

选时态要根据题干定格时间初中升学考试 PDF 转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/575/2021_2022__E9_80_89_E6_97_B6_E6_80_81_E8_c64_575550.htm 动词时态语态是高考考查的重点，也是整个英语语言体系中的主干知识。由于汉语里动词没有时态的变化，因此，学习和掌握英语，就要建立时态“感觉”。不管汉语里说不说“过去，现在和将来”，使用英语时，动词的时间背景是什么，我们要不断体味。例如：Uh, this is your first time to the city, right? Yeah. How did you know? 这是你第一次到城里来，对吗？没错，你怎么知道的？回答中“How did you know?”使用的是一般过去时。这样的表达，用汉语是难以体现的，学习时要特别留心积累。动词的时态，在时间上涉及过去、过去将来、现在和将来；在形态上有一般、进行、完成和完成进行，因此，时态总共有十六个。回答动词时态、语态题目时，要根据题干，捕捉动作的时间背景，这是选准时态的前提和关键。

一、判断时态找时间，不要被“for”“already”和“yet”等词所迷惑 例如：Has your father returned from Africa yet? Yes, but he___ here for only three days before his company sent him to Australia. A. was B. has been C. will be D. would be 很多同学一看到回答中“...here for only three days”就马上选了B，用动词的现在完成时。但是后半句“...before his company sent him to Australia.”中的“sent”显然就告诉我们这是过去的时间背景，整句话“他在这呆了三天之后就被公司派往了澳大利亚”，这说明他现在不在这里。因此，本题是不能选择现在完成时的，应当选择A.之所以出现这样的错误，是同学们一看到

“ for ” 就认为它是现在完成时的标志。其实，for表示一个时间段，过去、现在和将来都可用。同样的道理，遇到副词already，yet等也要根据句子的语境做具体分析。很多情况下，already，yet都用在了完成时，因为它们会配合语句时间，表达“（到……时）已经，还……”，例如：We haven't met our new neighbors yet，so we don't know their names. 但也不要认为一有这些词就一定选完成时态，例如：You already told me yesterday that he would not give up another trying.（句子中有具体的过去时间“yesterday”，提示一般过去时）了解了这一点，你再做一做下面两个题：1.I _____ in London for many years，but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China. A. lived B. was living C. have lived D. had lived 2.My cousin went to Canada two years ago.He _____ there for a few months and then went to America. A.worked B.would work C.would be working D. has been working 二、捕捉时间找“两处”：即题干给定的时间和已知动词的时态 题干若给出了具体的时间，时态选择相对明显；如果没有，就要留意不设空动词的时态，它也能给出待选时态的时间背景。 例一：I know a little bit about Italy as my wife and I _____ there several years ago. A. are going B. had been C. went D. have been 题干中前半句“know”，一般现在时；后半句出现“several years ago”，明显的表示过去的时间，所以选择一般过去时“went”，答案C.本题很多同学都顺着中文“去过”而误选了“D. have been”，是没有掌握好语句中出现了具体过去时间这一关键。 例二

：The young girl sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. She _____ before. A. hasn't flown B. didn't fly C. hadn't flown

D. wasn't flying 题干中前半句“was”，一般过去时；后半句最后出现“before”说明是在过去（was）之过去，前半句的“was”给出了选择过去完成时的时间背景，因此选择C. 例三：I got caught in the rain and my suit _____. A. has ruined B. had ruined C. has been ruined D. had been ruined 题干中前半句“got caught”，一般过去时；由and连接后半句没有出现具体的时间，如果与前半句并列，需要用was ruined，但题项没有给。一般地说，如果没有明确的时间，应当默认为现在，因此，要选择C.意思是“我（刚才）赶上雨了，衣服全给毁了”。还需要指出的是，由并列连词连接的两个简单句，时态不一致，这很正常。又如：I was a college student, but now I am a teacher.我以前是大学生，现在是老师。例四：Tom, you didn't come to the party last night? I _____, but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do. A. had to B. didn't C. was going to D. wouldn't 题干上句“last night”和下句后半部分“remembered”都提示是过去时间背景，应该选择“昨天我是打算去”，因此选择C. 例五：By the time you get back, great changes _____ in this area. A. will take place B. will be taken place C. are going to take place D. will have taken place 题干“By the time you get back”，是“到你（将来）回来时”，这里因为是时间状语从句，将来时用一般时代替，因此后半句的时间应当使“将已经”，故选择D. 动词时态语态每年必考，同时，在书面表达中，同学们也会遇到判断时态，将语篇动词时态表达准确的问题。因此，要格外关注动词时态语态的练习，并积累好答题方法和典型的错题。下面，请你再做5个题目，看看是否掌握了捕捉时态时间的方法 1. It was really very

kind of you to give me a lift home. Oh , don ' t mention it. I _____past your house anyway. A. was coming B. will come C. had come D. have come 2.When I called you this morning , nobody answered the phone. Where _____ ? A. did you go B. have you gone C. were you D. had you been 3.The house belongs to my aunt but she _____ here any more. A. hasn ' t lived B. didn ' t live C. hadn ' t lived D. doesn ' t live 4.Ladies and gentlemen , please fasten your seat belts. The plane _____. A. takes off B. is taking off C. has taken off D. took off 5.I was giving a talk to a large group of people , the same talk I _____to half a dozen other groups. A. was giving B. am giving C. had given D. have given 参考答案 一 : AA ; 二 : ACDBC 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com