

UNIT 6: TENSES I (时态 I)

1. Simple Present Tense (现代简单式)

动词形式 { **be 动词: am/ are/ is**
 一般动词: 主词为第三人称单数, 一般动词加 **s**

使用时机

(A) 表示现在的状态或动作

Example (例),

1. There are many visitors in the zoo. (动物园里有许多游客。)
2. Here comes the bus. (公车来了。)

(B) 表示现在习惯性的动作

Example (例),

1. David often sleeps during class. (David 经常在上课时睡觉。)
2. My parents take exercise in the park every morning. (我父母每天早上在公园做运动。)

(C) 表示不变的事实、真理

Example (例),

1. The earth moves around the sun. (地球围绕着太阳转。)
2. The moon revolves around the earth. (月亮围绕着地球转。)

2. Simple Past Tense (过去简单式)

动词形式 { **be 动词: was/ were**
 一般动词: 过去式动词, 分为规则变化及不规则变化。

时间副词

Yesterday 昨天

Example (例),

yesterday morning (afternoon, evening) 昨天早上 (下午、晚上)
 the day before yesterday 前天

Last + 时间 (上~)

Example (例),

last week 上星期

last night 昨天晚上

last year 去年

时间 + ago (~前)

Example (例),

two hours ago 两小时前

five days ago 五天前

before 之前

then (= at that time) 那时

使用时机

(A) 表示过去的动作或状态

Example (例),

1. I bought this yesterday. (我昨天买了这个。)2. There was an old temple over here. (那里以前有座古庙。)

(B) 表示过去习惯性的动作

My father used to smoke, but now he does not. (我父亲以前常抽烟，但现在不抽了。)**3. Present Continuous Tense (现在进行式)**动词形式: **be** 动词(am, are, is) + 'ing''ing' 的形成

(A) 原形动词 + 'ing' → 大部分动词

Example (例),

talk → talking

say → saying

speak → speaking

(B) 原形动词字尾有 e → 去 e + ing

have → having

write → writing

come → coming

(C) 原形动词为子音 + 短母音 + 子音 → 重复字尾 + ing

put → putting

cut → cutting

swim → swimming

Example (例),

We are eating breakfast. (我们现在正在吃早餐。)

比较:

1. We ate breakfast before going to school. (我们上学前已经吃过早餐。)
2. We eat breakfast every morning. (我们每天早上吃早餐。)

使用时机

(A) 表示现在正在进行的动作。

Example (例),

John is watching the baseball game on television. (John 正在看电视上的棒球赛。)

(B) 表示重复发生的动作。常伴随着 **always, all the time, again and again** 等副词。

Example (例),

1. He is always complaining. (他老是抱怨。)
2. The car is breaking down all the time. (这辆车老是有故障。)

(C) 表示最近的未来即将发生的动作。此用法常用于某些动词，如：**come, go, start, leave, arrive** 等。

Example (例),

1. I am leaving for Beijing **tomorrow**. (我明天前往北京。)
2. My father is coming to see me **this afternoon**. (我父亲今天下午即将来看我。)

注意：某些动词不可用于进行式中。

表“感官”的动词：**see, hear, smell** 等。

表“情感”的动词：**love, like** 等。

其他：**have, know** 等。

Example (例),

I am seeing the bird in the tree. (错)

I am looking at the bird in the tree. (对)

我正在看着树上的小鸟。

4. Past Continuous Tense (过去进行式)

动词的形式: **was (were) + ing**

Example (例),

He was playing Frisbee in the park then. (那时他正在公园玩飞盘。)

使用时机

(A) 表示过去某一时间正在进行的动作

Example (例),

1. We were playing chess at eight yesterday evening. (昨晚 8 点我们正在下棋。)

2. Lily was taking a bath when the doorbell rang. (门铃响时 Lily 正在洗澡。)

(B) 表示过去时间某一期中，反复性的动作

Example (例),

1. Whenever I visited him, he was watching television. (无论何时我去看他，他都在看电视。)

2. In those days, we were getting up at six o'clock. (在那些日子，我们都六点起床。)

5. Future Tense (未来式)

未来式用来表示发生于未来的动作或状态，常用 **be going to** 或 **will**。

be going to + 原形动词

be going to 的含义

be going to 在用于表现未来时，常表示用于实现性非常高的事或事先计划好的行为。

时间副词

(A) tomorrow 明天

tomorrow morning (afternoon, evening) 明天早上 (下午、晚上)

the day after tomorrow 后天

next + 时间 (下~): next week 下星期, next year 明年

(B) in + 时间 [在~(时间)后]

Example (例),

in a few days (在几天后), in a week (在一周之后)

Example (例),

1. I am going to visit my uncle tomorrow. (明天我要去探望我叔叔。)
2. I have to buy the ladder because I am going to paint the house. (我必须买个楼梯, 因为我打算油漆/粉刷房子。)
3. I do not feel good. I am afraid I am going to be sick. (我觉得不舒服。恐怕我要生病了。)
4. Are they going to have a party on Christmas Eve? (圣诞前夕他们打算开派对吗?)

will (将要) + 原形动词

will 为表示未来的助动词, 且不分人称, 其后须接原形动词。

Example (例),

1. We will leave junior high school soon.
= We are going to leave junior high school soon.
= We are leaving junior high school soon.
(不久后我们将离开初中。)
2. I will be fifteen years old next year. (明年我将 15 岁了。)
(≠ I am going to be fifteen years old next year.)
❖ 年龄不须事先计划, 所以不可用 be going to。
3. A: I cannot move the large box. (我搬不动这大箱子。)
B: I will (I'll) do it for you. (我来帮你。)
(≠ I am going to do it for you.)
❖ 很明显地, 这并不是事先计划好的事情, 所以不可用 be going to。
4. I will not change my mind.
= I'll not change my mind.
= I won't change my mind.
(我将不会改变主意。)
5. Will people live on Mars in the future? (人类未来会在火星上生存吗?)

Will you ... ?

Will you ... 另外可表示请求或邀约。

(A) 表请求 ——> Will you ~ ?

回答: Sure. / Ok. / All right.

No, I can't. / I'm sorry. I can't

(B) 表邀约 ——> Will you ~ ?

回答: Yes, thank you. / Yes, please.

No, thank you.

Example (例),

1. Will you look after the baby for me? (请你替我照顾这宝宝好吗?)

⇒ Sure. (没问题。)

⇒ I'm sorry. I can't. (抱歉, 我不能。)

2. Will you have another cup of coffee? (你要再来杯咖啡吗?)

⇒ Yes, please. (好的, 请再给我一杯。)

⇒ No, thank you. (不, 谢谢。)