



Chapter 8 Tense & Aspect



content

- ❖ A general introduction to tense system
- ❖ Present, Past and Future Simple



Chinese & English Tense

- ❖ 1. 经过一个月的努力，我们的中文水平有___^B很大的提高。
A. 过 B. 了 C. 着 D. 的

- ❖ 2. 他昨天、今天、明天走(了)。
- ❖ He left/ leaves/ will leave yesterday/
today/ tomorrow.



Tense and Aspect

四时四态

- ❖ 1. Tense (时) 规定事物发生的时间
 - ❖ Present (现在时) past (过去时)
 - ❖ Future (将来时) Past future (过去将来时)
- ❖ 2. Aspect (态) 规定动作完成的程度，
反映说话者对事物的态度
 - ❖ Simple (简单体) Continuous (进行体)
 - ❖ Perfect (完成体) Perfect continuous (完成进行体)



动作标示 时间标示	一般 simple	进行 continuo us	完成 perfect	完成进行 Perfect continuous
现在 Present	一般现在	现在进行	现在完成	现在完成进行
过去 Past	一般过去	过去进行	过去完成	过去完成进行
将来 Future	一般将来	将来进行	将来完成	将来完成进行
过去将来 Past future	一般过去 将来	过去 将来 进行	过去将来 完成	过去将来 完成 进行



动作标示 时间标示	一般 simple	进行 continuou s	完成 perfect	完成进行 Perfect continuous
现在 Present	work / works	am/is/ar e -ing	has/have -ed	has/have been -ving
过去 Past	worked	was/were -ing	had worked	had been -ing
将来 Future	will work	Will be -ing	will have worked	will have been -ing
过去将来 Past future	would work	would be working	would have worked	would have been -ing



时态学习

1. 掌握某种时态的构成形式及意义。

❖ I **have been coming** to BJ for 14 years.

2. 深入理解每一种体态动作的**核心**意义。

比如简单体：核心意义为被概念化的整体事件，这些事件是无法继续发展的。(完整&不变)

{ John **lives** in BJ.
John **is living** in BJ.

Warm-up Exercise



1. I go to the gym every five days, but I think I will make it every other day later. (go)
2. Look, here comes your boyfriend. (come)
3. Look! It is snowing. (snow)
4. If it rains tomorrow, we'll have to put off our sports meet. (rain)
5. Darwin originated the theory of evolution and differed from the Bible on the creation of the world. (originate, differ)



Present Simple

1. 时态意义

2. 五种用法



时态意义

——并非表示现在

- ❖ 表示从过去到现在直至将来的一段时间内发生的动作或存在的状态。

这段时间可以无限延长

客观真理

或是人们生活中的一段时间

人们的习惯活动

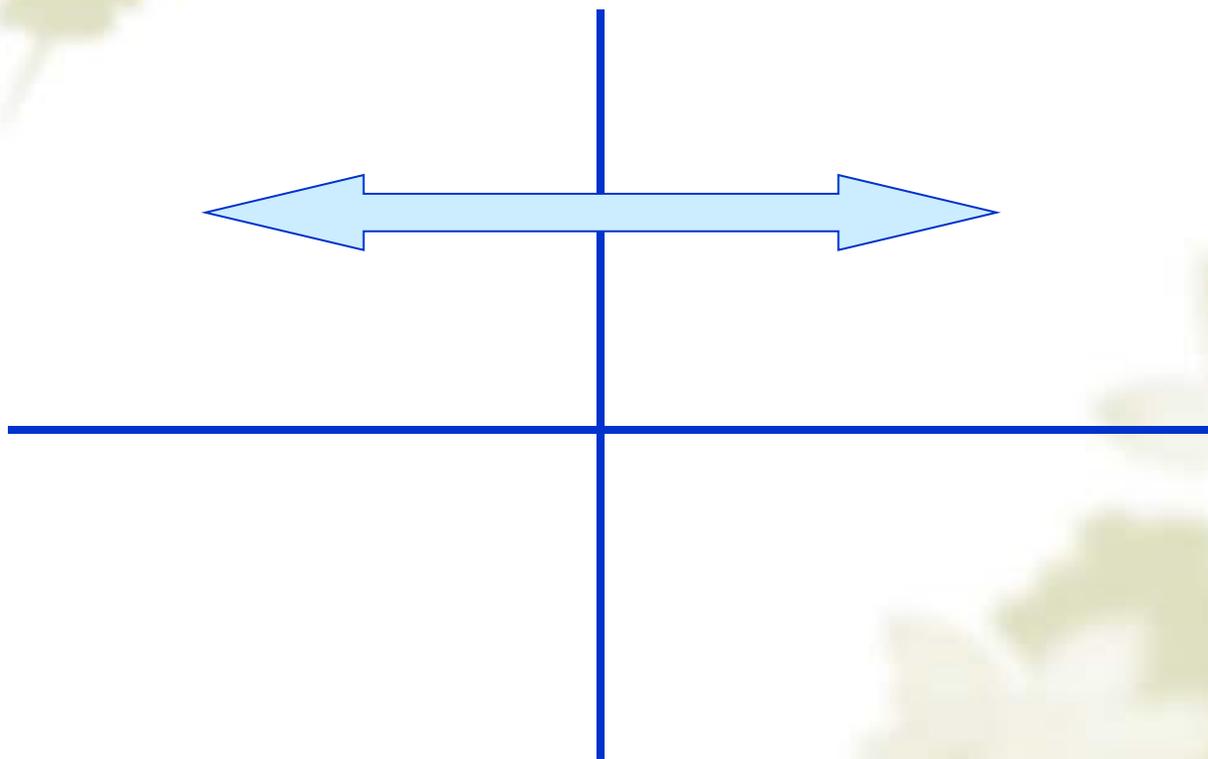


形式： do 或 does

意义： 表示客观的、普遍性的真理以及经常性的、习惯性的事件。



用法一：表示普遍的事实或真理





General Truth

- ❖ 1. Great minds **think** alike.
- ❖ 2. The earth **moves** around the sun.
- ❖ 3. knowledge **is** power.
- ❖ 4. Opportunity always **favor** the prepared mind.
- ❖ 5. The sun **rises** in the east and **sets** in the west.

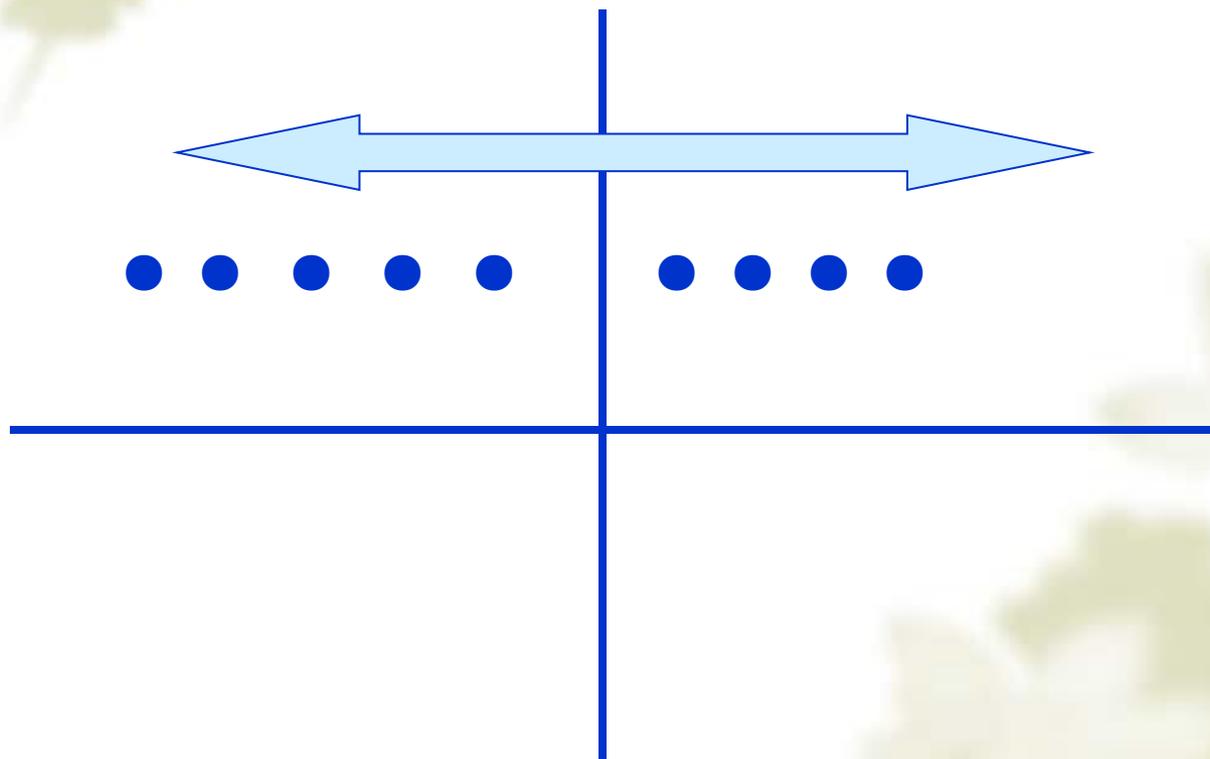


Five simple rules to be happy

1. **Free** your heart from hatred. (心无仇恨)
2. **Free** your mind from worries. (胸无焦虑)
3. **Live** simply. (生活简单)
4. **Give** more. (积极奉献)
5. **Expect** less. (不要贪求)



用法二：表示重复的活动或习惯的状态



表示经常发生的、习惯性的动作或存在的状态。

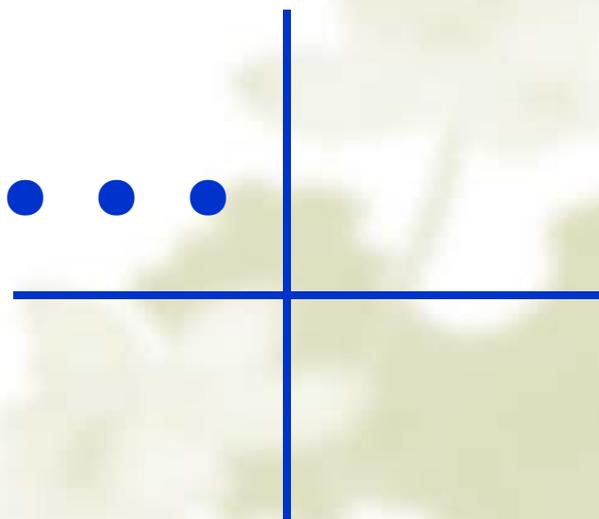
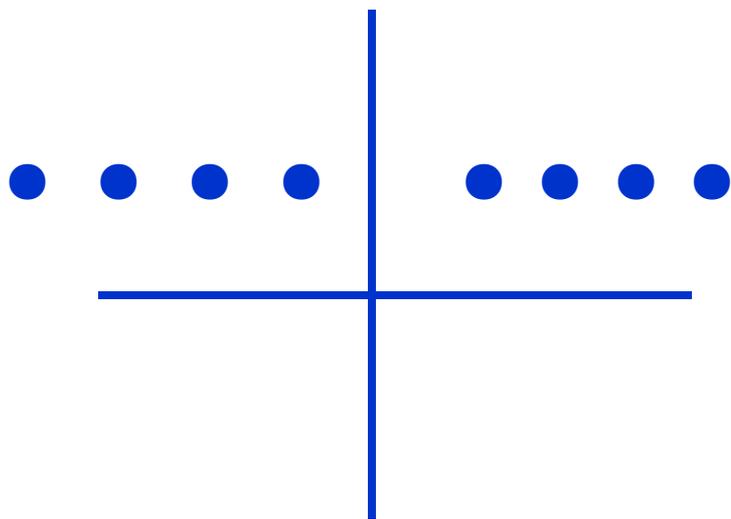


1. He often **goes** to the gym.
2. I **like** rice for dinner.
3. He **walks** to school every day.
4. He **is** always late for school.
5. They **live** in Chengdu.



一般现在时与现在完成进行时的比较

- 1) I **swim** 1000 meters every afternoon.
- 2) I **have been swimming** 1000 meters every afternoon.





用法三：表示正在发生的动作

1. 用于here或there开头的句子，表示目前的短暂动作。

Here **comes** your wife.

(Here is coming your wife. / Your wife is coming)

There **goes** the bus. We have to wait for the next one.

(There is going our bus.)



❖ 2. 表示现在的瞬间动作 (pp. 181)

- ❖ Michael **passes** to Clint, Clint to Jack, Jack back to Clint-and Clint **shoots**-and it's a goal!
- ❖ Now the spy **enters** the room, **opens** the drawer and **takes** out a pistol.
- ❖ Watch carefully. First I **pick** up the receiver then **dial** the number.



用法四：表示将来的动作 (PP183)

- ❖ 1. 条件状语从句(if, unless),和时间状语从句(when, before, as soon as...)
- ❖ Please let me know when she comes back.
- ❖ We will get everything ready before you come back.
- ❖ I will be glad if she comes over to see me.



- ❖ 2. 谈到未来的计划和时间安排表(go, come, leave, start, move...)
- ❖ E.g. The train **starts** at two o'clock.
- ❖ 3. 从句中表将来动作
- ❖ I will reward the person who **finds** my lost kitten.



用法五：指代现在完成时

- ❖ In oral English—hear, find, see, learn, tell, read...
- ❖ E.g. I see/find (have seen/found) that you have your hair cut. You look terrific.
- ❖ I am (have been) informed that you have been there.

practice



1. 英雄所见略同。

Great minds think alike.

2. 我从1991年开始一直冬泳。

I have been winter swimming since 1991.

3. 不管发生什么情况我都要去。

I will go whatever happens.

4. 听说你要个秘书。

I hear you are looking for a secretary.



被误解的一般过去时态

❖ San Francisco **Was**

—— A title in newspaper after
the earthquake in April, 1906

❖ Afghanistan: The Land that **Was**

❖ **Was** \$ 57, Now \$ 37



Past Simple

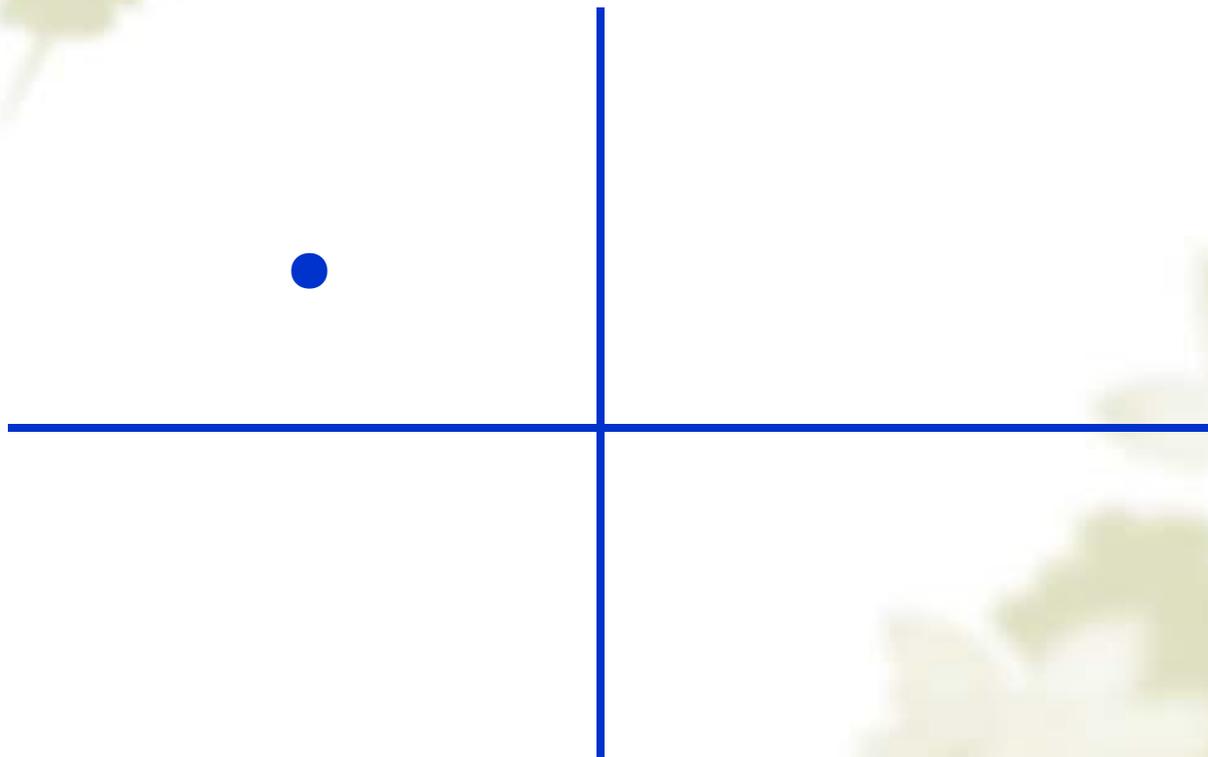
- ❖ 1. 过去发生的短暂动作或状态
- ❖ 2. 过去发生的重复或延续活动
- ❖ 3. 一般过去时与完成时区别—For+时间段
- ❖ 4. 口语用法



基本用法一：过去发生的短暂动作或状态

❖ 一般过去时常表示在过去某一特定的时间所发生的动作或存在的状态，此时常与表示过去的时间状语连用。

- 1) I **saw** him in the library *yesterday morning*.
- 2) I **bought** this computer *three years ago*.



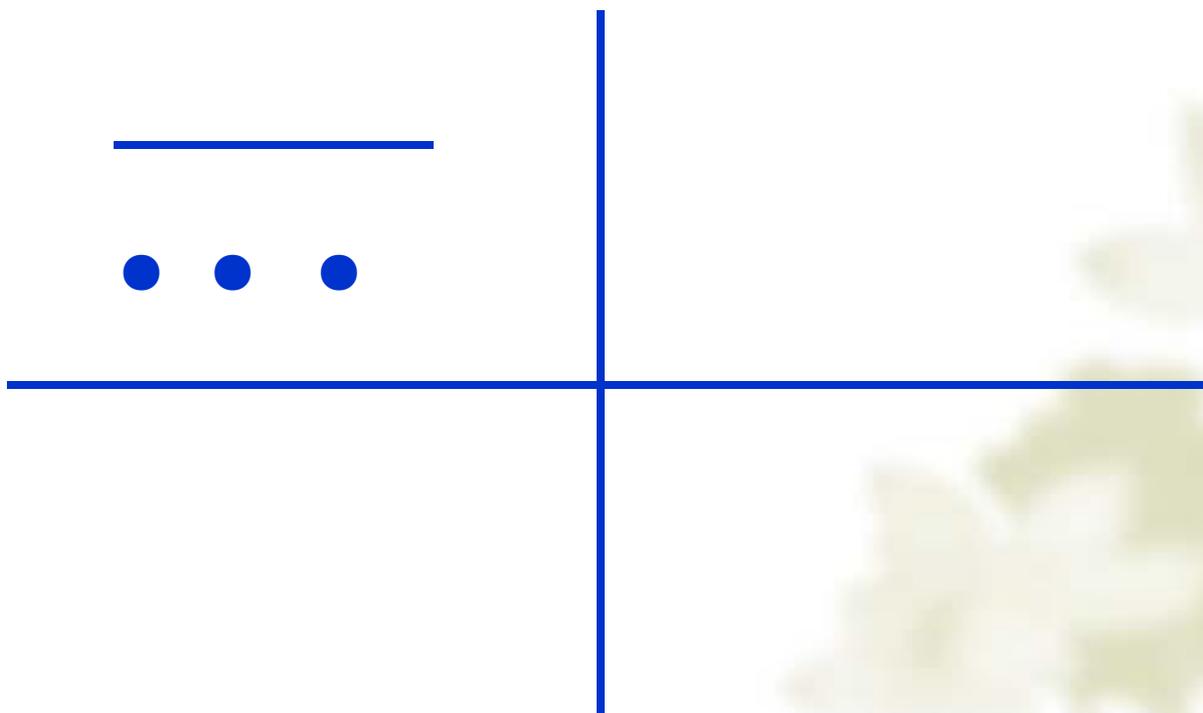


- ❖ The local shopping mall **sells** everything. I **was** there around noon and **stopped** at the lunch counter for a slice of pizza. I **ate** half of it and **threw** my leftovers in a nearby trash can. Then I **turned** to see a man standing there, with a look of horror on his face. "I just **purchased** that trash can." he **said**.



基本用法二：过去发生的重复或延续活动

- ❖ 除表示短暂动作之外，一般过去时还可以表示过去的一段时间内延续或重复的动作。

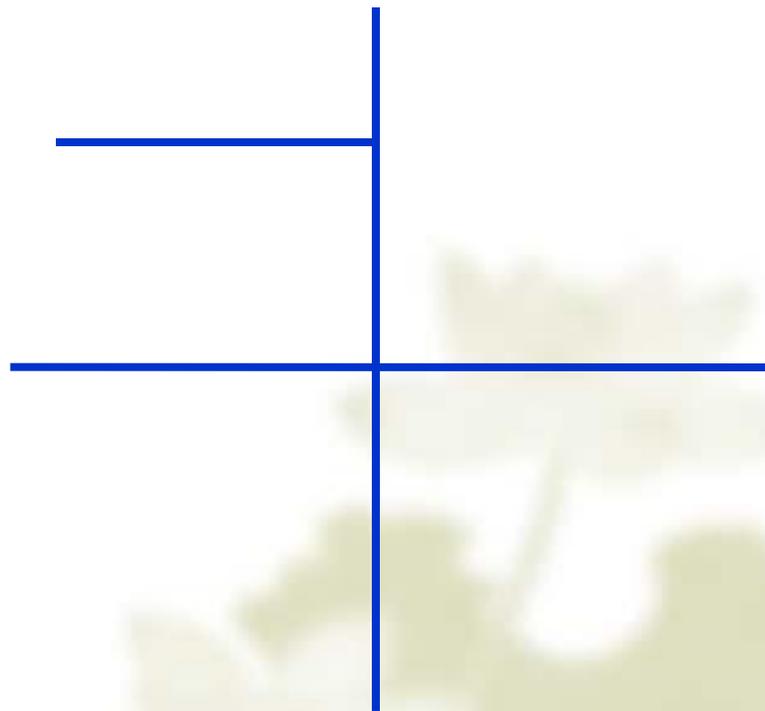
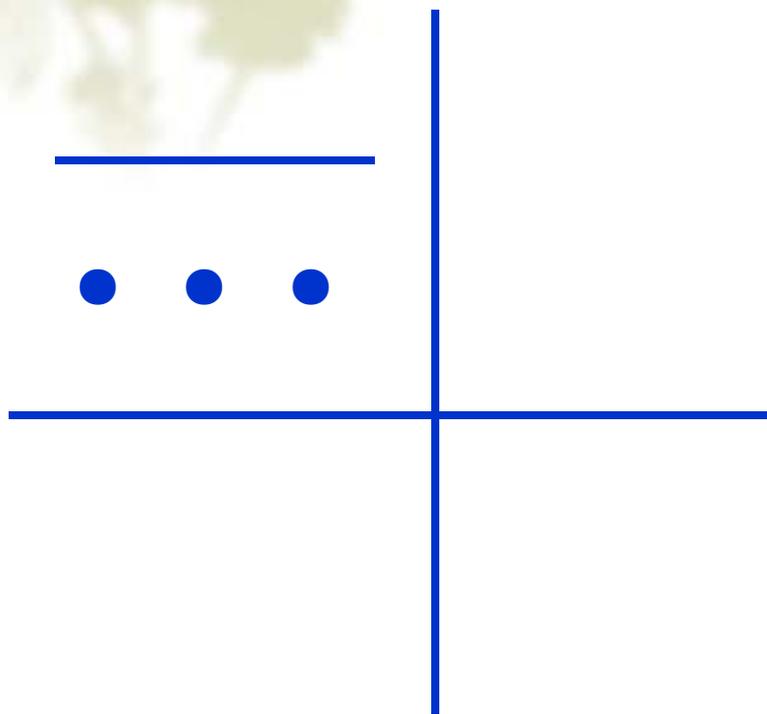




- ❖ 1. I **slept** for eight hours last night.
- ❖ 2. She **lived** in our town for three years, but now she is living in Beijing.
- ❖ 3. I **wrote** a letter once a week to my family when I was in my first college year.
- ❖ 4. He **took** a walk after supper when he was alive.
- ❖ **Note:** 过去一段时间内持续发生的动作，但这一动作现在已经结束。



与现在完成时的区别





For+时间段

- ❖ The final resting place **has remained** a mystery for 70 years now.
- ❖ The final resting place **remained** a mystery for 70 years.



In Oral English

- ❖ 1. I don't know & I didn't know
- ❖ 2. I forget & I forgot
- ❖ 3. I think & I thought
- ❖ 4. Context
- ❖ 5. Politeness



不知道

- ❖ 1. A: Do you see the person with loose pants and long hair? Is it a boy or girl?
- ❖ B: A girl. She is my daughter.
- ❖ A: 哦，对不起，我不知道你是她的母亲。
- ❖ B: No, I am her father.

- ❖ 2. A: I am sorry to bother you about this, but that music is really loud.
- ❖ B: 抱歉，我没想到你能听见。



我忘记了

- ❖ 1. 我忘记了这个单词的意思。
- ❖ 我忘记把你的随身听带来了。

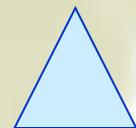
- ❖ 2. forget to do....
- ❖ forgot to do...





我认为

- ❖ 1. A: 我真的以为这个比赛我会赢的
- ❖ B: Oh. Well. Better luck next time, .
- ❖ 2. 开始我以为找工作容易，但现实情况比我想的还要难。
- ❖ At first I thought it would be easy to find a job, but the real situation has proved more difficult than I thought.





Context

- ❖ 1. 认识你很高兴
- ❖ 2. 和你聊天很开心
- ❖ 3. 有人插队时:
 - ❖ A: Excuse me, I believe I (be) here first.
Do you mind waiting your turn?
 - ❖ B: Oh, sure. Sorry.



Politeness

- ❖ 1. Could / Would you give me a favor?
- ❖ 2. 我想知道你能否帮我。
- ❖ 3. I was wondering if you could possibly lend me your car for this evening.



Practice

1. 你理了短发之后，我差点把你当成了别人。
2. 哦，我差点忘了，还有一件事，我忘了问你明天是否能开车送我上学。

1. I almost thought you were someone else with that short haircut.
2. Oh, I almost forgot. Just one more thing. I forgot to ask you if you could give me a ride to school tomorrow.



Future Simple

- ❖ Will & be going to 表预测时的区别
- ❖ Be going to 表示计划； will 表示意愿
- ❖ 现在进行时表将来
- ❖ 一般现在时表将来
- ❖ 其他表示将来的句型



Future Simple

- ❖ 1. Prediction: 说话人认为将来会发生的事
- ❖ 2. **Planning**: 说话人已做出决定将来要做的事
- ❖ 3. **Willingness**: 说话人既不预计某事的发生，也不预先考虑决定，而是在说话时刻立即做出决断表明自己将要做某事。



Prediction

- ❖ Will 表示将来预测
- ❖ Be going to 表示将来预测（比较will）



Will

- ❖ Prediction -something we expect to happen
- ❖ E.g. Visions of 21st Century-Times
- ❖ 1. Will we travel to the stars?
- ❖ 2. Will the internet rule our lives?
- ❖ 3. What will be the 10 hottest jobs?
- ❖ 4. How hot will it get?
- ❖ <http://www.time.com/time/reports/v21>



Translation

- ❖ For those aspiring television celebrities and planning to sign up for Mandarin classes, you'd better hurry. Maybe in 50 years, there **will** be 100,000 foreigners speaking such excellent Chinese...they **won't** be that interesting anymore.
- ❖ 那些立志要成为电视名人并计划着要报名参加汉语培训班的人可要抓紧了。也许再过50年，能讲极好的中文的外国人会达到10万多……到那时，他们就再也不会让人觉得多么稀奇有趣了。



Be going表预测

❖ 除了will,也可以用 be going to表示预测:

1. Look at the black clouds! It's *going to* rain.

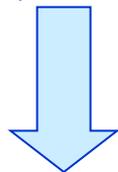
2. It's *not going to* snow again tomorrow, is it?

It was supposed to be warm all week.

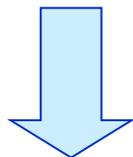


Be going to & will表预测时的区别

❖ Be going to: 现在进行时形式



它所表示的对将来行为的预测与“现在”有联系，而且是说话后不久就将发生的动作。



当有现在的证据可以支持预测时，或者说根据目前的明显迹象来推断某件事将要发生时，用be going to, 不宜用will。



Examples

- ❖ 1. With all of these typos in this resume, you are not going to make a very good impression.
- ❖ 2. The traffic is terrible. We are going to be late.
- ❖ 3. You look very pale. I am sure you are going to get sick.
- ❖ 4. The figures suggest that we are going to make a good profit this year.



She is going to dive into the water.

She will dive into the water.



此外，be going to 还往往表示当前已有迹象表明说话者无力控制即将发生的行为，比如：

1. Help! I **am going to** fall!
2. He **is going to** fall into that hole!
3. Oh, my dear! They **are going to** bump against that tree!



❖ 相比较而言，**will**则只是表明：

1. 说话人认为或相信某件事将要发生，比如：

1) A: I hear Mary isn't getting much support in her running against Steve in the election.

B: It is not over yet. I think she **will** make a come back.

2) There **will** be a lot of rainfall next spring.



❖ 2. *will*表示在某种条件下才会发生的情况:

1) If the crop fails, there *will* be a famine.

2) You *will* feel better when you take this medicine.

3) If much more snow accumulates, the road *will* have to be closed.



在Achilles出战前，他妈妈Thetis预测了他的命运：

If you stay in Larissa, you will find peace.
You will find a wonderful woman, and you will
have sons and daughters, who will have their
children. And they will love you and
remember your name.

---- Troy



Be going to & will

- ❖ 1. I *am going to* be sick.
I *will* be sick.

- ❖ 2. The bridge *is going to* collapse.
The bridge *will* collapse.



Summary

1. **Be going to**指根据目前的明显迹象来推断某件事将要发生，而**will**则只是表明说话人认为或相信某件事将要发生；
2. **Be going to**通常用来表示说话人预期所说的时间在相当近的将来就要发生；而**will**所表示的动作发生时间可近可远；
3. **Be going to**还往往表示当前已有迹象表明说话者无力控制的即将发生的行为；
4. **Will**还可表示在某种条件下才会发生的动作。



In oral English

- ❖ Be going to = **be gonna**, will 较正式。
- ❖ Rachel: Look, the restaurant called, they wanna know if **you're gonna** be showing up for work.
- ❖ Monica: Nope. Going to the Big Apple Circus
- ❖ Rachel: Okay, Monica, what are you doing? **You're gonna** loose your job! This is not you.



Practice

A: I think I am going to loose my job in the flower shop tomorrow.

B: What for?

A: I sent flowers to a funeral with the wrong card.

B: What did the card say?

A: HOPE YOU'LL BE HAPPY IN YOUR NEW HOME.



Practice

- ❖ 1. 与朋友汽车前往公园，你一脚踩空了，喊道：
Help, I am going to fall!
- ❖ 2. 一个害羞的男孩打电话给他仰慕已久的女孩
Will you meet me at the show this Friday?
- ❖ 3. 一个女孩站在跳板边缘并向前倾斜，我们说
She is going to dive into the water.



二者各自不同的用法

- ❖ be going to表示计划
- ❖ will表示意愿



Be going to 表计划

- ❖ **Be going to** 用来表示计划或打算。此时，说话人已经在头脑里做出决定将来要做的某件事，并且还含有已经为此做了某些准备的意思，所以一般人做主语，比如：
 - 1) Close your eyes. I'm **going to** give you a surprise.
 - 2) My grandmother is **going to** learn how to browse the Internet.



表预测时，人或物都可做主语：

- 1) Look at the time. I'm **going to** miss my bus.
- 2) Look at the black clouds. It's **going to** rain.
- 3) The traffic is terrible. We're **going to** be late.
- 4) A: Doctor, help me. My heart is beating very quickly and I feel terrible. I'm **going to** die.
B: Nonsense. That's the last thing you'll do.



❖ 2. be going to 可以表示决心，具有强烈的感情色彩。

1) We are going to become the world's leading forwarding company.

2) You're gonna be sorry!



- ❖ **Doctor:** I'm going to show you sth, Mrs.Gump. Now here is normal. Forrest is right here. The State requires a minimum IQ of 80 to attend public school. **He's going to** have to go to a special school.
- ❖ **His mother:** My boy **is going to** get the same opportunities as everyone else. **He's not going to** some special school to learn how to retread tires. There must be sth that can be done.

-----*Forrest Gump*



3. Will 表示“意愿”与be going to表示“打算”的区别

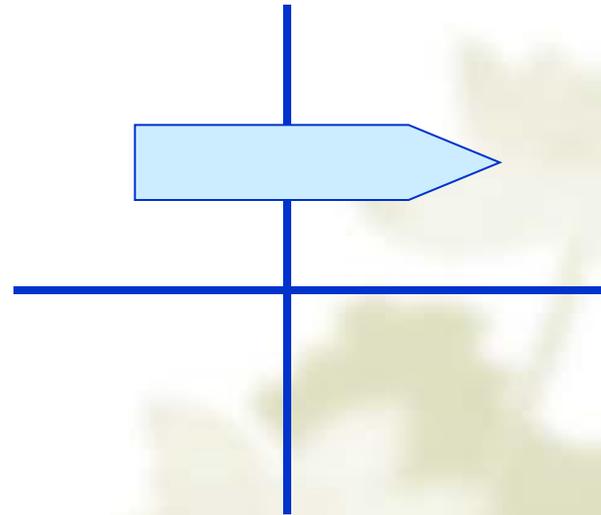
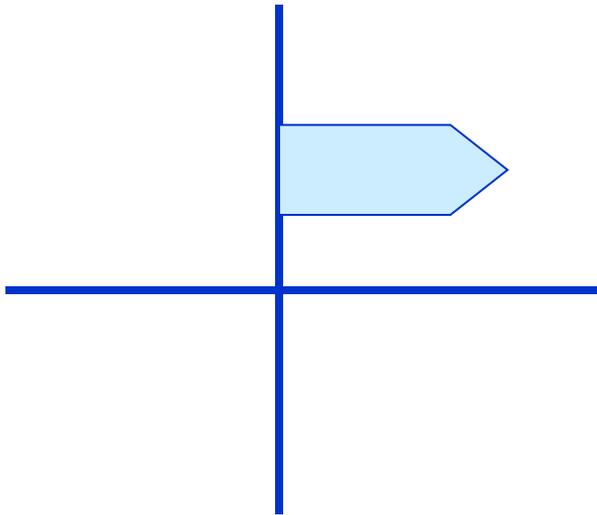
- ❖ **Be going to** 表示说话人对未来行动的计划或打算，通常是经过事先考虑并含有已经为这一行动做了某些准备的意思。
- ❖ **Will** 表示意愿，表示在说话的时刻立即做出决定去做某事，事先没有经过考虑，更没有为这一活动做出事先的准备。



H: There isn't any milk left in the fridge.

W: { I'll buy some after work.

{ I am going to buy some after work.





More examples

- ❖ 1. A: The telephone is ringing.
B: I **will** get it.

- ❖ 2. A: Oh, no! I have spilled coffee on my shirt.
B: Just a minute. I **will** get a damp cloth for you.



Practice

1. My wife has bought some wool and she is going to knit a sweater for me.
2. A: Someone is knocking at the door.
B: I will go and open it.
3. A: Why are you taking your camera?
B: I am going to take some pictures.



Will 其他用法

1. Will表意愿，主语一般为人，若为物时，多用否定，表抱怨：

The closet door won't open.

My car won't start.

2. Will 表示意愿，用于第二人称疑问句中，表请求：

Will you help me to mail these letters?



3. 现在进行时表将来

❖ 现在进行时可以表示对最近的将来做出计划或安排（definite future plans），如：

1. I am flying to BJ next Monday.
2. I am taking a makeup test tomorrow.
3. I am leaving tonight.



现在进行表将来需要注意的几点：

- ❖ 1. 必须带有表示将来的时间状语（以免与现在进行动作混淆）：

A: What are you doing next Sunday?

B: I am not going out. I am staying at home.

- ❖ 2. 必须是人称主语（因为现在进行表将来，通常是表示说话人已安排好的活动）

It is raining tomorrow. ×



与一般现在时表将来的区别

❖ 1. 一般现在时更为正式，个人主观色彩要淡些。

1) I am leaving tonight. 我想好了今晚走。

2) I leave tonight. 我今晚需要动身。

❖ 2. 如果是一系列的安排，用一般时较为简洁：

We leave BJ at 9 tomorrow morning, arrive at CD around 12 and then we tour Wuhou Temple and Du Fu's Thatched Cottage.



与be going to表将来的区别

❖ Be doing表示将来计划比be going to的计划更为确定（more define）：

1) I am taking my holiday in April.

2) I am going to take my holiday in April.

1)我四月份要休假了。

2)我打算四月份休假。



其他表将来的句型

1. Be to do sth.
2. Be about to do sth.
3. Be on the point of doing sth.



一、be to do

1. 表示已经安排好要在将来发生的事情，是比较正式的用法：
 - 1) They **are to** go on a strike on July 8th.
 - 2) She **is to** be married next month.
 - 3) The Premier **is to** visit Australia next month.
2. 表示强烈的命令，相当于must, should, 如父母对孩子、上级对下级等：
 - 1) The form **is to** be filled out in ink.
 - 2) These tablet **are not to** be taken orally.



二、be about to

❖ 该结构用来表示即将发生的动作，意思为“正要，马上就要”：

1. The train **is about to** leave.

2. Sally has her hand on the doorknob. She **is about to** open the door.



三. Be on the point/verge/brink/eve of doing sth.

❖ 发生时间比be about to 还要快一些:

1. The child **was on the verge of** laughing, but he held back.

2. He **was on the point of** killing himself when she stepped into his room.



Translation

1. 我就知道你能得到这份工作。恭喜了！
2. 我就知道你会考得很好。干得漂亮！
3. 那是个星期天，而我在星期天是从不早起的，有时还会在床上一直躺倒吃午饭的时间。上个星期天我就起得很晚。
4. 我本来打算下学期上日语课（**but now it's been cut**）.
5. 我弟弟每天上网，他要花大量时间浏览许多不同的网站。



Keys

1. I knew you would get the job. Congratulations!
2. I knew you would ace your test. Well done!
3. That was Sunday. I never get up early on Sundays. I sometimes stay in bed until lunchtime. Last Sunday I got up very late.
4. I was going to take a Japanese lesson next semester.
5. My brother surfs the Internet every day. He spends a lot of time looking at many different Web sites.