

新概念英语第二册语法精粹及练习（一）

新概念二册语法精粹 一、一般现在时

一、一般现在时：

1. 构成：使用动词原形，第三人称单数须有变化。

(1) 直接加“s”， works, takes

(2) 以辅音加“y”结尾，变“y”为“i”，再加“es”， carry → carries

(3) 以“o, s, x, ch, sh”结尾的动词加“es”， goes dresses watches brushes

2. 功能：

(1) 表现在的事实、状态或动作：

eg: Birds fly.

She loves music.

Mary's parents get up very early.

(2) 表习惯性动作或职业，常与 often, sometimes, usually, always, every week, seldom, occasionally, frequently 等时间副词连用。

eg: I always take a walk after supper.

She writes to me very often.

Tom and his girlfriend go out to take a picnic occasionally.

(3) 表客观真理，格言警句或事实：

The earth moves round the sun.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

Two and two makes four.

No man but errs. 人非圣贤，熟能无过。

(4) 表将来:

A. 在由 when, after, before, as, as soon as, although, because, if, even if, in case, till, until, unless, so long as, where, whatever, wherever 等引导的状语从句中用一般现在时表将来发生的动作。

(黄金重点, 所有考试都不放过它!)

例如: I'll tell her when she comes tomorrow.

Even if it rains this afternoon, I'll meet you.

Whatever happens, you should keep cool-headed. (不错的句型, 背下! !)

I'll be right here waiting for you wherever you go. (很感人的句型!)

B. 按时间表示将要发生的动作或事件, 用一般现在时表达将来时概念。

The play begins at 6:30 this evening.

When does the plane take off?

He leaves for that city next week.

According to the timetable, the express train to Shanghai starts at nine in the morning.

(按照时刻表, 开往上海的特快列车早上 7 点出发。)

测试精编

1. The Browns _____ a nice car and Brown's brother _____ a nice jeep.

A. have / have B. has / has C. have / has D. has / have

2. If their house _____ not like ours, what _____ it look like?

A. is / is B. is / does C. does / does D. does / is

3. - _____ you think he will come? - If it _____ tomorrow, he will not come.
A. Do / rains B. Are / rains C. Do / will rain D. Are / will rain
4. The little child _____ not even know that the moon _____ around the earth.
A. do / move B. do / moves C. does / moves D. did / moved
5. Many a student _____ fond of films, but a good student seldom _____ to the cinema
A. are / goes B. is / goes C. are / go D. is / go

新概念英语第二册语法精粹及练习（二）

新概念二册语法精粹 二、现在进行时：is / am / are + 现在分词

1. 表示现在正在进行的动作。如

The kettle is boiling. Shall I make tea?

Don't you think you eat too much? You're putting on weight（体重增加）。

The workers are building a new bridge across the river.

2. 表现阶段正进行的动作。

He is taking physics this semester（本学期）。

We are preparing for our final examination this week.

3. go, come, leave, arrive, land, meet, die, start, return, join, etc. 用于进行时态时表示即将开始的动作。

Look! The bus is coming. 看！车来了！

The old man is seriously ill, and he is dying.

Alice is leaving for Beijing with her mother.

4. 与 always, forever, continually, constantly 等副词连用，表示说话人带有感情色彩：赞赏或厌恶。

He is always thinking of others.（他总是想着别人。）

The boy is continually making noises.（这男孩不断地发出吵闹声。）

The teacher is constantly (always) criticizing her for being late.（老师一直在批评她迟到。）

5. 下面表示状态、感觉、情绪、精神活动的动词不可用于进行时。（此条戒律请背 10 遍！！）

believe（相信），doubt（怀疑），see（看见），hear（听见），know（知道），understand（理解），
belong（属于），think（认为），consider（认为），feel（觉得），look（看起来），seem（看上去），
show（显示），mind（介意），have（有），sound（听起来），taste（尝起来），require（要求），
possess（拥有），care（关心），like（喜欢），hate（讨厌），love（喜爱），detest（憎恨），desire
（意欲）

【简单记忆】：

- 永远不要说 I'm believing...或 He is seeing a house. 再简单一点说，这些动词后面不要随意加-ing.
- 可怕的是：我们在写作及口语中常犯此类大错！
- 注意：have a party / think about 可以用进行时，因为这里 have 意为“举行”；think 意为“考虑”。

测试精编：

1. How can you _____ If you are not _____ ?

- A. listening / hearing B. hear / listening
C. be listening / heard D. be hearing / listening to

2. The girl even won't have her lunch before she _____ her homework.

- A. will finish B. is finishing
C. had finished D. finishes

3. Those who have applied for the post（职位）_____ in the office.（此题超前）

- A. are being interviewed B. are interviewing
C. interviewing D. to be interviewing

4. The old scientist _____ to do more for the country.

- A. is wishing B. has been wishing
C. wishes D. has been wished

5. If he _____, don't wake him up.

- A. still sleeps B. is still sleeping
C. still has been sleeping D. will be sleeping still

新概念英语第二册语法精粹及练习（三）

新概念英语第二册语法精粹（三） 一般过去时。

1. 表示过去某个特定时间或某一段时间发生的动作或情况。

We visited the school last spring.

I went to school by bike when I was in middle school.

China was founded in 1949.

2. 在表示时间或条件等的状语从句中代替过去将来时。（参）

She told me that she would not go with us if it rained the next day.

They would not leave until she came back.

My friend promised to marry me once she made her final decision.

3. 一般过去时，现在时和过去时的几组差异：（别以为这很简单，下面的差异你不一定明白。）

● Her brother was a chemist.（已去世）

● Her brother is a chemist.（尚健在）

● That's all I had to say.（话已说完）

● That's all I have to say.（言之未尽）

● It was so nice to see you.（离别时用）

● It is so nice to see you.（见面时用）

- Jane did a lot of work this morning. (已是当天下午或晚上)
- Jane has done a lot of work this morning. (仍是上午) [本句现在完成时, 此乃后话!]

测试精编 I: (用所给动词的正确进态填空)。

1. Yesterday I _____ (think) that you were not in Beijing.
2. Alice usually _____ (sit) in the front of the classroom, but she _____ (sit) at the back this morning.
3. He _____ (tell) the news to us three days ago.
4. He _____ (begin) to teach Chinese in 1990.
5. she would not telephone me if she _____ (have) no time.

测试精编 II:

1. They _____ the trip until the rain stopped.
A. continued B. didn't continue
C. hadn't continued D. would continue
2. The local peasants gave the soldiers clothes and food without which they _____ of hunger and cold. (without 在这里表条件, 你知道吗?)
A. would die B. will die C. would be dead D. would have died
3. It was not until then that I came to know that the earth _____ around the sun.
A. moved B. has moved C. will move D. moves
4. When all those present (到场者) _____ he began his lecture. (重点题)
A. sit B. set C. seated D. were seated
5. If I had had time, I would have written to you. But in fact I _____ not.
A. have B. would have C. had D. had had

新概念英语第二册语法精粹及练习（四）

新概念二册语法精粹四. 过去进行时: **were / was + 现在分词**

1. 表示过去某一时刻或阶段正在发生的动作。

I was playing chess at 8 yesterday evening.

When I arrived, they were watching TV.

They were doing housework this time last week.

2. 用于条件状语从句中表示过去将来进行的动作。

She told me to wake him up if she was sleeping.

I asked my friend to warn me about it as long as I was driving too fast.

3. 过去某时将发生的事。可参考—2（4）

They told me that they were leaving for New York.

He was going out when I arrived.

测试精编:

1. My brother _____ while he _____ his bicycle and hurt himself.

- A. fell / was riding B. feel / were riding
C. had fallen / rode D. had fallen / was riding

2. He _____ his leg as he _____ in a football match.

- A. broke / played B. was breaking / was playing
C. broke / was playing D. was breaking / played

3. -My father will be here tomorrow. -I thought that he _____ today.

- A. was coming B. is coming
C. will come D. comes

4. Jack was going out of the shop when he collided with an old woman who _____ in.

- A. come B. was coming C. had been coming D. had come

5. Michike couldn't come to the telephone when Mr. Smith called her because she _____ in the lab.

- A. had been working B. has been working
C. was working D. worked

新概念英语第二册语法精粹及练习（五）

新概念英语第二册语法精粹及练习（五）

现在完成时：have / has + 过去分词

1. 表示过去所发生的动作对现在的影响或产生的结果。常与 yet, just, before, recently, lately（最近）, ever, never 等表时间的副词搭配使用。

- He hasn't seen her lately.
- I haven't finished the book yet.

2. 表示一个从过去某个时间开始，延续到现在并可能持续下去的动作，常与表示一段时间的时间状语连用。

如：so far（迄今为止），up till now（直到现在），since, for a long time（很长时间），up to present（直到现在），in the past / in the last few years（在过去的几年里），these days（目前）.....

He has worked here for 15 years.

I have studied English since I came here.

The foreigner has been away from China for a long time.

So far, I haven't received a single letter from my brother.

3. 某些非延续性动词（即：动作开始便终止的动词），在现在完成时中不能与表示一段时间状语搭配。

黄金要点：

I. 常见的非延续动词: die, arrive (到达), join (加入), leave (离开), go, refuse (拒绝), fail (失败), finish, buy, marry, divorce (离婚), awake (醒), buy, borrow, lend ... (背三遍!)

II. 这类动词并非不能用现在完成时, 而是不能接常由 for 引导的时间状语。

III. 但若是用在否定句中, 非延续动词的现在完成时可以与表示一段时间的状态连用。

- She has gone away for a month. (误)
- She has been away for a month (正)

- The man has died for two years. (误)
- The man has been dead for two years. (正)
- How long have you bought the book? (误)
- How long have you got the book. (正)

4. 注意 since 的用法:

They haven't had any trouble since they came here.

It has been ten years since we met last time.

He has been here since 1980.

He has been here since ten years ago.

5. 几组对比:

He has gone to Shanghai. 他到上海去了。

He has been to Shanghai. 他去过上海。

She has gone. 她已走了。

She is gone. 她缺席了。(or 她死了。)

The door has been closed. 门关上了。(动作)

The door is closed. 门是关着的。(状态)

测试精编:

1. The prices _____ going up all the time in the past few years.
A. keep B. kept C. have kept D. are keeping
2. For the whole period of two months, there _____ no rain in this area.
A. is B. will be C. has been D. have been
3. Today is Jane's wedding day. She _____ John.
A. have just married with B. was just married to
C. has just been married to D. just has been married to
4. No wonder the flower have withered, they _____ any water for ages.
A. hadn't B. haven't C. haven't had D. hadn't had
5. Nowadays computer _____ a wide application with the development of production and science.
A. found B. has found C. finds D. had found

新概念英语第二册语法精粹及练习(六)

新概念二册语法精粹第六章 英语句型基本结构

精要：五种基本句型

1. 主+谓(不及物动词)

Man can think. The fire is burning.

不可忽视：常用不及物动词有 break, breathe, burn, smoke, swim, skate, appear, disappear, work, think etc.

2. 主+谓+表语（系动词）

He became a scientist.

She is getting more and more beautiful.

不可忽视：常用系动词： be, get, turn, feel, seem, appear, look taste, sound, smell, become, go, prove etc.

3. 主+谓+宾（及物动词）

We love peace.

They will paint the door.

常用动词有： see, watch, need, love, like, study, answer, carry, etc.

4. 主+谓+宾+宾补

We elected him president.

They painted the door white.

I advised the students to recite the texts.

王牌重点：常用作宾补的形式：（请将每个例句大声朗读一遍）

（1）名词：

The couple named their baby Johnson.

（2）形容词：

I keep the door open.

（3）副词：

The naughty boy knocked the bottle over.

（4）不定式：

He ordered his men to fire.

（5）分词：

He heard me singing.

I saw the vase broken.

（6）介词短语：

They look on him as a teacher.

（7）名词性从句：

I asked him what he was doing.

5. (1) 主+谓+间接宾语+直接宾语

My friend bought me a gift.

I passed him the book.

(2) 主+谓+直宾+介词+间宾

My friend bought a gift for me.

I passed the book to him.

忘记就意味着背叛→

常与介词 for 搭配的动词有:

buy, make, do get, play, call, choose, cook, fetch, find, keep order, save, etc.

常与介词 to 搭配的动词有:

bring, give, grant, hand, pass, lend, offer, pay, promise, sell, send, show, each, tell, throw, write, etc.

新概念英语第二册语法精粹及练习 (七)

七. 过去完成时: had + 过去分词

1. 表示过去某个动作或某个具体时间之前已经发生、完成的动作。“过去的过去”。

- They had got everything ready before I came.
- The play had begun before I got to the theater with my boyfriend.

2. 过去完成时常用于 **hardly / scarcely ... when, no sooner ... than** 等固定句型结构中。（此乃超级重点句型，意为：“一……就”）

- She had hardly / scarcely gone to bed when the bell rang.
- No sooner had he arrived at the railway station than he met her parents.

（注意 **no sooner** 在句首时句型倒装。）

3. **intend**（打算），**mean**（意味），**hope**（希望），**want**（想要），**plan**（计划）等动词的过去完成时用来表示本打算做而没有做的事。

- I had intended to call on you yesterday, but someone came to see me just when I was about to leave.

（……原想昨天去看你……）

- They had planed to hold a football match last week, but they had to cancel it because the bad weather.

（……原计划上周举行一场足球赛……）

测试精编：

1. -Let's hurry! The president is coming. -Oh, I was afraid that we _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. already miss him | B. had already missed him |
| C. will miss him already | D. have already missed him |

2. Your letter came just as I _____ my office.

- A. was leaving B. would leave
C. had left D. left

3. I _____ my keys, I can't remember where I last saw them.

- A. was losing B. lost C. had lost D. have lost

4. Nobody knew where the teacher _____.

- A. has gone B. would have gone
C. had gone D. would be gone

5. The sportsmen _____ training for 3 hours when the coach told them to break off for rest.

- A. have been B. are
C. had been D. were

新概念英语第二册语法精粹及练习（八）

新概念二册语法精粹八. 一般将来时: shall / will + 动词

八. 一般将来时: shall / will + 动词原形

1. 表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

- He will graduate from the college next year.
- We shall finish our work as quickly as possible.

2. 将来时的其它结构: (务必背下!)

1. be going to do something. 打算做某事。(美国口语中常读作 be gonna)

- I'm going to buy a new coat this fall.

[be going to 与 will 的对比: 下列情况须用 will]

- I'll be sixteen years old next year.
- It will be the 20 th of August tomorrow.
- When he comes, I will give him your message.

II. be + to do sth.表示计划安排做某事或用来征求意见。

- Am I to take over his work?
- We are to meet at the gate.

III. be about to do sth. 即将做某事。

- The talk is about to begin.

3. 重点补充:

be on the point of doing sth. 正要做某事

set out to do sth. 着手做某事

set about doing sth. 开始做某事

1. - "The meeting is scheduled to begin at 7 o'clock."

- "But _____ a delay."

- A. it will be B. there'd be
C. there will be D. there is

2. He'll leave for Paris before you _____ next week.

- A. will come back B. will be back
C. come back D. came back

3. Our next meeting _____ on 1st December.

- A. has been held B. will hold
C. is to be held D. is holding

4. Where _____ a will, there is a way.

- A. there will have B. has been there
C. there is D. there has been

5. It _____ be Wednesday tomorrow.

- A. is going to B. will C. is about to D. is to

新概念英语第二册语法精粹及练习（九）

一、过去将来时的构成：

过去将来时的谓语为：**would/should + 动词原形**（**would** 通用于所有人称，**should** 只用于第一人称；**should** 和 **would** 可缩写为“'d”；**should not** 和 **would not** 的缩写形式分别为 **shouldn't** 和 **wouldn't** 。

二、过去将来时的用法：

1. 表示从过去某个时刻看将要发生的动作或存在的状态，常用于宾语从句中。

- He said that they would meet me at the station.

I told her I should （或 would）return the book in a few days.

Mr. Smith told me that he'd begin to write the book soon.

测试精编：

1. On television last night the newscaster announced that the leader _____ on Saturday.

- A. is arriving B. will arrive
C. would be arrived D. would arrive

2. He told us that he would begin the dictation when we _____ ready.

- A. will be B. would be C. were D. are

3. My aunt _____ to see us, she would be here soon.

- A. is coming B. was coming
C. came D. had came

4. They would be given a new house if more _____ the next year.

- A. will be built B. would be built
C. are built D. were built

新概念英语第二册语法精粹及练习（十）

一. 过去完成进行时的构成为：**had been + 现在分词**

I had been here waiting for 30 minutes before he arrived. 他到之前，我已等了 30 分钟了。

二. 过去完成进行时的用法

表示动作从过去某一时间之前开始，到过去某一时间仍在进行或刚刚结束；同过去完成时一样，过去完成进行时必须以某一特定过去时间为前提。同现在完成时相似，过去完成进行时也强调动作的持续性。

如：

He had been living here before he went to England.

I had been waiting in the room for half an hour before she called me in.

在她喊我进去之前，我已经在房间里等了半个小时

- She said that she had been typing a paper before I came in.

比较：

The girl had cleaned up the room, so it was tidy.

The girl had been clearing up the room, so we had to wait outside.

测试精编：

1. It _____ for four days when we arrived, so the roads were very muddy.

- A. was raining B. would be raining C. had been raining D. has rained

2. He told us that he _____ there since 1982.

- A. has been living B. had been living
C. would have lived D. was living

3. He had been learning English for 3 years before he came here and _____ now.

- A. is still learning B. had been learning
C. was still learning D. has been learning

4. By the end of last week, he _____ in the company for 10 years.

- A. had worked B. had been working
C. will have worked D. would have worked

5. Not until then did people know that he _____ important military information to the enemy for a long time.

- A. sold B. would sell C. had sold D. had been selling