

英语语法大全-动词的时态9 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/120/2021\\_2022\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_E6\\_c83\\_120214.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/120/2021_2022_E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E8_AF_AD_E6_c83_120214.htm) 11.17 将来完成时

1) 构成will / be going to do sth. 2) 概念 a. 状态完成：表示某事继续到将来某一时为止一直有的状态。 b. 动作完成：表示将来某一时或另一个将来的动作之前，已经完成的动作或一获得的经验。 They will have been married for 20 years by then. You will have reached Shanghai by this time tomorrow. 11.18 现在进行时 现在进行时的基本用法： a. 表示现在(指说话人说话时) 正在发生的事情。 We are waiting for you. b. 习惯进行：表示长期的或重复性的动作，说话时动作未必正在进行。 Mr. Green is writing another novel. (说话时并未在写，只处于写作的状态。) She is learning piano under Mr. Smith. c. 表示渐变的动词有：get, grow, become, turn, run, go, begin等。 The leaves are turning red. It 's getting warmer and warmer. d. 与always, constantly, forever 等词连用，表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态，往往带有说话人的主观色彩。 You are always changing your mind. 典型例题 My dictionary \_\_\_, I have looked for it everywhere but still \_\_\_ it.  
A. has lost, don 't find B. is missing, don 't find C. has lost, haven 't found D. is missing, haven 't found. 答案D. 前句是一个仍在持续的状态，应用进行时，由于没有找到，其影响仍然存在，应用完成时，瞬间动词用于否定式时可用于完成时。

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