I'm telling Bob tomorrow.

I tell Bob tomorrow.

I'm going to tell Bob tomorrow.

I will tell Bob tomorrow.

I will be telling Bob tomorrow.

以上的每个句子均合乎文法,且皆能当作 "Someone should tell Bob everything we know."「必须有人告诉 Bob 我们知道的一切」的回答。我们该如何判定应该选择哪一句呢? 请务必将下列标准牢记在心:

此动作或事件

- \* 是否为既定的计划或自发的意愿?
- \* 是由说话者或是其他人计划的?
- \* 是否有精确的时间点?
- \* 确定或不确定?
- \* 是正常的或是不正常的?

当我们表达未来时,并非每次都会逐一检视上表,但是我们最好记住一、两个重要的因素。例如,如果你已经打算或预定明天要告诉 Bob,那么你会说:

I'm telling Bob tomorrow.【现在进行时】

如果这是单一事件,而且你当下决定明天自愿告诉 Bob,那么你会说:

I will tell Bob tomorrow.【一般将来时】

如果告诉 Bob 是很正常的例行公事,那么你会说:

I will be telling Bob tomorrow.【将来进行时】

所以,选择表达未来的方式,取决于说话者对未来事件的态度和事件的起因。

本书的目标在于:

- \* 帮助你向他人表达时,选择最佳的时态或动词形式。
- \* 帮助你了解并体会英美人士如何说、写英文。

本书的主要内容包含:

- \* 简要的说明、中文翻译和解说有助于比较中英文的差异。
- \* 许多正确用法的范例。
- \* 密集且多样的自我挑战,并于书末附上解答。

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频率副词(例如 sometimes, always)通常直接放在主要动词之前:

I *always* play tennis on Saturday but I never win.

(我总是周六打网球,但是从未赢过。)

★ 表示既定的事实

Vegetarians *don't* eat meat. (素食者不吃肉。)

The Earth *goes* round the Sun. (地球绕太阳运转。)

The early bird *catches* the worm. (早起的鸟儿有虫吃。)

询问或表达事情的意思:



What *does* that roadsign mean? (那个路标表示什么意思?)

It *means* there's a man with an umbrella. (意思是有一人拿着雨伞。)

No, it doesn't. It *means* there are roadworks. (不,它的意思是道路施工。)

★ 描述恒久不变的状态

My sister *lives* in Brighton but she works in London.

(我的姐姐住在 Brighton,但是她在伦敦工作。)

※注意:请勿用一般现在时表达暂时的现象,请改用现在进行时(参见 Unit 3)。

# Unit 1

## 一般现在时

### ■ 自我挑战 1

Complete the sentences using the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

(Use contractions in the negative: *don't*, *doesn't*)

用括号中动词的一般现在时完成句子。(用否定词 *don't*, *doesn't*.)

1. Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) a lot of coffee.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / come) from China. He \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from Singapore.
3. Monday \_\_\_\_\_ (come) after Sunday.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) classical violin at college, but she also \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in a pop band.
5. Al and Jo \_\_\_\_\_ (not / know) each other very well, but they always \_\_\_\_\_ (say) hello.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not / look) very happy this morning.
7. I've got a very old car. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) very fast and it \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of noise.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the gym every Wednesday, but my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (go) every day.
9. He never \_\_\_\_\_ (do) his school homework on time!
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat) meat or fish. I only \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) fruit and vegetables.

### ■ 自我挑战 2

Complete the questions in the Present Simple. For example:

用一般现在时回答问题。例如:

*Does it rain much in England?*

Yes, it rains a lot.

1. What time \_\_\_\_\_ usually get up?  
I usually get up at about 7 o'clock.
2. How often \_\_\_\_\_ football?



He plays football about twice a week.

3. Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?

They come from California.

4. How much \_\_\_\_\_ ?

It costs about \$1000.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend?

They work on Saturday but not on Sunday.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ television very often?

No, she never watches television, but she often listens to the radio.

.....

### ■ 自我挑战 3

These sentences give incorrect information. Write correct sentences. Use the cues in brackets. For example:

下面句中提供的信息有误, 根据括号中的提示写出正确的句子。例如:

The American President lives in Buckingham Palace.

(the White House) *No, he doesn't. He lives in the White House.*

1. The Queen of England lives in the White House.

(Buckingham Palace) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Water boils at 200 degrees Celsius.

(100) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Rice grows in Spain.

(Japan) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Spring comes after summer.

(before) \_\_\_\_\_

5. People in Brazil speak Spanish.

(Portuguese) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Rugby players play with a round ball.

(oval) \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 2

## 用「一般现在时」表示未来

说到十分确定的未来事件时,可以用一般现在时代替将来时。

- \* 订有时刻表的事情(电影、剧院、足球赛、公共运输)

The film *starts* at 7 o'clock. (电影七点钟开始。)

What time *does* the baseball game *start*? (棒球比赛几点开始?)

What time *do* the banks *close* this afternoon? (银行今天下午几点关门?)

The meeting *is* at 3 o'clock tomorrow. (会议是明天三点。)

- \* 历法或其他永恒不灭的事情:

When *is* the next lunar eclipse? (下次月食是什么时候?)

当我们用一般现在时表达未来时,请注意这些预定行程或时间表必须有精确的时间点,并且无关个人意愿。这些事情必须是由他人拟订或者是自然法则之一,若是针对个人(无论是说话者或别人)决定的计划,我们通常会用现在进行时。(参见 Unit 4)

My friend *is coming* tomorrow. (○)

My friend *comes* ... (×)

(我朋友明天要来晚餐。)

### 2.1 「when / if + 一般现在时」的用法

当用 when / if 表示未来的条件时,我们在 when / if 的后面接一般现在时,以代替 when / if 从句中的将来时:

I'll phone *when I arrive*. (○)

... *when I will arrive*. (×)

(我到的时候会打电话。)

What are you going to do *when you leave* college? ( ○ )

...*when you will leave* college. ( × )

( 你离开大学后要做什么? )

Say hello to Lena, *if you see* her. ( ○ )

... *if you will see* her. ( × )

( 如果你见到 Lena, 请向她问好。 )

*If it rains*, we won't play football. ( ○ )

*If it will rain*... ( × )

( 如果下雨, 我们就不踢足球。 )

# Unit 2

用「一般现在时」表示未来

## ■ 自我挑战 1

Complete the sentences using the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Match the pictures to the sentences.

用括号中动词的一般现在时完成句子, 并与图片搭配。

1. We've got plenty of time. The match \_\_\_\_\_ ( not / start ) until 3 o'clock.
2. Cheap drinks \_\_\_\_\_ ( finish ) at 7 o'clock.
3. The film \_\_\_\_\_ ( end ) at about 11 o'clock.
4. When \_\_\_\_\_ ( the next train / arrive )?
5. The sale \_\_\_\_\_ ( start ) on the 15<sup>th</sup> and \_\_\_\_\_ ( finish ) a week later.
6. When \_\_\_\_\_ ( the pool / re-open )?



A



B



C



D



E



F

■ 自我挑战 2

Complete the sentences with *if* or *when* and a verb from the box.

给出括号中动词的正确形式,并用 *if* 或者 *when* 完成句子。

drive   go away   fail   pay   grow up   boil

1. I'm going to be a lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You can borrow my car tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.
3. I'll call the police \_\_\_\_\_ you don't \_\_\_\_\_ and leave me alone.
4. The kettle is on. \_\_\_\_\_ the water \_\_\_\_\_, we'll have a cup of tea.
5. I think I'll pass the exam. But \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_, I'll take it again next year.
6. I'll lend you some money \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ me back tomorrow.

# Unit 3

## 现在进行时

这个时态的句型为「be 动词 + V-ing」(下表以 sleep 为例)。

### 肯定与否定

I am

You are

He / She / It is

We / You / They are

( not ) sleeping.

### 疑问句

Am I

Are you

Is he / she / it

Are we / you / they

sleeping?

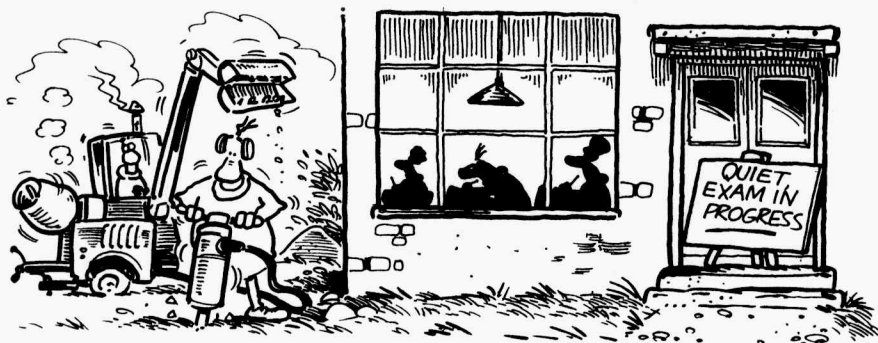
( 参见附录 -ing 结尾的拼字规则 )

( 参见附录 无进行式的动词 )

### 3.1 现在进行时的用法

现在进行时用于表达某种「活动」。

★ 用来谈论说话时正在发生的事情



Be quiet! They're taking an exam. ( 安静! 他们正在考试。 )

- ★ 谈论最近发生的事情,但不一定刚好是在说话的时候

I'm *studying* Russian at college. (我在大学修俄文。)

He's *looking* for a new job. (他在找新工作。)

- ★ 表示改变或持续发展

The economy *is crashing*. (经济正在崩溃。)

My son *is growing* quickly. (我的儿子正在快速成长。)

- ★ 谈论短暂的现象

I'm *living* in New York at the moment. (我目前住在纽约。)

- ★ 请比较一般现在时(永久的状态)与现在进行时(短暂的现象)的用法

I usually *start* college at 9 o'clock.

(我通常九点开始到大学上课。)

This week I'm *starting* college at 8:30.

(这个星期我从八点半开始到大学上课。)



# Unit 3

## 现在进行时

### 自我挑战 1



A Look at the picture. What are people A-I doing? Write the letters A to I and complete the sentences with a verb from the box. For example:

请看图片。图 A-I 中的人正在做什么？将图片 A-I 序号填入 ☐ 内，并从下面的方框中选择恰当的动词完成句子。例如：

☐ A is juggling.

play juggle run hang read tie stand

- ☐ and ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ from a branch of a tree.
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper.
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ past the tree.
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ on one leg.
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ her dog to the fence.
- ☐ and ☐ \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.



B Write sentences saying what people J to N are doing.

请写出句子,讲讲 J-N 正在做什么。

---

---

---

C Answer these questions about people in the picture.

根据图片回答问题。

1. What is the woman in the big hat carrying?

---

2. Are the two schoolboys ( at the bottom, on the left ) riding horses?

---

3. Is the policeman running away from the robber?

---

### ■ 自我挑战 2

Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

请将括号中的动词改成一般现在时或者现在进行时形式。

1. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ ( get ) more and more expensive.

2. Aunt Nellie sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ ( wear ) very strange hats.

3. I can't answer the phone right now: I \_\_\_\_\_ ( have ) a bath.

4. Polly is fed up with her job, so she \_\_\_\_\_ ( look ) for a new one.

5. Don't disturb me. I \_\_\_\_\_ ( think ).

6. Please be quiet. I \_\_\_\_\_ ( try ) to listen to the radio.

7. It \_\_\_\_\_ ( rain ) a lot in England, but it \_\_\_\_\_ ( not / rain ) at the moment.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ ( not / listen ) to what you're saying.

9. —Are you enjoying yourself?

—Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ ( have ) a great time.

10. Your English pronunciation \_\_\_\_\_ ( get ) better and better.

---