

P2 话题时态总结

1. 讲一次经历。主要用一般过去式。在其中需要强调当时正在进行持续性的动作时，用过去进行时。比如：I was sitting on the train and reading a book, and a girl came to me, and started talking to me.

2. 讲一个人。① 如果是身边的，现在仍然会常常见到的人，比如父母、好友、同事、老师，主要用一般现在时。② 如果是曾经的老师、曾经见过面的朋友、曾经的陌生人，讲到这类人群的时候，用一般过去式。强调对方给你当时留下的印象。如：I want to talk about my high school Math teacher, Mr. Wang. He was a really patient and good teacher. ③ 已去世的人群。也用一般过去时。曾经的行为举止习惯。如：My grandmother loved me a lot. She was the kindest person I've ever known.

3. 介绍一本书/一部电影/一个广告的情节（plot）。都是一般现在时。因为文学作品是 timeless 的状态。每次看一本书，一部电影，一个广告，这个故事就会被上演一边。而当你介绍你和这部作品之间的关系时，你在过去某一个时间点观看了/阅读了这部作品，它给你留下的印象，则是使用一般过去时。

如：

- Last night I saw a really interesting movie. It was (它给你的印象) an American science fiction movie called 'Arrival'. I enjoyed it a lot. I thought the plot was really original and the acting was excellent.

When you're describing your own experience of the movie, it's appropriate to use past simple.

- The movie stars (课上教过的表达) Amy Adams and is based on a book by Ted Chiang, 'Story of your Life'. The movie tells the story of a linguist who is asked to interpret the written language of aliens.

When you talk about the cast, describe the plot and provide other details about the movie, you can use present simple.

讲述情节的时候用一般现在时，当出现对比新的时间线时，会用到一般过去时。

如：This movie tells the story of a girl whose name is Tara, and one day she walks on the street and sees a guy that used to be her friend. They met before.

4. 介绍一张照片/图片。同样是 timeless, 一般现在时。有时候还会用到现在进行时。

如: In the photo, there're three people. You can see a girl in the foreground, she is waving her arms in the air. And you can see two people in the background, they are talking about something.

5. 讲虚构的事物。比如, 你理想中的家园; 你理想中的一天。都要用到虚拟语气词 would.

如: My perfect day would be a beautiful and sunny Sunday. On that day, I would get up around 10 am, and then my parents and I would go to the park...

My ideal home would be located right next to the beach. It would have...

6. 讲一个地点。① 如果总去, 过去经常去, 现在还会去, 未来继续会去。用一般现在时。② 一个过去常常去 (或者只去过一两次的地方), 现在不再继续去了, 用一般过去时。

同理, 一个东西物品, 也存在以上逻辑。现在仍然在用的物品, 一般现在时; 曾经用过, 一般过去时。