

小学语法汇总

过去进行时

一. 定义及结构

定义	表示过去在某一时间段或某一段时间内正在发生或进行的动作或状态.
结构	was/were +Ving

二. 句型结构

句型	肯定句: 主语+was/were+doing+其它	We were having supper when the phone rang
	否定句: 主语+was/were+not+doing+其它	This time yesterday Jack was not watching TV.
	一般疑问句: Was/Were+主语+doing+其它 答语: Yes, 主语+was/were. 或 No 主语+wasn't/weren't.	Were you playing basketball at four yesterday afternoon? Yes, we were./No, we weren't.
	特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词+一般疑问句+其它	What were you doing at four yesterday afternoon?
时间标志	this morning, the whole morning, all day, yesterday, from nine to ten last evening, when, while, at that time. last night, last saturday 或者与 when, while, as 引导的过去时间状语连用	My brother fell while he was riding his bicycle and hurt himself; It was raining when they left the station; When I got to the top of the mountain, the sun was shining. We were watching TV from seven to nine last night.
口诀	主语在前 were/was 在后, 现在分词跟着走, 其他成分不可丢. 变一般很简单, 把 were/was 提到句子前, 否定句也不难, be 后要把 not 添. 还有一点要注意, 动作提问 doing 替.	

三. 过去进行时的用法

用法	例句
1. 表示过去某一时间正在进行的动作 时间标志: then, at that time, when, while, as 等.	He fell asleep when he was reading.
2. 表示按计划、安排过去将要发生的事. 用于 come, go, leave, start, arrive 等表示位置转移的动词时, 也可以用过去进行时表示过去	He told me (that) he was going soon.

用法	将要发生动作.	
	3. 表示感情色彩与现在进行时相似,过去进行时也可表示满意、称赞、惊讶、厌恶等感情色彩,也通常与 always,forever, continually,often,constantly 等副词连用	They were always quarrelling. The girl was always changing her mind.
	4. 表示现在主要是为了使语气委婉、客气 【注】一般过去时也有类似用法,但比较而言,用过去进行时显得更客气,更加不肯定 如想问起一段时间怎样度过时.用过去进行时态要用比一般过去时显得有礼貌.	I was wondering if you can give me a lift. What were you doing before you came here? (你来这里之前做什么工作?) 要比 What did you do before you came here? 听起来有礼貌。 另一方面,What were you doing in my room? (你在我的房间里干什么来着?) 可能表示这样一种情感: 我认为你没有权利在我的屋子里.但 What did you do in my room? 却毫无这种含义
	5. 动词 be 的过去进行时也可表示过去一时的表现或暂时的状态 补充: when 的后面加一般过去时,而且动词是短暂性动词,while 的后面加过去进行时,动词是延续性动词同省同留	比较: He was friendly. 他很友好 (过去长期如此) He was being friendly. 他当时显得很友好 (指当时一时的表现)
	6. 过去进行时还可以和 when 结构遥相呼应,含有意外之意	I was walking in the street when someone called me.

不宜使用现在进行时的动词	
(A) 表示心理状态、情感的动作:	like, love, hate, care, remember, believe, think, know, hope, want, mind, wish, agree, mean, need, prefer
(B) 表存在的状态的动词:	appear, exist, lie, remain, seem belong to, depend on, own, be
(C) 表示一时性动作的动词:	allow, accept, permit, promise, admit, complete
(D) 表示感官的动词系动词时:	see, hear, notice, feel, smell, sound, taste, look 但是,做实意动词时,可以用现在进行时. 如果 hear 不表示“听见”的意思时,可用进行时. They are hearing an English lecture. 他们在听一个英语讲座. The doll feels very soft. (系动词)
注意	have (has) 当“拥有”讲时,无进行时态. 但当 have (has) 当“吃饭、开会……玩得愉快……”等意思时,可用进行时. We are having a good time. 我们玩得很愉快.

when、while、as 用法		
	作用	例句

	可与延续性和短暂性动词连用.	Sorry,I was out when you called me.(call 为短暂性动词)
when	when 从句的谓语动词可以在主句谓语动作之前,之后或同时发生.	When he had finished his homework,he took a short rest. (finish 先发生) When I got to the airport,the guests had left. (got to 后发生)
	在将来时从句中,常用 when,且从句需用一般时代替将来时. (主将从现)	You shall borrow the book when I have finished reading it. When the manager comes here for a visit next week,I'll talk with him about this.
	when 用于表示“一...就...”的句型中 (指过去的事)	Sb had hardly/scarcely done sth....when =Hardly/Scarcely had sb done sth...when I had hardly/scarcely closed my eyes when someone knocked at the door.=Hardly/scarcely had I closed my eyes when someone knocked at the door.
	Be doing...when Be about to do...when Had just done...when	We were having a meeting when someone broke in. We were about to go out/on the point of going out when it suddenly began to rain heavily. He had just finished his work when the clock struck 12.
as	只和延续性动词连用.	The student took notes as they listened. (listen 为延续性动词)
	as 从句的谓语动作必须是和主句谓语动作同时发生.	She came up as I was cooking.(同时) The runners started as the gun went off.(几乎同时)
	主从句动作同时进行,从句动作的时间概念淡化,而主要表示主句动作发生的背景或条件时,只能用as,这时 as 表示“随着...”“一边...一边...”	As the time went on,the weather got worse. (随着) The atmosphere gets thinner and thinner as the height increases. (随着) As years to by,China is getting stronger and richer.(随着) The little girls sang as they went. (一边...一边...) The sad mother sat on the roadside,shouting as she was crying. (一边...一边...)
while	只和延续性动词连用.	Strike while the iron is hot. (is 为延续性动词,表示一种持续的状态)
	while 从句的谓语动作必须是和主句谓语动作同时发生.	While he is writing on his textbook,I am eating an apple.(同时发生)
	表示转折	You like tennis,while I'd rather read. (然而)
	主句和从句动作同时发生,且从句动作为延续性动词时,三者都可以使用	When/While/As we are dancing,a stranger came in. (dance 是延续性动词) When/While/As she was making a phone call,I was writing a letter. (make 为延续性动词)

四. 过去进行时与一般过去时的区别

过去进行时与一般过去时的区别		
时态	一般过去时	过去进行时
动作完成否	表示某一动作已经完成	表示动作在持续或未完成 (延续性动词)

	She wrote a letter to her friend last night. (信写完了)	She was writing a letter to her friend last night. 她昨晚一直在给朋友写信 (信不一定写完)
时间标志	句中有 a moment ago 之类的短语一般用一般过去时	句中有 at this time last Sunday, from 8 to 9 yesterday 之类的状语一般用过去进行时

五. 现在分词的变化规则

现在分词构成口诀		
现在分词很好记,动词后缀-ing. 直接加、去 e 加、双写加. 还有一点要注意 ie 要用 y 来替.		
现在分词变化规则	原形	-ing 形式
一般在动词原形末尾加-ing	wash,catch,sleep,study,work,jump,go,push,play,cook,look,speak.	washing,catching,sleeping,studying,working,jumping,going,pushing,playing,cooking,looking,speaking.
以不发音字母 e 结尾的动词,先去掉 e,再加-ing	make,ride,take,dance,write,arrive,drive,move,live,come,have.	making,riding,taking,dancing,writing,arriving,driving,moving,living,coming,having.
以重读闭音节 (重读闭音节是所谓的元音字母不是发它本身的字母音) 结尾的动词,如果末尾只有一个辅音字母,应先双写这个字母,再加-ing	sit,get,swim,cut,put,begin,open,listen,stop,run,fit,forget.	sitting,getting,swimming,cutting,beginning,opening,listening,stoping,running,fitting,forgetting.
少数几个以 ie 结尾的动词,要变 ie 为 y,再加-ing	tie,die,lie	tying,dying,lying.
以 ic 结尾的动词,要把 ic 变成 ick 再加 ing	picnic traffic	picnicking trafficking