

英语

高考英语专题复习语法填空

——过去完成时 The Past Perfect

北京市朝阳区教育科学研究院教研员 李春芳 北京市陈经纶中学 王海荣

一、概念及构成

过去完成时表示过去某一时间前就已经发生或完成了的动作,对过去的某一点造成的某种影响或是结果,用来指在另一个过去行动之前就已经完成了的事件,它表示动作发生的时间是“过去的过去”,侧重事情的结果。构成是had +过去分词(v-ed)。

二、用法

1. 表示一个动作或状态在过去某一时间或动作之前已经完成或结束,即发生在“过去的过去”。

【例】When I woke up, it had stopped raining. 我醒来时,雨已经停了。(主句“雨停”的动作发生在从句“我睡醒”前)

2. 过去完成时是一个相对的时态,表示的是“过去的过去”,只有和过去某一时间或某一动作相比较时才使用,通常会用在told, said, knew, heard, thought等动词后的宾语从句中。

【例】She said that she had never been to Paris. 她说她从未去过巴黎。(had never been to Paris发生在said之前)

3. 过去完成时需要与一个表示过去的时间状语连用,它不能离开过去时间而独立存在,此时多与already, yet, still, just, before, never等时间副词及before, until等引导的短语或从句连用。

【例】Before she came to China, Grace had taught English in the school for five years. 来中国之前,格蕾丝已经在这所学校教了五年英语。

4. 过去完成时表示某一动作或状态在过去某时之前已经开始,一直延续到这一过去时间,而且动作尚未结束,仍然有继续下去的可能。常见标识短语by the time/by the end of/by +过去的一个时间。

【例】By the end of last year, he had worked in the factory for twenty years. 到去年年底为止,他已经在那家工厂工作了20年。(已工作了20年,还有继续进行下去的可能)

5. 过去完成时也用于hardly...when... (刚……就……), no sooner...than... (刚……就……), It was the first (second) time +that等固定句型中。

【例】He had no sooner left the room than the he began to talk about him. 他刚离开房间,他们就议论起他来。

6. intend, hope, think, expect, mean, suppose, want等动词的过去完成时,表示一种意向、设想、意图、安排,实际上这些意向或安排并没有发生,常含有某种惋惜之情。

【例】They had wanted to help but couldn't get here in time. 他们本来是要来帮忙的,但未能及时赶到。

7. 用在since引导的从句中,表示过去某时刻之前的动作或情况。

【例1】They asked me to have a drink with them. I said that it was at least ten years since I had enjoyed a good drink. 他们请我一起喝一杯,我说我至少有十年没有好好喝过一杯了。(主句一般过去时,从句过去完成时)

【例2】Three weeks had passed since Martin had been there. 自马丁到那里,三周已经过去了。(主、从句均用过去完成时)

三、过去完成时与一般过去时的区别

1. 时间状语不同:一般过去时只强调过去某一特定的时间,而过去完成时在时间上强调“过去的过去”,表示在过去某一个时间或动作之前已经完成的动作或状态即过去的过去,句中常用表示过去的时间by, before等或动作的词表示在其之前发生的事情。

He finished his homework at 9 o'clock.
他在九点钟完成了家庭作业。
He had finished his homework before I arrived home.
在我到家之前,他已经完成了家庭作业。

2. 两个或两个以上接连发生的动作作用and或but连接时,按时间发生的顺序,只需用一般过去时。此外,在before, after, as soon as引导的从句中,由于这些连词本身已经表示出时间的先后,因此也可以用过去时代替过去完成时。

(1) He entered the room, turned on the light and sat down at the table. 他进入房间,打开灯,在桌旁坐了下来。

(2) Before Mary came, he had discussed/discussed it with the manager. 玛丽来之前,他已经和经理讨论过这件事了。

3. 过去完成时表示“过去的过去”,不单独使用,通常和一般过去时一起使用。

四、过去完成时与现在完成时的区别

现在完成时表示的动作发生在过去,以现在的时间为基点,但侧重对现在产生的结果或造成的影响;过去完成时则是一个相对的时态,以过去时间为基点,它所表示的动作不仅发生在过去,更强调“过去的过去”,只有和过去某时或某动作相比较时,才用到它。

I have learned 1,000 English words so far.
到目前为止我已经学会了1000个英语单词。
I had learned 1,000 English words till then.
到那时为止我已经学会了1000个英语单词。

五、过去完成时在高三模拟题中的考查

2021年海淀“二模”C

In 2016, I unpacked my luggage at a newly constructed New York hotel only to realize that I 1 (forget) my toothpaste. I called room service, and an 2 (energy) voice responded, “Someone will bring it right up.” Two minutes later, I opened my door only to discover an object resembling a trash can on wheels, 3 (equip) with a lid, a large button and a small digital screen. I cautiously pushed the button and the lid opened, revealing a toothpaste tube. The digital display flashed “Thank you”. The robotic visitor then turned around and rolled away. Before it disappeared, I snapped a photo, sending it to a friend, 4 later responded, “Wow, so cool!”

【1】had forgotten。“打开行李”是过去的事,“忘带牙膏”发生在“打开行李”之前,故用过去完成时。

2020年北京东城第一学期期末A

A Christmas was near. I walked away from my school and followed the worn path through the trees onto the street 1 Cole's grocery store stood.

In my pocket was a collection of coins and bills I 2 (earn) the summer before. Cars ran down the street as I opened the door to the store. The noise of the cars disappeared when the door closed 3 me. I was a kid who felt out of place and on a mission. For the first time, I was going to buy a Christmas gift for my mum and dad.

【2】had earned。第2句意思是“我的口袋里装着去年夏天挣来的硬币和钞票”。“去年夏天挣来的硬币和钞票”发生在“口袋里装着”之前,故用过去完成时。

从以上出题角度来说,2021年海淀“二模”是在宾语从句中考查;2020年北京东城第一学期期末是在定语从句中考查。由于过去完成时是个特殊的时态,一定有“一个过去的时间或过去的动作”作为参照物,所以高考考查的是考生对于这个参照物的敏感性,同时能判断出考查的动词发生在这个参照物之前。这就需要考生对于语义和语篇有整体的理解。

六、过去完成时在北京高考中的考查及备考策略

1. A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who in the mountains for two days. (2018年高考单项选择题第9题)

A. are trapping B. have been trapped
C. were trapping D. had been trapped

【答案】D

【解析】考查时态。由前半句可判断事情发生在过去,一名救援人员冒着生命危险救了两名游客,后半句是对游客的修饰,他们已经在山里被困2天了。被困的动作发生在营救动作之前,即过去的过去,因此用过去完成时态,故选D。

2. A piece of stone found on a Dutch beach suggests that our extinct human relatives, known as Neanderthals, were cleverer than previously thought. The Neanderthals (live) alongside human ancestors in Europe for tens of thousands of years, before dying out about 40,000 years ago. They were much stronger than modern humans, but it's long been assumed that human ancestors were smarter than the Neanderthals. However, the stone tool made by Neanderthals suggests otherwise. (2020年高考题)

【解析】这个文段的意思是:在荷兰海滩上发现的一块石头,它表明我们已经灭绝的人类亲属即尼安德特人,比人们以前认为的更聪明。尼安德特人与人类祖先在欧洲生活了数万年,直到大约40000年前灭绝。他们比现代人强壮得多,但长期以来人们一直认为人类祖先比尼安德特人更聪明。然而,尼安德特人制造的石器却表明了另一种情况。The Neanderthals (live) alongside human ancestors in Europe for tens of thousands of years, before dying out about 40,000 years ago. “生活”这个动作发生在“灭绝”之前,而“灭绝”是在40000年前,所以这个空应该填had lived。

3. 备考策略:对过去完成时的备考需要在基本功(三个牢记)和阅读(一个理解)上下功夫。

基本功:1. 牢记过去完成时是“过去的过去”,它一定有一个过去的动作或过去的时间作参考;2. 牢记一些固定的句型;3. 牢记不规则动词表。

阅读层面主要是对于句意语段的准确理解,只有在准确的阅读理解上才能准确运用过去完成时。