

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，持续到现在的动作或状态。

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 cheaning 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.