

人教版初中英语八大时态详解

英语的时态 (tense) 是一种动词形式 , 不同的时态用以表示不同的时间与方式。下面就英语中常见的八种基本时态进行阐述 , 其它的时态都是在这八种时态的基础上结合而成的。

一、 一般现在时 :

- 1.概念 : 经常、反复发生的动作或行为及现在的某种状况。
- 2.时间状语 : always, usually, often, sometimes, every week (day, year, month...), once a week, on Sundays,
- 3.基本结构 : 动词 原形 (如主语为第三人称单数 , 动词上要加 (e) S)
- 4.否定形式 : am/is/are+not; 此时态的谓语动词若为行为动词 , 则在其前加 don ' t, 如主语为第三人称单数 , 则用 doesn ' t , 通常还原行为动词。
- 5.一般疑问句 : 把 be 动词放于句首 ; 用助动词 do 提问 , 如主语为第三人称单数 , 则用 does , 同时 , 还原行为动词。
- 6.例句 : It seldom snows here.
He is always ready to help others.
Action speaks louder than words.

二、 一般过去时 :

- 1.概念 : 过去某个时间里发生的动作或状态 ; 过去习惯性、经常性的动作、行为。
- 2.时间状语 : ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week(year, night, month...), in 1989, just now, at the age of 5, one day, long long ago, once upon a time, etc.
- 3.基本结构 : be 动词 ; 行为动词
- 4.否定形式 : was/were+not; 在行为动词前加 didn ' t , 同时还原行为动词。
- 5.一般疑问句 : was 或 were 放于句首 ; 用助动词 do 的过去式 did 提问 , 同时还原行为动词。
- 6.例句 : She often came to help us in those days.
I didn ' t know you were so busy.

三、 现在进行时 :

- 1.概念 : 表示现阶段或说话时正在进行的动作及行为。
- 2.时间状语 : now, at this time, these days, etc.
- 3.基本结构 : am/is/are+doing
- 4.否定形式 : am/is/are+not+doing.
- 5.一般疑问句 : 把 be 动词放于句首。
- 6.例句 : How are you feeling today?
He is doing well in his lessons.

四、 过去进行时 :

- 1.概念 : 表示过去某段时间或某一时刻正在发生或进行的行为或动作。

2.时间状语： at this time yesterday, at that time 或以 when 引导的谓语动词是一般过去时的时间状语等。

3.基本结构： was/were+doing

4.否定形式： was/were + not + doing.

5.一般疑问句：把 was 或 were 放于句首。

6.例句： At that time she was working in a PLA unit.

When he came in, I was reading a newspaper.

五、 现在完成时：

1.概念：过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果，或从过去已经开始，持续到现在动作或状态。

2.时间状语： recently, lately, since ... for ..., in the past few years, etc.

3.基本结构： have/has + done

4.否定形式： have/has + not +done.

5.一般疑问句： have 或 has 提前

6.例句： I ' ve written an article.

It has been raining these days.

六、 过去完成时：

1.概念：以过去某个时间为标准，在此以前发生的动作或行为，或在过去某动作之前完成的行为，即“过去的过去”。

2.时间状语： before, by the end of last year(term, month ...),etc.

3.基本结构： had + done.

4.否定形式： had + not + done.

5.一般疑问句： had 放于句首。

6.例句： As soon as we got to the station, the train had left.

By the end of last month. We had reviewed four books

七、 一般将来时：

1.概念：表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态及打算、计划或准备做某事。

2.时间状语： tomorrow, next day(week, month, year ...),soon, in a few minutes, by...,the day after tomorrow, etc.

3.基本结构： am/is/are/going to + do ; will/shall + do.

4.否定形式： was/were + not; 在行为动词前加 won ' t , 同时还原行为动词。

5.一般疑问句： be 放于句首； will/shall 提到句首。

6.例句： They are going to have a competition with us in studies.

It is going to rain.

八、 过去将来时：

1.概念：立足于过去某一时刻，从过去看将来，常用于宾语从句中。

2.时间状语： the next day(morning, year ...),the following month(week ...),etc.

3.基本结构： was/were/going to do ; would/should + do.

4.否定形式： was/were/not + going to + do;would/should + not + do.

5.一般疑问句： was 或 were 放于句首； would/should 提到句首。

6.例句： He said he would go to Beijing the next day.
I asked who was going there .

1.一般现在时： 主语 +do/does(现在分词)

e.g We clean the room every day.

2.一般过去时： 主语 +did

e.g We cleaned the room just now.

3.现在进行时： 主语 +am/is/are doing

e.g We are cleaning the room now.

4.过去进行时： was/were doing

e.g We were cleaning the room at 5:00 yesterday afternoon.

5.现在完成时： have/has done

e.g.We have cleaned the room already.

6.过去完成时： had done

e.g We had cleaned the room before he arrived.

7.一般将来时： will do/

e.g We will clean the room tomorrow.

8.过去将来时： was/were to /would do

e.g He said he would clean the room next.