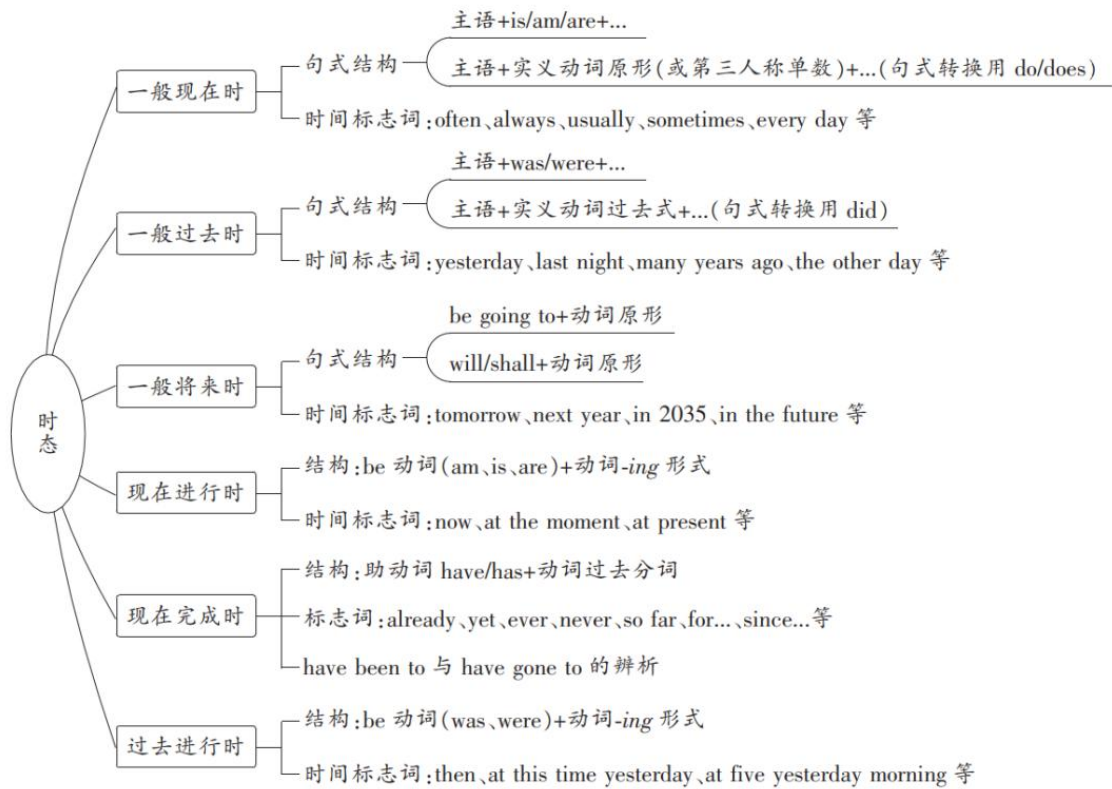


1 考点导图

考点导图



2 核心语法

考点 一 一般时态

小试真题

- (2022 年·安徽)—What are you saving money for?
—Father's Day is around the corner. I A a gift for my father.
A. am going to buy B. have bought
C. bought D. was buying
- (2022 年·湖北武汉)—I don't think sixteen-year-olds should be allowed to drive.
—I A. It's not safe.
A. agree B. agreed
C. will agree D. had agreed
- (2022 年·江苏徐州)—Daniel has gone to Beijing on business.
—Oh, I didn't know. When C?
A. has he left B. was he leaving
C. did he leave D. will he leave
- (2022 年·湖南郴州)—The song *Together for a Shared Future* is very popular now.
—That's for sure! Both the young and the old B it.
A. likes B. like C. liked

要点解读

一、一般现在时的基本用法

- 表示目前经常性或习惯性的动作。如:She often listens to music in her free time.
- 表示当前的特征、状况或能力。如:Li Lei is tall and strong.
- 表示客观真理。如:The earth goes a round the sun.
- 用于时间、条件、方式、让步等状语从

句中表示将来的动作或状况。如:If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go for an outing.

二、一般过去时的基本用法

- 表示过去习惯性或经常性的动作或状态。如:She often ran in the park in the morning.
- 表示过去某时发生的动作或状态。如:He went to America last Sunday.
- 用在谈到已逝世的人的情况时。如:Qian Xuesen was a great scientist.

三、一般将来时的基本用法

- 表示将来发生的动作或存在的状态。
- be going to + 动词原形,表示计划、打算做某事,表示已决定的、很可能发生的事,或有某种迹象表明要发生的事。
- be doing,表示将来,常用于这种结构的动词有 go、come、leave、stay、start、begin 等,表示即将发生或安排好的要做的事情。
- "be about to + 动词原形"和"be to + 动词原形"结构,表示即将发生的动作。
- 表示某种必然的趋势。
- 主将从现。

考点 二 进行时态

小试真题

- (2022 年·江苏常州)—Why didn't you open the door for me, Jim?
—I C clothes in the bathroom. I didn't hear the knock.
A. am washing B. have washed
C. was washing D. washed
- (2022 年·湖南郴州)—Is your father at home, Jill?

🔗 要点解读

完成时态的构成分为两部分:一是助动词 have,二是实义动词的过去分词-ed。

考点一:表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果,常与 already、just、yet、ever、never、before、so far、recently、in the past / last...years / months 等连用或根据上下文语境判断。

考点二:表示从过去某一时间开始并一直持续到现在的动作或状态,也许还要持续下去,该用法常适用于延续性动词,常与 for + 时间段或 since + 时间点或 since 引导的时间状语从句连用。

考点三:一些短暂性动词转换成意义相近的延续性动词或 be + 形容词 / 副词 / 介词短语 / a(n) + 名词,与表示一段时间的状语连用。如:

buy→have borrow→keep move→live

die→be dead open→be open close→be closed
fall asleep→be asleep marry→be married
leave→be away come→be in / at
begin / start (电影等开始)→be on join→be in + 组织 / be a member in + 组织

考点四:have been to “到过某地(现在已经回来了)”,句中常有表示次数的词语 once、twice、three times 等;

have gone to “去某地了(但还没有回来)”;

have been in/at “已在某地(待了多久)”,若后面接地点副词如 here、there 等,则不用介词 in 或 at。

Have you been to Beijing before?

My father has gone to Guangzhou and will come back tomorrow.

I have been in the army for more than 5 years.

3 方法突破

时态是中考英语的必考点,特定的时态通常与特定的时间状语或标志词连用,此时可通过这些时间状语及标志词判断应选用的时态。但在有些情况下,题干中未出现标志性时间状语,则需要分析语境,通过上下文判断所要选用的时态。

在时间、条件等状语从句中,通常遵循“主将从现”原则,即主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时表将来。而在宾语从句和定语从句中,则要注意时态呼应的问题:当主句为过去的某种时态时,从句谓语使用相应的过去时态;主句时态为现在时态时,从句则根据具体情况使用相应的时态。

【实例1】一般现在时

典型例题

(2022年·江苏扬州)

Xia Sen _____ a simple life and saves her money for donations.

- A. lives B. lived
C. was living D. will live

答案 A

解析 考查动词时态。根据“and saves her money for donations”可知句子描述现在的情况,用一般现在时,主语是第三人称单数,谓语动词用三单形式,故选A。

【实例2】一般过去时

典型例题

(2022年·黑龙江哈尔滨)

Wang Yaping, the female (女性的) Chinese space walker, _____ her first space walk in November, 2021.

- A. has begun B. begins C. began

答案 C

解析 考查动词时态。根据“in November, 2021”可知动作发生在过去,应该用一般过去时,故选C。

【实例3】一般将来时

典型例题

(2022年·北京)

Don't lose heart. If you keep working hard, you _____ some day.

- A. will succeed B. succeed

- C. succeeded D. have succeeded

答案 A

解析 考查if引导的条件状语从句。if用于引导条件状语从句时,主从句遵循“主将从现”原则,即主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时;空格处于主句位置,故用一般将来时,故选A。

【实例4】现在进行时

典型例题

(2022年·北京)

The workers _____ the community center now.

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

答案 D

解析 考查现在进行时。根据now可知句子要用现在进行时,其结构是“be (am/is/are) doing”,故选D。

【实例5】过去进行时

典型例题

(2022年·江苏镇江)

—You look tired!

—My husband _____ football matches all night. That was too noisy!

- A. watches B. has watched
C. was watching D. will watch

答案 C

解析 考查过去进行时。根据“My husband... football matches all night.”可知,强调整晚都在看,用过去进行时,故选C。

【实例6】现在完成时

典型例题

(2022年·北京)

Jim _____ a lot about Chinese culture since he began to study in our school.

- A. learns B. learned
C. will learn D. has learned

答案 D

解析 考查现在完成时。根据“since自从”可知主句要用现在完成时,其结构是“have/has done”,故选D。

4 中考演练

一、单项填空

1. —Will he go to the movie theater?
—If he _____ a ticket.
A. gets B. got
C. will get D. has got
2. —Neil, you're reading again.
—Yes, I think reading books _____ a bridge between our lives and the unknown world.
A. builds B. built
C. was building D. had built
3. —John, would you mind sharing some housework with me?
—Wait a minute, Mom. I _____ the things that I should do during the new term.
A. list B. listed
C. am listing D. have listed
4. —Why is it so noisy in the hall?
—Some people _____ a birthday party in it.
A. hold B. have held
C. are holding D. will hold
5. —This postcard is so beautiful!
—My students _____ it for me on Teachers' Day.
A. makes B. made
C. has made D. is making
6. COVID - 19 was expected to go away soon when it broke out in 2020, but it _____ yet.
A. didn't B. doesn't
C. hasn't D. won't
7. We have to take a taxi to the airport. The bus _____.
A. is leaving B. has left
C. will leave D. leaves
8. I'm sorry I didn't answer your phone. I _____ my bike in the yard.
A. repaired B. was repairing
C. am repairing D. repair
9. Peter called to tell his mother that he _____ home before 9 p. m. , but he broke his promise.
A. will return B. would return
C. returned D. had returned
10. My friends said they _____ here by 9 p. m. , but they haven't arrived yet.
A. will be B. had been
C. have been D. would be

二、用正确的时态填空

The Chinese language has been a part of China's rich history and culture. It is considered as a useful, valuable and important language in the world. It 1. _____ (build) a bridge for the world to get close to

and understand China. But in the past, the number of people learning English 2. _____ (be) larger than that of learning Chinese.

According to a report, about 100 million people outside China 3. _____ (use) and learning Chinese. Many kinds of educational institutes (机构) in about 100 countries set up the course of Chinese. More and more schools are including Chinese in their teaching plan. Chinese teaching 4. _____ (develop) rapidly in foreign countries. The number of people learning Chinese 5. _____ (increase) fast. However, there are not enough teachers of Chinese. So, many countries 6. _____ (ask) China to send teachers of Chinese to teach in their countries.

The National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language (NOCFL), af-

ter careful planning, 7. _____ (make) the program —“Chinese Volunteer Program for Teachers of Chinese as a Foreign Language” in 2004. It 8. _____ (become) the first national program to send volunteers to foreign countries to teach Chinese. And it is also a very important part of “Project of Chinese Bridge” of the NOCFL. It 9. _____ (gain) highly attention and support from Ministry of Education (教育部) since it started.

The program is to promote (推广) Chinese and its culture abroad. And it is improving its teaching in the world and also the understanding and friendship between China and other countries. Chinese people 10. _____ (work) together with the world to create a brighter future for human beings.

【参考答案】

一、1. A 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. B
 8. B 9. B 10. D

二、1. builds 2. was 3. are using 4. develops
 5. is increasing 6. ask 7. made 8. became
 9. has gained 10. will work