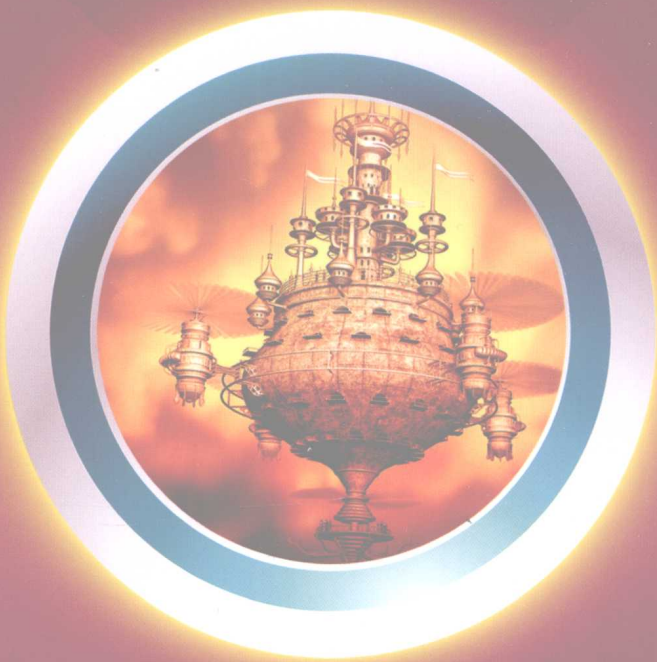




TIAN TIAN LIAN
YINGYUYUFA

主编 蔡 晔



英语天天练
· 能力步步高 ·

英语语法 天天练

高

一

机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS





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YINGYUYUFA

英语语法

天天练

高一

主 编 蔡 晔

参 编 石 泉 袁亚丽 谢宗林 史南英

叶春梅 郭雅红 董 倩 靳树文

冯 哲 奚江淦 周 华 王香梅

邱 瑜 王跃辉 侯 文 马广远



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本书是针对目前各版本教材突出阅读和交际、淡化语法的现实而编写的,目的是为了让学生在
学习中强化语法知识,提升英语基础水平。本书内容编排合理,体例科学。“随堂小测”帮助读者大
体了解自己在这部分语法知识的掌握情况;“疑难归纳”针对疑难点辅导讲解,帮助学生突破本部分
语法的学习难关;“基础过关”和“能力提升”从同步教学的实际情况和学生掌握英语的实际水平出
发分层面进行训练。本书适合高一学生使用。

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前言

Preface

前言

中学英语课程标准以英语交际能力为教学目标和评价主体,要求淡化语法教学。据此要求,各大主流版本英语教材也不再进行语法直接讲授式教学。如此一来,势必造成语法教学不足和学生语法知识不扎实、不系统,从而使学生在英语考试中经常在语法上出问题,得不到高分。鉴于此,我们根据实际英语教学的需要和英语考题的特点,精心策划和编写了本书。

本书主要有以下几个特点:

整合各版本教材语法知识点,覆盖全面

为满足广大师生课堂教学与学习中同步使用的需要,本书将人教新目标、外研新标准、北师大、牛津译林、沪教等主流版本教材的语法项目进行梳理、整合,分课时进行重难点归纳和强化训练。

以练代讲,同步随堂设计

练习是掌握知识的最有效方式。本书以练习为主导,将语法知识在训练中实践,帮助学生快速、牢固地掌握各语法点。本书涵盖了各主流版本教材高一所涉及的语法知识点,学生可在课后有针对性地进行巩固训练。

体例科学,重难点突出

本书整合了各主流版本的语法知识,从同步教学的实际需要出发,分课时编排。在编排体例上,先从重难点出发,对读者作一个“随堂小测”,帮助读者大体了解自己对这部分语法知识的掌握情况。然后通过“疑难归纳”针对疑难点进行提炼讲解,以点带面,归纳拓展,突破本部分语法知识的学习难关。而后从同步教学的实际情况和学生掌握英语的实际水平出发,通过“基础过关”和“能力提升”两个层面的训练,最终达到熟能生巧、融会贯通的目的。

编者教学经验丰富,对考试趋势有敏锐的洞察力

好的编写思路,必须有能工巧匠的操作才能变成现实。本书的编者都有着多年的英语一线教学、迎考经验,对教材、对学生、对考试了解透彻,能很好地把握知识的讲解宽度和深度以及考试的命题方向。使用本书的读者,将会从这些优秀教师的笔下得到许多意想不到的收获。一位好作者就是一部好书,一部好书将会帮助千千万万莘莘学子成就人生的梦想。我们真心希望,本书能成为广大师生方便、实用、有效的助手。

编者



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Unit 1 动词时态和语态

Lesson 1

一般现在时、现在进行时和现在完成时



随堂小测

>>> 学前热身, 试试你的水平

1. —Do you know if Terry will go camping this weekend?
—Terry? Never! She _____ tents and fresh air!
A. has hated B. hated C. will hate D. hates
2. —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
3. I don't really work here; I _____ until the new secretary arrives.
A. just help out B. have just helped out
C. am just helping out D. will just help out
4. I've won a two-day holiday to Florida. I _____ my mum.
A. am taking B. have taken C. take D. will have taken
5. He was hoping to go abroad but his parents _____ that they won't support him unless he can borrow money from the bank.
A. were deciding B. have decided C. decided D. will decide

答案: 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B



疑难归纳

答疑解惑, 逐个扫除绊脚石

疑难一 一般现在时与现在完成时、一般过去时的区别

1. 一般现在时用于过去、现在、未来都要发生的事, 这件事是习惯, 是一种反复。如:

I eat breakfast every morning. 我每天早晨吃早饭。

而现在完成时用于发生在过去的事对现在仍有影响或过去的行为一直延续到了现在。如:

I have eaten breakfast this morning. 我今天早晨吃了早饭。(表明吃了早饭现在不饿)

2. 一般现在时表示现在经常反复发生的动作、存在的状态或习惯性的动作的时态, 常与表示频度的时间状语 always, usually, often, sometimes, every day 等连用。如:

He plays football twice a week. 他每周踢两次足球。

一般过去时表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态, 常与表示过去的时间副词如: yesterday, last week, two hours ago 等连用。如:

My family moved here five years ago. 我家 5 年



前搬到了这里。

3. 当在宾语从句中表示客观事实或普遍存在的真理时,不论主句是哪种时态,均用一般现在时。如: Galileo collected facts that proved the earth moves around the sun. 伽利略收集了大量事实,证明地球围着太阳转动。

疑难二 一般现在时代替一般将来时

1. 在以 when, till/until, as soon as, by the time, after, before 等引导的时间状语从句,以 if, unless, once 等引导的条件状语从句和以 no matter, however, even if 等词引导的让步状语从句中,如果主句中的动词用一般将来时,从句中的动词通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。如:

I'll call you as soon as I get there. 我一到那里就打电话给你。

I'll follow him wherever he goes. 他去哪儿,我就跟着去哪儿。

2. 一般现在时还可以表示计划或安排好的事,常见于 come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return 等表示移动的动词。如:

The train leaves at 12:00. 火车 12 点发车。

We are leaving for Boston next week. 我们将在下周前往波士顿。

疑难三 现在进行时代替一般将来时

1. 现在进行时可以表示将要发生的动作,不过这种用法常用于表示移动的动词,常见的有: arrive, begin, come, drive, fly(乘飞机), go, get to, leave, return, see off, stay, take(带走), take off(起飞)等。如:

How are you getting to the airport? 你准备怎样去机场?

2. 现在进行时与一般现在时均可表示将来,区别是:用现在进行时表示将来,其计划性较强,并往往暗示一种意图;而一般现在时表示将来,则其客观性较强,即通常被视为客观事实,多指按时刻表或规定要发生的情况。如:

I'm not going out this evening. 今晚我不准备出去。

What time does the train leave? 火车什么时候开?

基础过关

强基固本, 轻松跨越及格线

单项选择

1. —Can your father drive?

—Yes, and he usually _____ to school.

A. drove

B. is driving

C. drives

D. has driven

2. My physics teacher said that light _____ faster than sound.

A. travel

B. travels

C. traveled

D. is traveling

3. If it _____, I'll go to the zoo tomorrow.

A. won't rain

B. doesn't rain

C. isn't raining

D. hasn't rain

4. Don't turn on the TV. Grandma _____ now.

A. is sleeping

B. will sleep

C. slept

D. sleeps

5. —_____ you _____ the film *Harry Potter 6*?

—Not yet. I'll see it this Sunday.

A. Did; see

B. Are; seeing

C. Have; seen

D. Do; see

6. —Hasn't Betty come yet?



- No, and I _____ for her for nearly two hours.
- A. wait B. waited C. have waited D. had waited
7. —What's that terrible noise?
- The neighbors _____ for a party.
- A. prepared B. prepare C. will prepare D. are preparing
8. Henry speaks Chinese very well. He _____ in China since 2002.
- A. stays B. stayed C. is staying D. has stayed
9. —Do you have any plans for your summer vacation?
- I am _____ for London next Sunday.
- A. going to B. leaving C. will go D. goes
10. Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seat belts. The plane _____.
- A. takes off B. is taking off C. has taken off D. took off
11. —It's raining! When did it start?
- I don't know exactly. In fact, it _____ all this afternoon.
- A. lasts B. has lasted C. last D. will last
12. The Olympic Games _____ every four years.
- A. are held B. were held C. are holding D. will hold
13. He'll send us a message as soon as he _____ in Sichuan.
- A. is arriving B. will arrive C. arrived D. arrives
14. The house belongs to my aunt but she _____ here any more.
- A. hasn't lived B. didn't live C. hadn't lived D. doesn't live

能力提升

融会贯通，助你夺取超高分

I 单项选择

1. The plane _____ at 7:00 pm, so I have to be at the airport by 6:40 at the latest.
- A. has left B. would leave C. will have left D. leaves
2. He will phone _____ he _____ his work.
- A. for the moment; sets about B. the moment; sets about
- C. the moment; will set about D. for the moment; will set about
3. Teenagers _____ their health because they play computer games too much.
- A. have damaged B. are damaging
- C. damaged D. will damage
4. —Have you got any job offers?
- No. I _____.
- A. waited B. had been waiting C. have waited D. am waiting



5. Danny _____ hard for long to realize his dream and now he is popular.
A. works B. is working C. has worked D. worked
6. — _____ you _____ him around the museum yet?
—Yes. We had a great time there.
A. Have; shown B. Do; show C. Had; shown D. Did; show
7. The unemployment rate _____ in this district from 6% to 5% in the past two years.
A. has fallen B. had fallen C. is falling D. was falling
8. By the time he realizes he _____ into a trap, it'll be too late for him to do anything about it.
A. walks B. walked C. has walked D. had walked
9. —Do you think we should accept that offer?
—Yes, we should, for we _____ such bad luck up till now, and time _____ out.
A. have had; is running B. had; is running
C. have; has been run D. have had; has been run
10. The moment I got home, I found I _____ my jacket on the playground.
A. had left B. left C. have left D. was leaving
11. So far this year we _____ a fall in house prices by between 5 and 10 percent.
A. saw B. see C. had seen D. have seen
12. Years ago we didn't know this, but recent science _____ that people who don't sleep well soon get ill.
A. showed B. has shown C. will show D. is showing
13. The country life he was used to _____ greatly since 1992.
A. change B. has changed C. changing D. have changed
14. Send my regards to your lovely wife when you _____ home.
A. wrote B. will write C. have written D. write
15. This machine _____. It hasn't worked for years.
A. didn't work B. wasn't working
C. doesn't work D. isn't working

II 完成句子

1. —When will you come to see me, Dad?
—I will go to see you when you _____ (完成) the training course. (finish)
2. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology _____ (变化) so rapidly. (change)
3. I _____ (打) ping-pong quite well, but I haven't had time to play since the new year. (play)



4. The price _____ (下降), but I doubt whether it will remain so. (go down)
5. Come and see me whenever _____ (你方便时). (convenient)

III 单句改错(每句仅有一处错误)

1. Please let me know if you will have any trouble.
2. I'll write to him when I finished the book.
3. Charles worked hard since leaving school.
4. In fact, I am very thin when I was young.
5. He is kind to me. Although he is very busy, he still came to see me.
6. How long have you been here. How did you like our city?
7. I'm interested in English, so I spoke it better than the others do.
8. Don't worry about it. I promise you I come to help you.
9. Now everything is dear. Even a small piece of bread cost two dollar.
10. Remember to turn off the lights before you will leave.

Lesson 2

一般过去时、过去进行时和过去完成时



随堂小测

>>> 学前热身, 试试你的水平

1. I know a little bit about Italy as my wife and I _____ there several years ago.
A. are going B. had been C. went D. have been
2. —Did you tidy your room?
—No, I was going to tidy my room but I _____ visitors.
A. had B. have C. have had D. will have
3. —I saw Jane and her boyfriend in the park at eight yesterday evening.
—Impossible. She _____ TV with me in my home then.
A. watched B. had watched C. would watch D. was watching
4. Shirley _____ a book about China last year but I don't know whether she has finished it.
A. has written B. wrote C. had written D. was writing
5. He _____ more than 5,000 English words when he entered the university at the age of 15.
A. has learned B. would have learned
C. learned D. had learned

答案: 1. C 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. D



疑难归纳

答疑解惑，逐个扫除绊脚石

疑难一 现在完成时与一般过去时的区别

1. 现在完成时和一般过去时所表示的动作都发生在过去，但它们所强调的重点不同，现在完成时侧重于对现在的影响。如：

I have seen the film. 我看过这部电影（现在我仍记得电影的内容）。

2. 而一般过去时侧重于某一动作发生在过去某个时间或某段时间。现在完成时侧重于现在的结果，而一般过去时侧重于动作发生的时间。如：

I saw the film three days ago. 三天前我看了这部电影（强调是三天前，而不是别的什么时候看的电影）。

疑难二 过去进行时与一般过去时的区别

1. 过去进行时强调动作在过去某时刻正在进行或持续，而一般过去时表示动作的完成。如：

He was writing his composition last night. 他昨晚在写作文。（不一定写完）

He wrote his composition last night. 他昨晚写了一篇作文。（已经写完）

2. 一般过去时与 always, constantly, forever, continually 等连用，表示过去经常性、习惯性的动作；而过去进行时与 always, constantly, forever, continually 等连用时表示动作的重复，常常带有感情色彩。如：

He always got up at six. 他过去总是6点起床。
He was always thinking of his work. 他总是心想着工作。

3. 过去进行时有时可以用来替换一般过去时，

但一般过去时表示主语的行为是经过认真考虑的；而过去进行时表示一种较随便或没有经过仔细考虑的行为。如：

I thought that he would agree with us. 我认为他会同意我们的观点。

I was thinking of persuading him to follow my advice. 我想要说服他接受我们的建议。

疑难三 过去完成时的用法

1. 过去完成时是一种相对时态，即以某一过去时间作参照，过去完成时表示的动作发生在这一过去时间的过去，所以我们可以简单地用“过去的过去”这五个字来理解过去完成时。过去完成时常用于含有 when, before, after, until, as soon as 等引导的时间状语从句的复合句中，或者 by+时间点和 by the time+从句等结构的句子中。如：

By the end of last year, another new gymnasium had been completed in Beijing. 去年年底，北京市又建成了一座新的体育馆。

2. 过去完成时可表示从过去某一时间开始，持续到过去的另一时间的动作或状态。往往与 for, since 引导的表示一段时间的短语或从句连用。如：

Mr. Wang had taught in our school for six years before I came here. 在我来这儿之前，王老师已经在这个学校任教6年了。

3. 过去完成时用于宾语从句，表示从句中的动作或状态先于主句的动作或状态发生。

He said he had seen that film before. 他说他以前看过那部电影。

基础过关

强基固本，轻松跨越及格线

单项选择题

1. Miss Li, my music teacher, _____ us singing the song again and again yesterday.
A. keeps B. kept C. is keeping D. had kept



2. We _____ to school together every day when we were young.
A. go B. went C. was going D. had gone
3. She said she would ring you when she _____ to Shanghai.
A. will get B. would get C. got D. had got
4. —Did you see a girl in white pass by just now?
—No, sir. I _____ a newspaper.
A. read B. was reading C. would read D. am reading
5. When my father got home, I _____ a letter to my friend.
A. write B. am writing C. wrote D. was writing
6. I _____ five hundred English words by the end of last term.
A. learn B. has learned C. learned D. had learned
7. Mr. Wang _____ in our school for six years before I came here.
A. taught B. has taught C. was teaching D. had taught
8. I knew nothing about him, because I _____ him before.
A. never saw B. has never seen C. had never seen D. never see
9. When I went to say goodbye to Anna, she _____ the piano.
A. is playing B. plays C. was playing D. played
10. —I called you at half past nine this morning, but there was no answer.
—Oh, sorry, I _____ with my cousin in the supermarket.
A. shop B. was shopping C. shopped D. will shop
11. —I knocked into a tree when I went to the railway station for my friend.
—I suppose you _____ too fast.
A. drive B. are driving C. drove D. were driving

能力提升

融会贯通，助你夺取超高分

1 单项选择

1. —Is there anything wrong, Bob? You look sad.
—Oh, nothing much. In fact, I _____ of my friends back home.
A. have just thought B. was just thinking
C. would just think D. will just be thinking
2. They _____ two free tickets to Canada, otherwise they'd never have been able to afford to go.
A. had got B. got C. have got D. get
3. They became friends again that day. Until then, they _____ to each other for nearly two years.



- A. didn't speak B. hadn't spoken
C. haven't spoken D. haven't been speaking
4. —It was really very kind of you to give me a lift home.
—Oh, don't mention it. I _____ past your house anyway.
A. was coming B. will come
C. had come D. have come
5. —Ouch! You hurt me!
—I am sorry. But I _____ any harm. I _____ to drive a rat out.
A. didn't mean; tried B. don't mean; am trying
C. haven't meant; tried D. didn't mean; was trying
6. I _____ there little more than a week when I set to work with the scientist.
A. would be B. have been
C. had been D. will be
7. Yesterday, Father forgot to pick me up. I _____ at the school gate for nearly two hours.
A. wait B. had waited C. have waited D. waited
8. —Jack bought a new mobile phone the other day.
—_____. That's his third one in just one month.
A. Had he B. Did he C. Does he D. Has he
9. The play had already been on for quite some time when we _____ at the New Theatre.
A. have arrived B. arrived
C. had arrived D. arrive
10. —Did Alan enjoy seeing his old friends yesterday?
—Yes, he did. He _____ his old friends for a long time.
A. didn't see B. wouldn't see
C. hasn't seen D. hadn't seen
11. When I called you this morning, nobody answered the phone. Where _____?
A. did you go B. have you gone
C. were you D. had you been
12. —Has your father returned from Africa yet?
—Yes, but he _____ here for only three days before his company sent him to Australia.
A. was B. has been
C. will be D. would be
13. —Have you known Dr. Jackson for a long time?



—Yes, since she _____ the Chinese Society.

A. has joined

B. joins

C. had joined

D. joined

14. He _____ football regularly for many years when he was young.

A. was playing

B. played

C. has played

D. had played

15. —Have you read book called *Waiting for Anya*?

—Who _____ it?

A. writes

B. has written

C. wrote

D. had written

II 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. I don't believe you've already finished reading the book — I _____ it to you this morning! (lend)

2. Judy is going to marry the sailor she _____ in Rome last year. (meet)

3. —Did you watch the basketball match yesterday?

—Yes, I did. You know, my brother _____ in the match. (play)

4. I called Hannah many times yesterday evening, but I couldn't get through. Her brother _____ on the phone all the time! (talk)

5. The telephone _____, but by the time I got indoors, it stopped. (ring)

6. Father _____ for London on business upon my arrival, so I didn't see him. (leave)

7. —Hurry up! Alice and Sue are waiting for you at the school gate.

—Oh! I thought they _____ without me. (go)

III 单句改错(每句仅有一处错误)

1. Just now Jim tells me his mother was ill. _____

2. I phone the other students a moment ago. _____

3. We often played together when we are children. _____

4. What are you doing when I called you? _____

5. I see you in the park. You were talking to a pretty girl. _____

6. She doesn't hear the doorbell, for she was watching TV. _____

7. He hurt his back when he is playing football with his classmates. _____

8. I forget to tell him the news. Shall we telephone him now? _____

9. The hotel wasn't particularly good. But I stayed in many worse hotels. _____

10. We first met on a train in 2000. We both felt immediately that we knew each other for years. _____



Lesson 3

一般将来时、过去将来时、将来进行时和现在完成进行时



随堂小测

>>> 学前热身，试试你的水平

- Did you tell Julia about the result?
—Oh, no, I forgot. I _____ her now.
A. will be calling B. will call
C. call D. am to call
- John promised his doctor he _____ not smoke, and he has never smoked ever since.
A. might B. should C. could D. would
- At this time tomorrow _____ over the Atlantic.
A. we're going to fly B. we'll be flying
C. we'll fly D. we're to fly
- Cathy is taking notes of the grammatical rules in class at Sunshine School, where she _____ English for a year.
A. studies B. studied
C. is studying D. has been studying
- I have been studying computer for several years and I still _____.
A. have B. do C. have been D. am

答案: 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. C



疑难归纳

答疑解惑，逐个扫除绊脚石

疑难一 将来进行时与一般将来时的区别

1. 将来进行时表示将来某时正在进行的动作，一般将来时表示将来某时将要发生的作用。如：

What will you be doing this time tomorrow? 明天这个时候你会在做什么呢？

What will you do tomorrow? 你明天干什么？

2. 两者均可表示将来，但将来进行时的语气更委婉一些。如：

When will you finish these letters? 你什么时候能处理完这些信件？（直接询问，如上司对下

属）

When will you be seeing Mr. White? 你什么时候见怀特先生？（委婉地询问，如下属对上司）

3. 有时一般将来时中的 will 含有“愿意”的意思，而用将来进行时则只是单纯地谈未来情况。如：

Mary won't pay this bill. 玛丽不肯付这笔钱。（表意愿）

Mary won't be paying this bill. 不会由玛丽来付钱。（单纯谈未来情况）

疑难二 现在完成进行时与现在进行时的区别



1. 现在完成进行时由“have/has been+现在分词”构成，是一兼有现在完成时和现在进行时二者基本特点的时态。由于它有现在完成时的特点，所以它可以表示某一动作对现在产生的结果或影响。又由于它有现在进行时的特点，所以它也可以表示某一动作的延续性、临时性、重复性、生动性乃至感情色彩。如：

They have been living in this city for ten years. 他们在这个城市已经居住了10年了。

Where have you been? We have been looking for you everywhere. 你刚才去哪儿了？我们一直在到处找你。

2. 现在进行时表示一个正在进行的动作，但不能表明动作是从什么时候开始的。如：

Matthew is studying Chinese in Beijing. 马修正在北京学习汉语。

3. 需要注意的是，表示短暂动作的动词(finish, marry, get up, come, go等)一般不能用于现在完成进行时。

疑难三 现在完成进行时与现在完成时的异同

1. 现在完成时和现在完成进行时都可以表示从过去某一时刻开始一直延续到现在的动

作。如：

I have worked in this school since last year.
I have been working in this school since last year. 从去年起我就在这所学校工作。

2. 现在完成时和现在完成进行时都可以表示一段时间内进行的动作。如：

He has taught English for 20 years. = He has been teaching English for 20 years. 他教英语有20年了。

3. 从定义上来看，现在完成时表示的是已经完成的动作或者状态，常常与already或ever连用，如：

We have already learnt Module 3. 我们已经学习了第三模块。

She is the most beautiful girl I have ever seen. 她是我见过的最漂亮的女孩。

而现在完成进行时则表示的是从过去某一时刻开始一直延续到现在，有可能还要进行下去的动作，一般不与already或ever等连用，如：

We have been learning Module 4. 我们一直在学习第四模块。(不一定学完)

基础过关

强基固本，轻松跨越及格线

单项选择

- Please bring your homework to school tomorrow, Steven.
—OK. I _____.
A. will B. won't C. do D. don't
- Look at the noisy kids!
—Haven't you heard the saying "When the cat is away, the mice _____"?
A. play B. played C. are playing D. will play
- When he _____ is not known yet.
—But when he _____, he will be warmly welcomed.
A. comes; comes B. will come; will come
C. comes; will come D. will come; comes
- The children said they _____ football in the street.
A. didn't play B. don't play C. won't play D. wouldn't play

- 

能力提升

融会贯通，助你夺取超高分

单项选择题

1. —Tom, you didn't come to the party last night?
—I would, but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do.
A. had to B. didn't C. was going to D. wouldn't
2. —How can I apply for an online course?
—Just fill out this form and we will see what we can do for you.
A. see B. are seeing C. have seen D. will see
3. —I have got a headache.
—No wonder. You have been working in front of that computer too long.
A. work B. are working C. have been working D. worked
4. If their marketing plans succeed, they will increase their sales by 20 percent.