**专题05 动词的时态**

**内容导航**

**** 考点聚焦：核心考点+高考考点，有的放矢

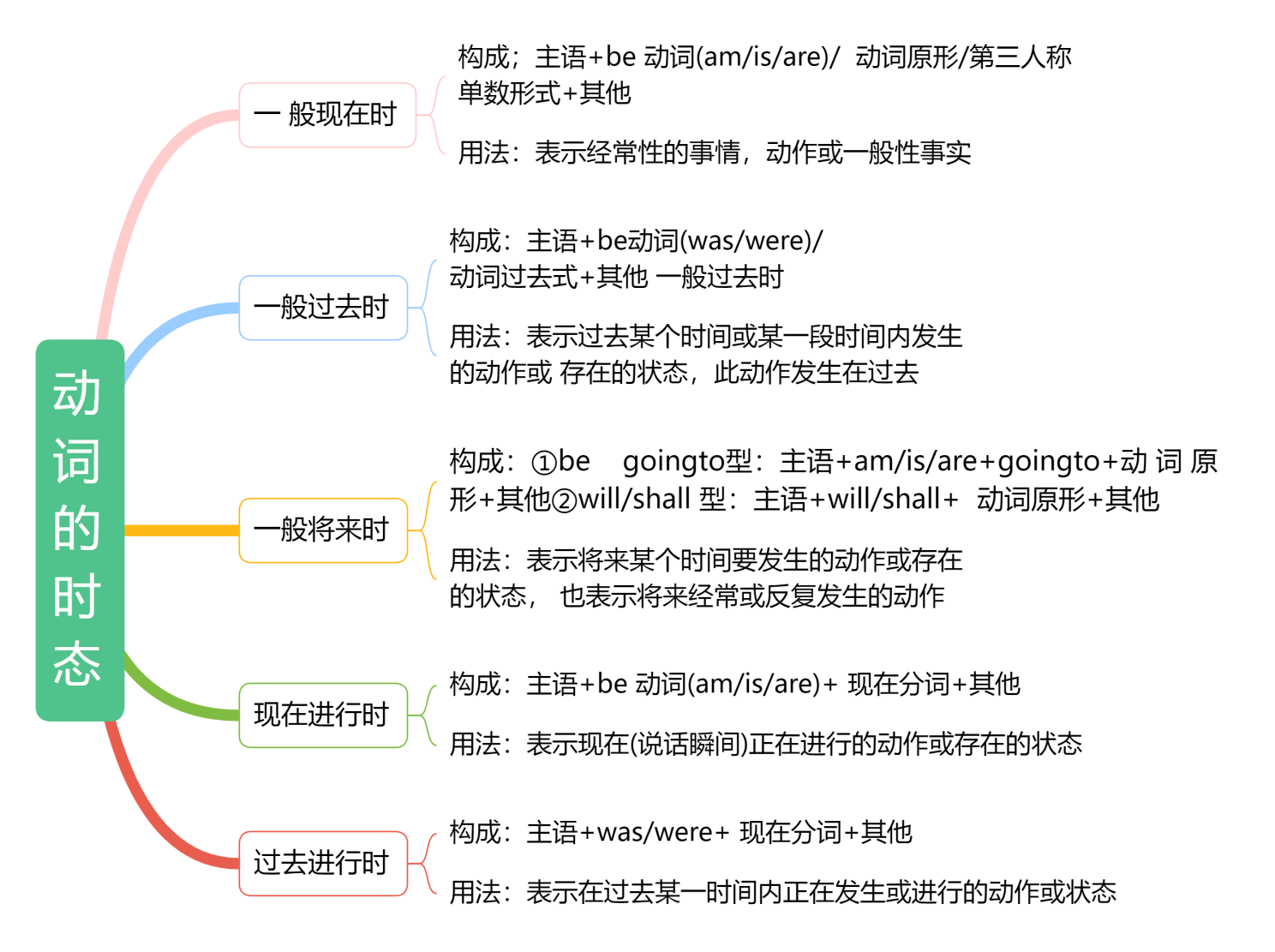
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**核心考点聚焦**





**谓语动词的时态**

**考点一**

**一般现在时**

**一般现在时的用法**

①表示经常性、习惯性的动作或存在的状态。常与频度副词连用。

I often take a walk in the park. 我经常在公园散步。

②表示客观事实、真理。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳东升西落。

③在时间、条件状语从句中表示将来的动作。

If it doesn’t rain tomorrow, I will go bike riding in the open air. 如果明天不下雨，我将在户外骑自行车。

I’ll tell her the good news when she comes back. 当她回来的时候，我将把这个好消息告诉她。

④表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作，可用一般现在时表将来。但只限于start，begin，leave，go，come，arrive，return，take place等。

**一般现在时的构成**

在一般情况下用动词原形，若主语为第三人称单数，一般在动词原形后加-s或-es。

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| **情况** | **构成方法** | **例词** |
| 一般情况 | 直接加-s | read→reads love→loves |
| 以s，o，x，ch，sh结尾 | 加-es | pass→passes box→boxes  teach→teaches wash→washes |
| 以辅音字母 + y结尾 | 将y变为i，再加-es | carry→carries study→studies |
| 不规则变化 |  | have→has be→am/is/are |



1．I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one football, but my brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three.

A．have; has B．has; have C．have; have

2．Simon loves sport. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football for half an hour every day.

A．play B．plays C．is playing D．played

3．The boy often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a kite on Sunday in spring.

A．fly B．flying C．flies D．flew

4．Every day, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus.

A．go B．goes C．went D．is going

5．—Who is that lady?

—She is Miss Li. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us English, and she always makes her class interesting.

A．teach B．teaches C．teaching D．will teach

6．Scientists prove that the Earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the sun.

A．goes B．go C．going D．went

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| * **思路点拨：**  1. 句意：我有一个足球，但我哥哥有三个。考查动词。have“拥有”，是动词原形，has是其三单形式。该句时态为一般现在时，前半句的主语I是第一人称，谓语动词用原形have；后半句的主语my brother是第三人称单数，谓语动词用三单形式has。故选A。 2. 句意：西蒙喜欢运动。他每天踢半小时足球。考查动词时态。根据“every day”可知，本句是一般现在时，主语是第三人称单数，动词用三单形式。故选B。 3. 句意：那个男孩经常在春天的每周日放风筝。考查动词的时态和主谓一致。根据often可知句子用一般现在时，主语是The boy，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式flies，故选C。 4. 句意：他每天坐公共汽车上学。考查时态。根据“Every day”可知句子用一般现在时，主语是he，谓语动词用单三。故选B。 5. 句意：——那位女士是谁？——她是李老师。她教我们英语，她总是让她的课很有趣。考查动词时态。根据“She is Miss Li. She …us English, and she always makes her class interesting.”可知，描述的是当前的事实情况，所以用一般现在时，主语是第三人称单数She，动词用三单形式teaches。故选B。 6. 句意：科学家证明地球绕着太阳转。考查一般现在时。表达客观真理用一般现在时。句子的主语the Earth是第三人称单数，谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。故选A。  * 答案1. A 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.B 6.A |

**考点二**

**一般过去时**

**1. 一般过去时的定义**

①一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态，常和表示过去的时间状语连用。如 yesterday，the day before yesterday，last week，in 2015，three days ago，the other day，just now，at the moment，this morning，once upon a time，long long ago。

—What did you do yesterday? 昨天你做了什么？

—I went swimming. 我去游泳了。

②表示过去经常性或习惯性发生的动作。

When I was at middle school, I often went to school by bike. 我读中学时经常骑自行车去学校。

**2. 一般过去时的基本结构**

①实义动词

肯定句：主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他.

I went to the cinema yesterday. 我昨天看了电影。

否定句：主语 + didn’t + 动词原形 + 其他。

I didn’t go to the cinema yesterday. 我昨天没看电影。

一般疑问句及其回答：Did + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?

肯定回答：Yes, 主语 + did.

否定回答：No, 主语 + didn’t / did not.

—Did you go to the cinema yesterday? 你昨天去看电影了吗？

—Yes, I did./No, I didn’t. 是的，我去了。/ 不，我没去。

特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词+did+主语+动词原形+其他？

—Where did you go yesterday? 你昨天去哪儿了？

—I went to the cinema yesterday. 我昨天去看电影了。

② be 动词

肯定句：主语 + was/were + 其他.

I was at home yesterday. 我昨天在家。

否定句：主语 + wasn’t/weren’t + 其他.

I wasn’t at home yesterday. 我昨天没在家。

一般疑问句及其回答：Were/Was + 主语 + 其他?

—Were you at home yesterday? 你昨天在家吗？

—Yes, I was. / No, I wasn’t. 是的，我在家。/ 不，我不在家。

特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词 + were/was + 主语 + 其他?

—Where were you yesterday? 你昨天在哪？

—I was at home yesterday. 我昨天在家。

**3. 动词过去式的变化规则**

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| **情况** | **构成方法** | **例词** |
| 一般情况 | 加-ed | wash→washed help→helped |
| 以不发音的字母e结尾 | 加-d | hope→hoped like→liked |
| 以辅音字母 + y结尾 | 变y为i，再加-ed | carry→carried study→studied |
| 结尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节 | 双写末尾的辅音字母，再加-ed | stop→stopped plan→planned |

**4. 一般过去时的用法**

（1）表示在过去某个时间所发生的动作或所处的状态。常与yesterday, last week, in 1989, just now, a moment ago, the other day等连用。

He was here just now. 他刚才还在这里。

What did you do yesterday? 你昨天做了什么事?

（2）在过去一段时间内的经常性或习惯性动作。

We often played together when we were children. 我们小时候常在一起玩。

注意：表示过去经常发生的动作还可用used to和would。

He used to smoke a lot, but he doesn’t now. 他过去经常抽烟，但现在不抽了。

Whenever we were in trouble, he would help us. 每当我们遇到困难，他都会帮助我们。



1．Last Sunday, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my kite in the park.

A．fly B．flew C．am flying

2．Some students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Taiji in the park yesterday. I joined them too.

A．play B．played C．will play D．is playing

3．—Where did you go last summer holiday?

—I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Dalian with my parents and we had a great time there.

A．go B．will go C．went D．goes

4．—When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tianjin?

—The day before yesterday.

A．does; leave B．did; leave C．was; left D．did; left

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| * **思路点拨：**  1. 句意：上星期天，我在公园放风筝。考查时态。根据“Last Sunday”可知句子用一般过去时，动词用过去式。故选B。 2. 句意：昨天一些学生在公园里打太极。我也加入他们了。考查谓语动词的时态。play动词原形“玩，打”；played过去式或过去分词；will play一般将来时形式；is playing现在进行时形式。根据“yesterday”可知一些学生昨天打太极，故时态用一般过去时。故选B。 3. 句意：——去年暑假你去哪里了？——我和父母去了大连，我们在那里玩得很开心。考查时态。go动词原形；will go一般将来时的结构；went过去式；goes第三人称单数形式。根据“Where did you go last summer holiday?”可知，询问的是过去某个时间发生的动作，所以答句也应该用一般过去时。故选C。 4. 句意：——你哥哥什么时候离开天津的？——前天。考查动词时态。根据“The day before yesterday.”可知，时态是一般过去时，在疑问句中，leave是实义动词，需将助动词did提到主语前，谓语动词leave用其原形。故选B。  * 答案1. B 2.B 3.C 4.B |

**考点三**

**一般将来时**

**一般将来时主要构成形式**

一般将来时表示将来某个时间要发生的动作，事情或存在的状态，也表示将来经常或反复发生的动作或事情。

1. will/shall+动词原形，shall用于第一人称，常被will 所代替。will在陈述句中用于各人称，在征求意见时常用于第二人称，will not=won’t，shall not=shan’t。

Which paragraph shall I read first? 我先读哪一段呢？

Will you be at home at seven this evening? 今晚七点回家好吗？

2. be going to +不定式，表示将来。

a. 主语的意图，即将做某事。

What are you going to do tomorrow? 明天打算作什么呢？

b. 计划、安排要发生的事。

The play is going to be produced next month。这出戏下月开播。

c. 有迹象要发生的事。

Look at the dark clouds, there is going to be a storm. 看那乌云，暴风雨快来了。

3. be +不定式表将来，按计划或正式安排将发生的事。

We are to discuss the report next Saturday. 我们下星期六讨论这份报告。

4. be about to +不定式，意为＂马上做某事＂。

He is about to leave for Beijing. 他马上要去北京。



1．Mia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a birthday cake for her mum tomorrow.

A．makes B．is going to make C．made D．make

2．—What are you going to do this Sunday?

—I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a football match.

A．watch B．watched C．am going to watch D．am watching

3．There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a sports meeting in our school next month.

A．will have B．will be C．is D．have

4．I hope they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the game.

A．will win B．to win C．wins D．are win

5．— What is your dream?

— My dream \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.

A．is being B．is to be C．being D．would being

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| * **思路点拨：**  1. 句意：米娅明天将为她的妈妈做一个生日蛋糕。考查一般将来时。根据“tomorrow”可知，此处应用一般将来时。故选B。 2. 句意：——这周日你打算做什么？——我打算看一场足球赛。考查动词时态。问句时态为一般将来时，结构为“be going to do”，表示按计划要做的事情，答句也用同样的时态。故选C。 3. 句意：下个月我们学校将举行运动会。考查There be句型和一般将来时。分析句子可知，此处表示存在，句子是There be句型，再由时间状语“next month”可知，时态是一般将来时，其谓语动词构成是will+动词原形，此处用will be。故选B。 4. 句意：我希望他们能赢得比赛。考查动词时态。hope后接从句，表示对未来的希望时，从句中常用“will+动词原形”结构。选项B不符合hope的用法，选项C和D的动词形式不正确。故选A。 5. 句意：——你的梦想是什么？——我的梦想是成为一名医生。考查一般将来时的用法。is being正在成为，用于现在进行时；is to be要成为，用于一般将来时；being成为，存在，动名词或现在分词；would being错误表达，情态动词后接动词原形。根据“My dream”可知，梦想是还未实现的，因此句子应用一般将来时。故选B。  * 答案1. B 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.B |

**考点四**

**现在进行时**

**一、现在进行时的定义**

现在进行时主要用于表示目前正在进行的动作，有时也可表示现阶段在进行的动作。

The teacher is giving us an English lesson. 老师正在给我们上英语课。

The farmers are getting in their crops. 农民们正在收割庄稼。

We are making preparations for the conference. 我们一直在为会议作准备。

**二、现在进行时的构成**

现在进行时由＂be+现在分词（v-ing）＂构成。be应为助动词，一定不要漏掉！它应与主语的人称和数保持一致，即：I am/he/she/it 包括单数名词和不可数名词用is，you/we/they 包括复数名词用are。

1. 现在分词变化规则如下：

a. 动词后直接+- ing（例：sleep+-ing→sleeping）

b. 去掉不发音的e+-ing（例：bite-e+-ing→biting）

c. 重读闭音节，且末尾只有1个辅音字母，双写辅音字母+-ing（例：sitting，beginning，getting，putting，running，stopping，cutting）

d. 特殊变化：die→dying，lie→lying，tie→tying

2. 句式构成如下：

肯定句式：主语+be（am，is，are）+现在分词+其他。

They are having an English class. 他们在上英语课。

否定句式：主语+be（am，is，are）+not +现在分词+其他。

They aren’t having an English class. 他们不在上英语课。

一般疑问句：Be（am，is，are）+主语+现在分词+其他？

Are they having an English class? 他们在上英语课吗?

特殊疑问句：疑问词+be（am，is，are）+主语+现在分词+其他？

What are you doing now? 你现在在做什么？

**三、现在进行时的应用**

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. 已经确定或安排好的将来活动。

I’m leaving for a trek in Nepal next week.（已经安排了）

We’re flying to Paris tomorrow.（票已经拿到了）

在实际运用时，现在进行时常用以下几种情况：

（1）当句子中有now时，常表示动作正在进行，这时要用现在进行时。

They are playing basketball now. 现在他们正在打篮球。

（2）以look，listen开头的句子，提示我们动作正进行，这时要用现在进行时。

Listen! She is singing an English song. 听，她正在唱英语歌。

（3）表示当前一段时间或现阶段正在进行的动作，且此时有this week，these days等时间状语，这时常用现在进行时。

We are making model planes these days. 这些天我们在做飞机模型。

（4）描述图片中的人物的动作，也为了表达更生动。此时也常用现在进行时。

Look at the picture. The children are flying kites in the park. 看这幅图，那些孩子正在公园放风筝。



1．—Sam, let’s go to the cinema. There is a new movie called *Big World*.

—Not now. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my brother David with his English.

A．help B．helped C．am helping D．helps

2．The students \_\_\_\_\_\_ their homework every day. Now they \_\_\_\_\_\_ their homework.

A．does; doing B．doing; are doing C．do; are doing

3．Be quiet! The students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an English exam in the classroom.

A．take B．are taking C．took

4．—Where is Mike?

—He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the library. He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his free time.

A．is reading; read B．is reading; reads C．reads; read D．read; reads

5．—Shall we go out for a walk, Bill?

—I’m afraid not. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outside now.

A．rains B．is raining C．rained D．rain

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| * **思路点拨：**  1. 句意：——山姆，我们去看电影吧。有一部新电影叫《大世界》。——现在不行。我正在帮助我弟弟大卫学英语。考查动词的时态。根据“Not now.”可知，此处是现在进行时，其结构是be doing。故选C。 2. 句意：学生们每天都做作业。现在他们正在做作业。考查动词时态。第一空根据“every day”可知，用一般现在时，主语是复数，动词用原形；第二空根据“Now”可知，用现在进行时。故选C。 3. 句意：安静点！学生们正在教室里参加英语考试。考查时态。根据“Be quiet”可知学生正在考试，要安静点，用现在进行时be doing。故选B。 4. 句意：—— 迈克在哪里？ —— 他在图书馆读书。他经常在空闲时间读书。考查现在进行时和一般现在时。第一空，根据“Where is Mike?”可知，迈克此刻在图书馆读书，应该用现在进行时；第二空，根据“often”可知，他经常在空闲时间读书，用一般现在时，主语是He，动词用三单。故选B。 5. 句意：——比尔，我们出去散步好吗？——恐怕不行。现在外面在下雨。考查时态。根据“I’m afraid not.”以及“It…outside now.”的语境可知，此处表示动作正在进行，用现在进行时。故选B。  * 答案1. C 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.B |

**考点五**

**过去进行时**

**过去进行的结构**

肯定句：主语+ was / were + 现在分词.

I was doing my lessons then. 那时，我在做功课。

We were cleaning the house. 我们在打扫房子。

否定句：主语+was/were not + 现在分词.

I wasn’t walking down the street when a UFO landed.

疑问句：Was/Were not + 主语 + 现在分词?

Were you walking down the street when a UFO landed?

特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词 + was/were not + 主语 + 现在分词?

What were you doing when a UFO landed?

**过去进行时的标志词**

at 8 oclock last night, this time yesterday等。

I was having lunch at home this time yesterday.

昨天的这个时候我正在吃午饭。

At that time she was writing a book.

那阵子她在写一本书。(表示她在那段时间里一直在做那件事情。)

**过去进行时的用法详解**

(1) 表示在过去某一时间正在进行的动作，此时句中往往有表示过去的时间状语then, at that time, this time, yesterday等。

I was doing my homework when my mother came to home.

(2)叙述在过去的同一时间都在进行的几个动作，通常用While。

I was studying at college while my brother was teaching at university.

(3)表示在过去某一段时间内一直持续进行的动作。

They were expecting you yesterday, but you didn’t turn up.



1．I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stars on the balcony when you called me last night.

A．watched B．watch C．have watched D．was watching

2．I was writing a letter at home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I heard a knock on the door.

A．while B．when C．as D．but

3．My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dishes when I got home.

A．is washing B．washed C．was washing

4．— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when it started to rain?

— I was running in the park.

A．What are you doing B．What were you doing C．What did you do

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| * **思路点拨：**  1. 句意：昨晚你打电话给我时，我正在阳台上看星星。考查动词时态。when引导的时间状语从句，从句用一般过去时，主句表示过去某个时刻正在发生的动作，用过去进行时结构，故选D。 2. 句意：当我听见敲门声时，我正在家写一封信。考查从属连词辨析。while当……时，与延续性动词连用；when当……时，与瞬间动词或延续性动词连用；as随着，强调主从句动作伴随发生；but但是。根据空后谓语动词heard为瞬间动词，可知用when，故选B。 3. 句意：我到家时，我的妈妈正在洗盘子。考查动词时态。根据“when I got home.”可知，此处需要用过去进行时(was/were doing)，表示在过去的某个时段正在发生的事情。主语是第三人称单数，因此be动词用was，故选C。 4. 句意：——开始下雨的时候你正在做什么？——我正在公园里跑步。考查动词时态。根据“I was running in the park”可知，问句用过去进行时was/were doing的结构，故选B。  * 答案1. D 2.B 3.C 4.B |



**一、单项选择**

1．Susie often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer games after dinner but now she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book.

A．plays; is reading B．is playing; reads C．plays; read D．is playing; is reading

2．The sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up in the east and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down in the west.

A．goes; goes B．go; go

C．will go; shall go D．goes; will go

3．The clever boy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his parents, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ playing the piano in his free time.

A．likes; like B．likes; likes C．like; likes D．like; like

4．Tommy and his sister often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meals at weekends.

A．cook B．cooks C．is cooking D．are cooking

5．Anna usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her grandparents with her brother on weekends.

A．will visit B．visits C．visited D．is visiting

6．I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bike the day before yesterday.

A．am buying B．am going to buy C．buy D．bought

7．—The cake is so delicious. Thank you, Tom.

—I’m glad you like it. My Mom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it last night.

A．make B．makes C．made D．is making

8．—Teddy, what did you do for your mother on Mother’s Day?

—I \_\_\_\_\_\_ some paper flowers for her.

A．make B．made C．will make D．am making

9．I live in Tianjin now, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Shandong three years ago.

A．were B．am C．was D．will be

10．We often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a walk on Sundays, but last Sunday we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fishing.

A．go; went B．went; go C．go; go D．went; went

11．Look! There are so many black clouds in the sky. I think it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．will rain B．rain C．is going to rain D．is raining

12．There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a football match next Sunday.

A．is going to be B．is going to have C．will play D．will have

13．There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a football match tomorrow.

A．is going to have B．is going to be C．will have D．will is

14．—What’s your plan for the weekend, Joan?

—I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents.

A．visit B．visited C．am going to visit D．visits

15．Mr Li hopes that his son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home this weekend.

A．come B．comes C．to come D．will come

16．Listen! One of the boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the room.

A．singing B．sings C．is singing D．are singing

17．— Where is Mark?

— Look! He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a walk with his dad over there.

A．takes B．took C．is taking D．will take

18．Look! Those kids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the playground, laughing loudly.

A．are running B．run C．will run D．ran

19．—I can’t find Jimmy. Where is he?

—He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the garden now.

A．works B．will work C．is working D．are working

20．Be quiet, please. The baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．sleep B．sleeps C．is sleeping D．slept

21．— Why didn’t you answer the door?

— I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the flowers when the doorbell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．watered; rang B．am watering; is ringing

C．was watering; was ringing D．was watering; rang

22．Amy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an email to her friend when her mother came back home.

A．writes B．will write C．is writing D．was writing

23．—Was your mother at home at 6 o’clock yesterday?

—Yes, she in the kitchen at that time.

A．cooked B．is cooking C．was cooking D．cooks

24．—What a heavy rain! When did it start?

—I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the way to my office then.

A．drove B．will drive C．have driven D．was driving

25．I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the computer when mum called me last night.

A．worked B．work C．am working D．was working

**二、语法选择**

I’m Bob. I’m 26 11-year-old boy. I study in a new school this term. It takes me about 15 minutes 27 to school on foot every day. Here, I’m good 28 my new teachers and classmates. My new English teacher is Mr. Zhang. He is good at 29 interesting stories. He is fun and we all like him.

We are having a music class in the music room now. Look! The teacher 30 the piano. We are singing 31 with the music. The boy who sits behind me is Liu Jun. He 32 music very much. 33 favorite musician is Lang Lang. It’s his 34 to be an excellent pianist like Lang Lang. 35 he practices playing the piano every day.

How is your school life? Do you love your school?

26．A．a B．an C．the

27．A．go B．goes C．to go

28．A．with B．for C．at

29．A．tell B．telling C．to tell

30．A．play B．plays C．is playing

31．A．happy B．happily C．happier

32．A．like B．likes C．is liking

33．A．He B．Him C．His

34．A．dream B．dreams C．dream’s

35．A．So B．Because C．But

**三、短文填空**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个恰当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Coco is 36 English girl, but now she lives in Shanghai with her father and mother. She has two 37 (brother), Tom and Bill. Her parents 38 (be) teachers in a middle school in Shanghai. Every morning, they love eating healthy food on breakfast. After breakfast, Coco 39 (go) to school at 7:30. Her first class starts at 8:00 40 the morning. At school, 41 (Coco) music teacher is Mr. Brown. She likes singing 42 dancing very much. She thinks they are really interesting. She can also play the guitar very 43 (good). Her best friend is Liu Huan, a 44 (China) girl. Their birthdays are on the same day. They both like art and music. But Liu Huan isn’t a tidy girl. She needs to keep 45 (she) room tidy.

阅读下面短文，在文中空白处填写一个适当的单词(有提示词的，填入单词的正确形式)。

Alice Jones works in St. Louis. She 46 (teach) maths in a big middle school. Because she always uses 47 (interest) ways to help her students solve maths problems, they all like 48 (she). She is a star teacher 49 her school.

Several days ago, a small middle school in New York invited (邀请) Alice to work there. Sometimes she 50 (want) to take the new job and sometimes she worried about it. Because this is the 51 (one) time for her to change a job.

The middle school in New York is smaller than the school Alice works in now. 52 Alice can have a new beginning. The middle school she works in now is so far that it 53 (take) her a long time to get there every day.

After thinking for some 54 (day), Alice decided (决定) to move to New York. Maybe she will have lots of problems in the new school. She still wants to have 55 try.



**真题感知**

**一、选择题**

1．（2024·江西赣州·小升初真题）They played football \_\_\_\_\_. (    )

A．on the weekend B．last weekend C．next weekend

【答案】B

【详解】句意：他们上周末踢足球。本题考查名词词组，A在周末，B上周末，C下周末，根据played可知该句时态是一般过去时，last weekend是一般过去时的时间标志，故选B。

2．（2024·全国·小升初真题）—Did you see any grapes? (     )

—Yes, but they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be ready \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ August.

A．won’t; till B．didn’t; till C．won’t; on

3．（2023·山西临汾·小升初真题）The grapes \_\_\_\_\_\_ ready till August. (   )

A．won’t be B．can C．is

4．（2023·湖南怀化·小升初真题）It will \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow in Huaihua. (  )

A．raining B．rains C．rain

5．（2023·湖南怀化·小升初真题）I and my sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ HuangduDong culture (文化) village tomorrow. (     )

A．visit B．visited C．will visit

6．（2023·海南三亚·小升初真题）We’re going to the music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (    )

A．this weekend B．on this weekend C．in this weekend

7．（2023·江西吉安·小升初真题）\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV last weekend? (    )

A．Did; watched B．Does; watch C．Did; watch

8．（2022·河北唐山·小升初真题）My students are \_\_\_\_\_\_ the football match now. (    )

A．watches B．watching C．watch

9．（2022·河北唐山·小升初真题）Daniel \_\_\_\_\_\_ many gifts the day before yesterday. (    )

A．bought B．buy C．buys

10．（2022·江苏南京·小升初真题）—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the water clean? (     )

—Yes, the water was clean.

A．Does B．Is C．Was

11．（2022·江苏南京·小升初真题）My grandpa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strong. Now he is weak. (     )

A．is B．does C．was

12．（2022·江苏南京·小升初真题）—What are you doing? (     )

—I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a card.

A．makes B．making C．make

13．（2022·江苏南京·小升初真题）Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pair of runners and a T-shirt for Li Ming. (     )

A．buy B．bought C．is buying

14．（2022·浙江宁波·小升初真题）Five years ago,Tim was short, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play basketball well. (    )

A．couldn’t B．could C．can

15．（2022·浙江宁波·小升初真题）Sarah and I \_\_\_\_\_\_ a film next Sunday. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ horses last Sunday. (    )

A．am going to see; rode B．are going to see; rode C．will see; ride

16．（2022·河北廊坊·小升初真题）Li Ming \_\_\_\_\_\_ a T-shirt tomorrow. (    )

A．buys B．bought C．buy D．will buy

17．（2022·山东潍坊·小升初真题）Look! The balloons \_\_\_\_\_\_ away! (   )

A．flies B．flew C．are flying

18．（2022·山东滨州·小升初真题）It was grandpa’s birthday. My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him presents. (    )

A．buy B．buys C．bought D．buying

19．（2022·山东滨州·小升初真题）—How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school before? (    )

—By bike.

A．did; go B．did; goes C．does; goes

20．（2022·广东惠州·小升初真题）I \_\_\_\_\_\_ shorter than you last year, but now I \_\_\_\_\_\_ taller than you. (   )

A．am; am B．was; am C．am; was

21．（2022·广东惠州·小升初真题）My dad is a driver. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ a taxi every day. (   )

A．drive B．drives C．driver

22．（2022·湖北十堰·小升初真题）She stayed at home and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last Saturday. (   )

A．sleep B．slept C．sleeped

23．（2022·江苏南通·小升初真题）The students will have a sports meeting at school \_\_\_\_\_. (    )

A．last Tuesday B．every Tuesday C．next Tuesday

24．（2022·江苏南通·小升初真题）Jim often \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk after dinner. But yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_. (    )

A．go; doesn’t B．goes; didn’t C．went; didn’t D．went; doesn’t

25．（2022·江苏镇江·小升初真题）The little boy \_\_\_\_\_\_ kites in the park yesterday. (   )

A．flew B．fly C．flies

**提升专练**

**一、单项选择**

1．He usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sports games on TV in the evening.

A．watch B．watches C．watching

2．—Linda, what does your mother do?

—She is a doctor. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a hospital.

A．work B．works C．working

3．My sister often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV on weekends.

A．watch B．watches C．is watching

4．—Susan, what do you often do at weekends?

—I often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents.

A．visit B．visited C．visits D．will visit

5．—Look! The dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the cat.

—They often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with each other like this.

A．runs, plays B．is running, play C．is running, plays D．runs, play

6．Steve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball with his friends yesterday.

A．will play B．plays C．played D．is playing

7．He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework at night. But he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the movies with his friends last night.

A．does; goes B．did; went C．does; went

8．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school when he was a student?

A．Did; walked B．Did; walk C．Does; walk D．Does; walked

9．He is a great writer and he \_\_\_\_\_\_ two new books last year.

A．writes B．wrote C．will write D．is writing

10．Last month, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the film “How Do You Live” with my brother.

A．see B．saw C．will see D．am seeing

11．He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ visit his friend Jack tomorrow.

A．will be going to B．is going to C．will goes to D．goes to

12．My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Beijing Opera next Saturday.

A．are going to watch B．watched C．watch D．are watching

13．Some students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their thoughts about school rules tomorrow.

A．are going to share B．share C．shared

14．Tina and Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a party this weekend. They are getting ready for it.

A．will have B．have C．had D．has

15．Tomorrow Ni Ni \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a message about her plan.

A．sent B．send C．sends D．will send

16．— Emily, can you answer the phone for me? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.

—OK, I will.

A．cook B．am cooking C．cooks

17．I can’t do my homework now. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ songs next door.

A．sings B．is singing C．are singing D．sing

18．—Jane, is the boy over there your brother?

—No. My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his friend in the classroom.

A．will draw B．draws C．is drawing D．are drawing

19．— Where are Lily and Lucy?

— They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the house these days.

A．clean B．are cleaning C．will clean D．cleaned

20．—Here comes the bus! Where is Mr Wu?

—He can’t go to the park with us. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our school.

A．visit B．visits C．is visiting D．are visiting

21．—Did Annie come this morning? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a meeting at that time. Can I speak to her?

—She’s having a lunch break, Mr. Bennet. She will call you when she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back.

A．was having; gets B．was having; is getting C．had; got D．had; gets

22．—Someone tried to poison me when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shower.

—Impossible, sir. No one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the chance to get into your room just now.

A．was having; had B．had; has C．was having; is having D．am having; has

23．—Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ himself into others’ shoes when his friends ran into trouble.

—Yes, he said a friend in need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a friend indeed.

A．were; putting; was B．were; putting; is C．is; putting; was D．was; putting; is

24．—Cinderella’s step mother never allowed her to take part in any parties.

—She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her gown secretly all night long while her step-mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．was making; slept B．made; was sleeping

C．was making; was sleeping D．was making; sleep

25．—Tina, I called you just now but nobody answered.

—Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shower.

A．am taking B．was taking C．has taken

**二、语法选择**

（一）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

Sue is a new teacher in a junior high school. She lives near a beach. So she always 26 along the beach after work.

Sue was very 27 this weekend. After a busy week, she was ready to relax. The weekend started when she met her friends for dinner at a Chinese restaurant 28 Friday evening. “My friends and I like Chinese food, 29 we often eat together at that Chinese restaurant,” said Sue.

On Saturday, Sue helped 30 friend move to a new house. In the afternoon, she went to her tennis class. Although she is new to the sport, she plays very 31 . After dinner, Sue danced until 10:00 p.m.. She loves dancing and she thinks it is good 32 her health.

On Sunday, Sue got up at 8:00 a.m. and had breakfast at home. Then she enjoyed 33 books during the whole morning. In the afternoon, she went to swim with her cousin, and then 34 had a fast-food meal together. In the evening, she went to the movies. She thought it was wonderful. “ 35 do I have such a great weekend? Oh, every weekend.” said Sue.

26．A．will walk B．walked C．walks D．walk

27．A．happily B．happy C．unhappy D．happiness

28．A．within B．at C．in D．on

29．A．as B．so C．but D．or

30．A．a B．an C．the D．/

31．A．better B．best C．good D．well

32．A．for B．at C．in D．from

33．A．read B．reads C．reading D．to read

34．A．them B．their C．themselves D．they

35．A．How many B．How far C．How long D．How often

（二）

My name is Ben. I am thirteen years old. I 36 many friends. Most of them 37 of my age. Some are 38 . Some are younger. We often play together 39 school. My best friend is Harry. He lives near me. We go to 40 same school and we are in the same class. He sits in front of me. Harry helps me 41 my maths. I help him with English. I can speak English 42 than he can, but he is good at 43 things.

Harry is 5 feet tall. He is taller than me. He weighs 120 pounds and is quite fat. He 44 like sports. But he likes playing computer games very much. We both have black hair and brown eyes, but his hair is longer than 45 . I like sports and play football or go swimming every day. Every evening Harry and I play computer games. Harry usually wins.

36．A．have B．has C．having D．had

37．A．is B．are C．was D．were

38．A．older B．old C．oldest D．elder

39．A．out B．after C．before D．from

40．A．a B．an C．the D．I

41．A．in B．to C．from D．with

42．A．good B．best C．better D．bad

43．A．learn B．learns C．learning D．learned

44．A．don’t B．doesn’t C．couldn’t D．can’t

45．A．me B．my C．I D．mine

**三、短文填空**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

I had an interesting weekend. 46 Sunday morning, my parents went to the holiday resort (度假村) 47 I worked. After they 48 (stop) the car there, I brought them 49 (climb) the mountain first. It was a little cold on the mountain. 50 (lucky), we took our clothes with us. It took us only 51 hour to get to the top (顶部).

We had lunch on the top of the mountain. When we finished 52 (eat) food, it was two o’clock. At that time, my parents found a small animal in the tree, they were 53 (interest) in it but they didn’t know its name.

After going back to the resort, we relaxed and felt very happy. The food in the resort was so delicious that they ate a lot. We 54 (enjoy) a big dinner. At about 8 p.m., we had a party. I played the guitar, and then I danced with others. My parents also played games.

We 55 (real) had so much fun there. I hope (希望) they can come here again one day.