

IELTS Grammar



■ Cadence

1. Rainforests provide human habitats.

2. Rainforests provide humans with habitats.

1-主谓宾

2-主谓双宾

provide sb. with. sth.

provide sth. (for sb.)

Rainforests provide habitats for humans.

01

Tenses

About Tenses



谓语动词的主要变化

时态 语态 情态 否定

时态

=时间+状态

时态一共有多少种?

16种

TENSES

	过去	现在	将来	现在将来
一般				
进行				
完成				
完成进行				

Present Simple 一般现在时



Present Simple 一般现在时

We use the present simple

- ◆ to talk about regular habits or repeated actions:

*I **get up** really early and **practise** for an hour or so **most days**.*

*I **use** the Internet **just about every day**.*

Words that describe how often or when are often used (e.g. *always, generally, normally, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, every day, every evening*).

- ◆ to talk about permanent situations:

*My parents **own** a restaurant.*

⚠ We use the present perfect, not the present simple, to say how long something has continued:

*I **have worked** there since I was 15. (~~not I work there since I was 15~~ : see Unit 3)*

- ◆ to talk about facts or generally accepted truths:

*Students **don't generally have** much money.*

*If you heat water to 100°C, it **boils**. (see Unit 17)*

The following words are often used: *generally, mainly, normally, usually, traditionally*.

- ◆ to give instructions and directions:

*You **go** down to the traffic lights, then you **turn** left.*

*To start the programme, first you **click** on the icon on the desktop.*

- ◆ to tell stories and talk about films, books and plays:

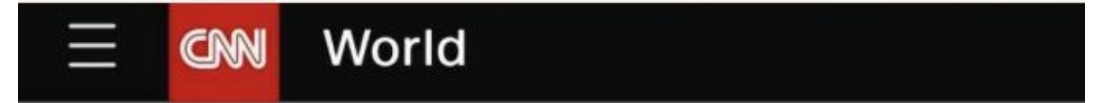
*In the film, the tea lady **falls** in love with the Prime Minister.*

- 经常性的习惯/反复发生的动作
(常与频度副词连用)
- 长久存在的状态
(包括过去现在和将来一直存在)
- 叙述客观事实/广为接受的真理
- 提供指导或指示
- 讲述故事/电影/书籍/戏剧

形式
主语+动词原形/第三人称
单数
非你非我非复数即三单

Present Simple

- Future Timetables
Our train leaves at 10 o'clock.
- For newspaper headlines
The Queen dies at age of 96.



Elizabeth II: The British Queen who weathered war and upheaval dies at 96

By Barry Neild, CNN

Updated 2:34 PM EDT, Thu September 8, 2022



Present Simple

Affirmative

Negative

Interrogative

+	verb/verb + (e)s	<i>He plays tennis.</i>
-	do/does not + verb	<i>She doesn't play tennis.</i>
?	do/does ... + verb?	<i>Do you play tennis?</i>

	Verbs	To Be
Affirmative	S + verb I like coffee./He likes coffee.	S + am /is/are The cake is healthy.
Negative	S + don't/doesn't + verb I don't like coffee./She doesn't like coffee.	S + am /is/are + not The cake is not healthy.
Interrogative	Do/Does + S + verb? Do you like coffee?Does he like coffee?	Am/is/are + S Is the cake healthy?

如何否定一个简单句

一、如果谓语中有情态动词（can may must should could would might）、助动词或be, 直接在它们后面加not构成否定句；

二、如果谓语中没有情态动词、助动词或be时，那在动词之前加do not；does not或did not, 且动词要变回原形。

Practice

He knows what to do.

He does not know what to do.

They have completed the experiment successfully.

They have not completed the experiment successfully.

The teacher explained the concept very clearly.

The teacher did not explain the concept very clearly.

Present Simple

We have found that the blind understand other kinds of visual metaphors as well. (C4)

Earlier this year, Sergio Pellis of Lethbridge University, Canada reported that there is a strong positive link between brain size and playfulness among mammals in general. (C4)

Figure 1 shows the changes in salary costs per unit of work, which reflect the change in productivity that occurred in the divisions. (C3)

Tonight she drinks coffee in a tent and tells her story to Janet Street - Porter before she sets off for the Pyrenees mountains. (C5)

Present Continuous 现在进行时

► the present **B1** [S]



the period of time that is happening now, not the past or the future:

- *That's all for the present.*
- **in the present** *The play is set in the present.*

一段时间
这会儿，这几天，
这段时间



Present Continuous 现在进行时

We use the present continuous

- ◆ to talk about temporary situations:

*I'm **studying** really hard for my exams.*

*My cousin **is living** in Thailand **at the moment**. (= he doesn't normally live there)*

Words like *at the moment, currently, now, this week/month/year* are often used.

- ◆ to talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking:

*I'm **waiting** for my friends.*

- ◆ to talk about trends or changing situations:

*The Internet **is making** it easier for people to stay in touch with each other.*

*The price of petrol **is rising** dramatically.*

- ◆ to talk about things that happen more often than expected, often to show envy or to criticise with words like *always, constantly, continually, forever*:

*My mum's **always saying** I don't help enough! (complaint)*

*He's **always visiting** exciting places! (envy)*

- 现在的情况
- 说话时正在发生的动作
- 趋势/正在变化的情况
- 比预想中发生的更频繁的动作

Present Continuous

Affirmative

+

am/is/are + verb + -ing

He's living in Thailand.

Negative

-

am/is/are not + verb + -ing

I'm not living in Thailand.

Interrogative

?

am/is/are ... + verb + -ing?

Are they living in Thailand?

	Verbs	To Be
Affirmative	S + am/is/are + v-ing He is living in Foshan.	
Negative	S + am/is/are + not + v-ing He is not living in Foshan.	
Interrogative	Am/Is/Are + S + v-ing? Is he is living in Foshan?	

Present Continuous

Natural soil fertility is dropping in many areas because of continuous industrial fertilizer and pesticide use. (C7)

We are just waiting for him to report back. (C7)

Such measures are helping coal to maintain its status as a major supplier of the world's energy needs. (C3)

International trade is growing at a startling pace. (C6)

State Verbs 状态动词

状态动词本身是要表达一种普遍事实而不是暂时的事情，所以**通常**并不出现在现在进行时的句子里。（但不绝对!!!）

3 State verbs

The present continuous is not normally used with state verbs because the meaning of the verb itself is a general truth rather than something temporary. These verbs describe thoughts, feelings, senses, possession and description.

Here are some examples of state verbs.

- ◆ thoughts: *agree, assume, believe, disagree, forget, hope, know, regret, remember, suppose, think, understand*

*I **assume** you're too busy to play computer games.*

- ◆ feelings: *adore, despise, dislike, enjoy, feel, hate, like, love, mind, prefer, want*

***Do you mind** if I ask you a few questions?*

*I **love** music.*

- ◆ senses: *feel, hear, see, smell, taste*

*This pudding **smells** delicious.*

▲ To talk about something happening now we use *can*:

*I **can smell** something burning.*

- ◆ possession: *have, own, belong*

*My parents **own** a restaurant.*

- ◆ description: *appear, contain, look, look like, mean, resemble, seem, smell, sound, taste, weigh*

*You **look like** your mother. (= a permanent situation, not a temporary one)*

State Verbs 状态动词

⚠ Some state verbs can be used in the continuous form when the meaning is temporary.

Compare:

What **are** you **thinking** about? (now)

I **think** you should tell her exactly what happened. (my opinion, so not temporary)

I'm **tasting** the sauce to see if it needs any more salt.

The sauce **tastes** delicious.

She's **having** a great time. (is having = is experiencing, not possession)

Students **don't** generally **have** much money. (have = possession)

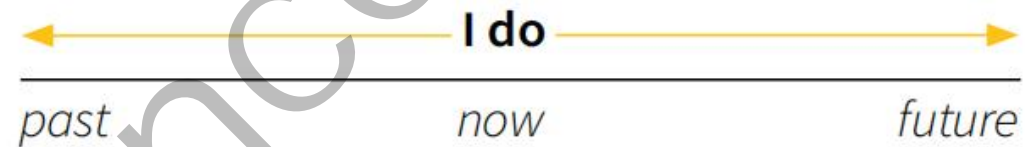
Present Simple vs. Present Continuous



Things happening at or around the time of speaking
The action is not complete

I always do sth. = I do it every time
I always go to work by car.

I am always doing sth. = I do it too often or more often than normal
I am always losing my keys.
You are always looking at your phone.



Things in general or things that happen repeatedly.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous



I can't understand why he's being so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
'The path is icy. Don't slip.' 'Don't worry. I'm being very careful.'

He never thinks about other people. He's very selfish.
I don't like to take risks. I'm a very careful person.

am/is/are being + 形容词 / 名词

描述某人当下可控的行为表现（不是长期性格 / 状态，而是“此刻正在这么做”）

特殊情况

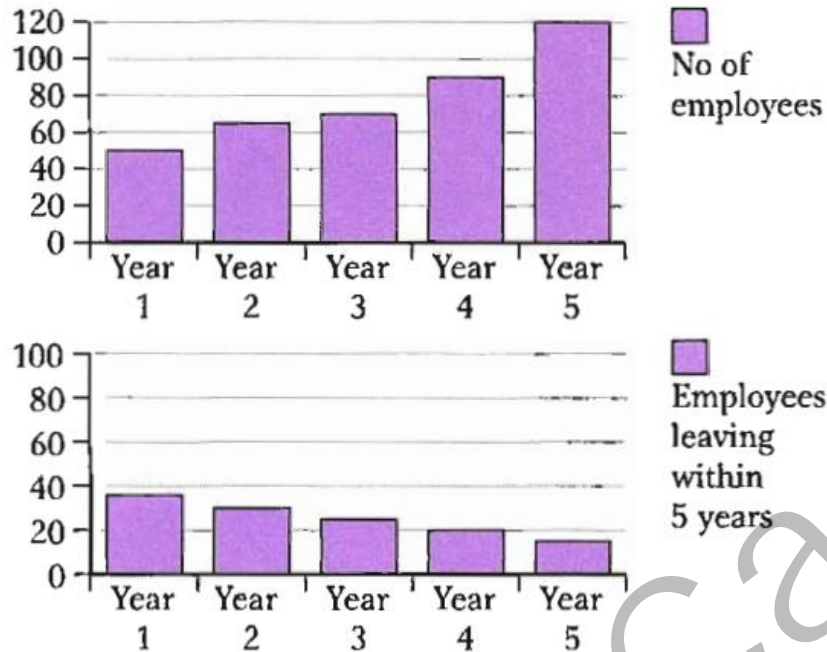
描述疾病、疲劳等不可控的状态时，不能用“being”

Sam is ill (不能说 is being ill)

Are you tired (不能说 Are you being tired)

4 Look at the following extracts. There are six incorrect verbs. Find and correct them.

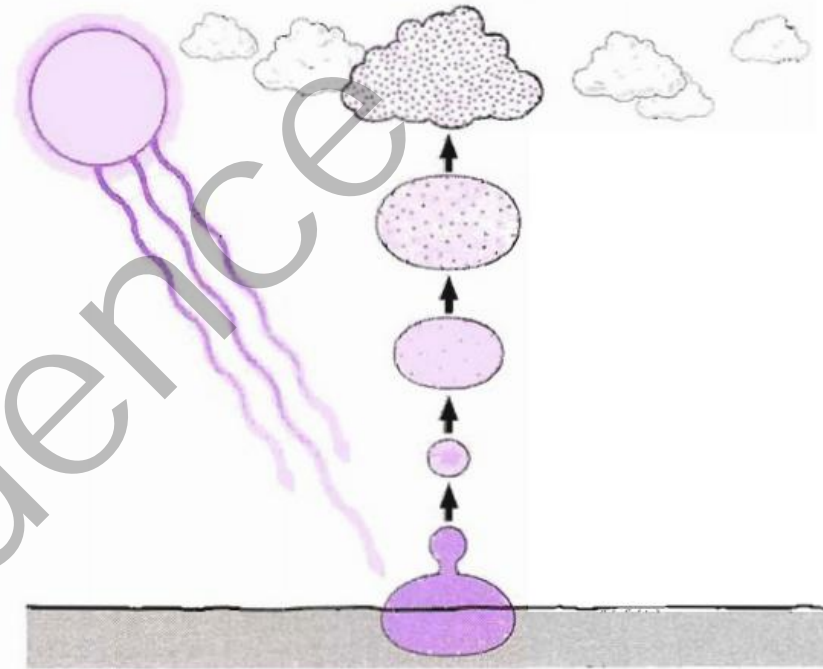
Extract A



From the graphs, we are seeing that the number of employees employed by this firm increases each year and the number of employees leaving after less than five years decreases.

- 1 can see
- 2 is increasing
- 3 is decreasing

Extract B



The sun heats the ground. This is warming the air nearby and the warm air rises into the sky. As the air is rising, it becomes cooler and the water vapour inside it change into droplets of water. These join together to form a cloud.

- 4 warms
- 5 rises
- 6 changes

Present Perfect Simple



王者的击杀播报

You have slain(slay的过去分词形式)
an enemy.

抢龙播报

Your team has reclaimed the crucial
kill.

拆塔播报

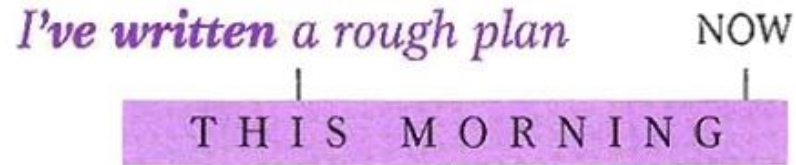
Your team has destroyed the turret.

Present Perfect Simple 现在完成时

We use the present perfect simple

- ◆ to talk about a time period that is not finished (e.g. *today, this week*):

I've written a rough plan this morning. (it is still morning)



- ◆ to show that something happened at some point in the past before now. We don't state when it happened:

I've collected plenty of information. (at some point before now and I will use it to write my essay)

The following time expressions are often used: *ever, never, before, up to now, still, so far.*

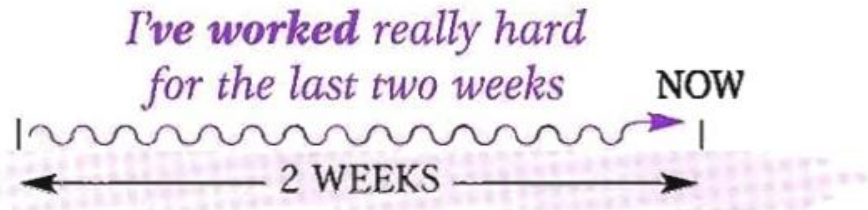
It's the longest I've ever had to write. (at any point before now)

⚠ If we state when something happened we must use the simple past:

I wasted a lot of time last week. (~~not I have wasted a lot of time last week~~)

Present Perfect Simple

- ◆ to talk about a present situation which started in the past, usually with *for/since*:



I've worked really hard for the last two weeks. (I've worked hard till now)

We use *for* with a length of time (e.g. *for two hours, for three days, for six months*) and *since* with a point in time (e.g. *since 2001, since Monday, since ten o'clock, since I was four, since I started the course*).

- ◆ to talk about something that happened at an unstated time in the past but is connected to the present:

I've read all the books on the reading list. (I have the notes now)

The following time expressions are often used: *recently, just, already*, and *yet* with negatives or questions.

I've just got up.

Have you written your assignment yet?

- 还未结束的时间段的动作
- 说话前发生过一次或多次的动作，现在成为一种经验
- 从过去持续到现在的状态，可能刚停止，可能延续下去
- 动作发生在过去，但结果/影响持续到现在

Present Perfect Simple

Note the position of the following time expressions that occur with the present perfect:

- ◆ between the auxiliary and main verb (e.g. *recently, already, always, ever, just, never*)

*I've **already** written the notes.*

*I've **just** finished my essay.*

Ever is generally used with questions or negatives:

*Have you **ever** been to Buenos Aires?*

- ◆ after the main verb (e.g. *all my life, every day, yet, before, for ages, for two weeks, since 2003, since I was a child* etc.)

*I've felt tired **for weeks**.*

*I haven't flown **before**.*

If there is an object clause, the time expression comes at the end:

*I've gone to bed early **every night since then**.*

*I've written more than ten assignments **since I started this course**.*

has gone

He has gone to Japan.

has been

He has been to Japan.

What's the difference?

has gone: 聚焦“当下的不在场状态”，核心是“去了没回，人在途中 / 目的地”。

has been: 聚焦“过去的经历、状态延续”，核心是“去过且已回，经历可追溯”。



Present Perfect Simple

延续性动词与非延续性动词

延续性动词是指动作发生后还可以延续一段时间或者相当长的一段时间；非延续性是指动作一旦发生就很快就结束，不能与表示一段时间的状语连用。有些非延续性动词可以用延续性动词替换并用在现在完成时中。

The old man **has died** for ten years. (×)

The old man **has been dead** for ten years/since 10 years ago. (✓)

I **have bought** this watch for five years. (×)

I **have had** this watch for five years/since 5 years ago. (✓)

Present Perfect Simple

Affirmative

+ *have/has + past participle*

*She's **started** the assignment.*

Negative

- *have/has not + past participle*

*I **haven't started** the assignment.*

Interrogative

? *have/has ... + past participle?*

***Have** you **started** the assignment?*

	Verbs	To Be
Affirmative	S + have/has + past participle(过去分词) I have studied for the test.	S + have/has been The weather has been hot recently.
Negative	S + have/has not + past participle(过去分词) He has not studied for the test.	S + have/has not been The weather hasn't been good this week.
Interrogative	Have/Has + s + past participle(过去分词)? Have they studied for the test?	Have/Has + S + been Has the weather been cold recently?

Present Perfect Simple

We have found that the blind understand other kinds of visual metaphors as well. (C4)

Ever since I joined the Street Kids International Program I have been able to buy my family sugar and buns for breakfast. (C4)

Andrew has worked at the hospital for three years. (C6)

I have never heard anything like it before. (C8)