

英语

高考英语专题复习语法填空

——现在进行时 The Present Progressive

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现在进行时的构成

主动语态由 am/is/are+现在分词(v-ing)构成;被动语态由 is/am/are being done 构成。

现在分词的构成规则见下表。

口诀:现在分词很好记,动词后缀-ing; 直接加、去e加、双写加ing; 还有一点要注意:ie要用y来替。		
现在分词变化规则	原形	v-ing形式
一般在动词原形末尾加-ing	wash, catch, sleep, study, work, jump, go, push, play, cook, look, speak	washing, catching, sleeping, studying, working, jumping, going, pushing, playing, cooking, looking, speaking
以不发音字母e结尾的动词,先去掉e,再加-ing	make, ride, take, dance, write, arrive, drive, move, live, come, have	making, riding, taking, dancing, writing, arriving, driving, moving, living, coming, having
以重读闭音节(重读闭音节是所谓的元音字母不是它本身的字母音)结尾的动词,如果末尾只有一个辅音字母,应先双写这个字母,再加-ing	sit, get, swim, cut, put, begin, stop, run, fit, forget	sitting, getting, swimming, cutting, putting, beginning, stopping, running, fitting, forgetting
少数几个以ie结尾的动词,要变ie为y,再加-ing	tie, die, lie	tying, dying, lying
以ic结尾的动词,要把ic变成ick再加-ing	picnic, traffic	picnicking, trafficking

现在进行时的用法

1. 表示现在或现阶段(此刻不一定在进行)正在进行的动作或发生的事情,常与 now, at the moment, at present, this week, these days 等时间状语连用或与 Look, Listen, Can't you see 等暗示词连用时使用。

(1) The kettle **is boiling**. Shall I make tea? 壶开了,沏点儿茶好吗?

(2) It's too noisy. Listen, they **are having** a party now. 太吵了。听,他们正在开派对。

(3) We **are making** model planes these days. 这些天我们在做飞机模型。(这几天都在做飞机模型,但说话时此动作不一定正在发生。)

2. 表示某个按最近的计划或安排将要进行的动作,或即将、刚刚开始或结束的动作,常用于 come, go, leave, arrive, fly, move 等少数表示位置移动的动词。

(1) He **is leaving Shanghai** for Guangzhou the day after tomorrow. 他将于后天离开上海去广州。

(2) The Browns **are coming** to dinner. 布朗夫妇要来吃饭。

(3) We **are moving** out very soon, because this house is too damp. 我们就要搬走了,因为这个屋子太潮湿。

3. 动作动词的进行时与 always, continually, constantly, forever, all the time 等连用,表示重复的动作,这种动作可能使人感到不满、厌恶、遗憾或觉得不合情理,有时表示赞赏、满意。

(1) He **is always thinking of** others first. 他总是先为别人着想。(赞赏)

(2) The students **are making progress constantly**. 学生们在不断进步。(满意)

(3) She's **constantly changing** her mind. 她老是改变主意。(不满)

不宜使用现在进行时的动词

1. 表示心理状态、情感的动词,如 like, love, prefer, hate, care, remember, believe, think, know, hope, want, mind, wish, agree, mean, need 等。

He prefers reading to television. ✓
他喜欢读书而不喜欢看电视。
He is preferring reading to television. ×

2. 表示存在的状态的动词,如 appear, exist, lie, remain, seem, belong to, depend on 等。

He belongs to golf club. ✓
他是高尔夫球俱乐部的会员。
He is belonging to golf club. ×

3. 感官动词做系动词时,如 see, hear, notice, feel, smell, sound, taste, look 等。

The doll feels very soft. ✓
这个洋娃娃摸起来很柔软。(系动词)
The doll is feeling very soft. ×

现在进行时和一般现在时的区别

1. 暂时性动作和经常性动作

His car has broken down. He's **going** to work by bike.
他的汽车坏了,要骑自行车上班。(暂时)
He **goes** to work by bike. 他骑自行车上班。(经常)

2. 持续性动作和短暂性动作

The bus **is stopping**. 公交车渐渐停了下来。
The bus **stops**. 公交车停了下来。(迅速停车)

3. 永久性动作和短暂性动作

She **lives** in Nanjing. 她家住南京。(永久性)
She **is living** in Nanjing. 她暂住南京。(短时间居住)

4. 带有感情色彩和不带有感情色彩

He **is always making** great achievements in study.
他总是取得很好的学习成绩。(赞扬)
He **makes** great achievements in study.
他取得很好的学习成绩。(事实)

表示进行时的词或短语

1. 有些带前缀 a- 的单词表示进行意义,大都相当于现在分词,表示主动,如 asleep(睡着的), awake(醒着的), afloat(飘着的,在流传中)等。如 The boat was afloat. 小船漂流着(=floating)。

2. 某些短语表示进行意义,相当于现在分词,表示主动;还有些短语,表示某动作在进行的过程中。

on the watch	在看守,在值班	on the increase	在增加
on the decrease	在减少	on the boil	在煮
on the laugh	在大笑	on the way	在路上
at work	在工作	at rest	在休息
at table	在进餐	in the course of	在……过程中
in process of	在……过程中	in a roar	在吼叫

(1) The troops are **on the march**. 部队在行进。(=marching)

(2) The little boy was **all of a tremble**. 小男孩浑身颤抖。(=trembling all over)

3. 有些短语含有进行意义,多表示被动,相当于分词的被动式。

under construction	在建设	on show	在展出
under discussion	在讨论	on sale	在出售
in preparation	在准备	in rehearsal	在排练
on exhibition	在展出	in operation	在手术

(1) The party is **in preparation**. 聚会在准备中。(=being prepared)

(2) A new library is **in course of** building. 一座新图书馆正在建设中。(=being built)

高考题及模拟题链接

1.【2010年北京卷】—I'm not finished with my dinner yet.

—But our friends _____(wait) for us.

2.【2013年北京卷】Hurry up! Mark and Carol _____(expect) us.

3.【2014年北京卷】—Hi, let's go skating.
—Sorry, I'm busy right now. I _____(fill) in an application form for a new job.

4.【2020年北京卷】A篇

Oliver is a host of a TV programme on food. He says food _____(play) a big role in his life. "My mum was a great cook, and she'd sometimes let me have a try," he said. The first dish Oliver prepared for his family was fried chicken wings. He made it with his mum's help. Oliver says if you're lucky enough to have someone close to you who enjoys cooking, ask them if/whether you can join in when it's possible.

5.【2019年西城“二模”】B篇

Buildings around the world _____(go) dark for 60 minutes this evening in a voluntary event known as Earth Hour. This grassroots effort started in 2007 in Sydney, Australia, and has since grown into a global movement to raise awareness of our energy consumption and the effects of climate change on our planet. Anyone can participate in this movement by switching off the lights at 8:30 PM local time. Last year close to 18,000 landmark buildings switched off their lights in 188 countries. Will you dim your lights tonight?

6.【2020年海淀“一模”】C篇

A news report shows that China's urban pet consumer market is expected to break through the 200 billion yuan threshold this year. Young people in big cities are the main contributors.

Nowadays, with the cost of living rising, young people _____(suffer) from greater loneliness and pressure. They are busy working all day in a competitive environment, leaving little time for fun and friends. That may explain why more and more young people are choosing to keep pets for companionship. Apart from relieving loneliness, many scientific studies have shown that keeping a pet reduces stress and may even improve overall health.

【答案】1. are waiting; 2. are expecting; 3. am filling; 4. plays/has played/is playing/has been playing; 5. will go/are going; 6. are suffering.