

《过去将来时练习题及答案20道》

1. He said he _____ to visit his grandparents the next day.

A. would go

B. went

C. goes

D. will go

答案：A

解析：此句描述的是他“过去”说的“将来”要做的事，即他过去说第二天要去拜访祖父母，应使用过去将来时would go。

2. The teacher told us that the school trip _____ in two weeks.

A. will start

B. started

C. starts

D. would start

答案：D

解析：老师告诉我们的是关于未来两周内将要发生的事，但这个“未来”是从过去的时间点(老师告诉我们时)来看的，因此使用过去将来时would start。

3. She didn't know if her husband _____ back that night.

A. came

B. would come

C. comes

D. has come

答案：B

解析：句子中的didn't know表明“不知道”这一动作发生在过去，而她丈夫是否回来则是过去不确定的未来事件，故用过去将来时would come。

4. They planned that they _____ to the beach for a picnic the next Sunday.

A. go

B. would go

C. are going

D. went

答案：B

解析：planned表明这是一个过去的计划，而计划的内容是关于未来要做的，因此用过去将来时would go。

5. I didn't think he _____ able to finish the work by himself.

A. was

B. will be

C. would be

D. has been

答案：C

解析：didn't think表明“认为”这一动作发生在过去，而他是否能独自完成工作则是从那个时间点看来的未来情况，故用过去将来时would be。

6. She promised that she _____ me the money the next day.

A. returned

B. would return

C. returns

D. return

答案：B

关键点promised表示过去的承诺，承诺的内容是未来的行动，故用过去将来时。

7. I didn't expect that he _____ so soon.

A. leaves

B. left

C. would leave

D. has left

答案：C

关键点expected表示过去的期望，而期望的内容是未来的情况，故用过去将来时。

8. My mother said she _____ me a new bike as a birthday present.

A. bought

B. buys

C. would buy

D. has bought

答案：C

解析：句子中的said表明这是一个过去的陈述，而她要买一辆新自行车作为生日礼物则是从那个时间点看来的未来计划，因此应使用过去将来时would buy。

9. The doctor told me that I _____ take the medicine every day.

A. should

B. would

C. have to

D. would have to

答案：D

解析：虽然should和have to都可以表示“必须”，但在这个句子中，医生是在过去告诉我未来每天都需要做的事情，因此需要使用过去将来时。而have to的过去将来时是would have to。

10. He didn't realize that he _____ leave the country the next day.

A. was going to

B. would

C. is going to

D. has gone

答案：A

解析：虽然would也可以表示过去将来，但在这里，be going to更侧重于表示按照计划或意图即将发生的事情。句子中说他没有意识到他“将要”第二天离开国家，因此使用was going to更贴切。

11. She promised her parents that she _____ work hard to improve her grades.

A. would

B. is going to

C. has been

D. was

答案：A

解析：promised表明这是一个过去的承诺，而她努力提高成绩则是承诺中的未来行为，因此应使用过去将来时would。

12. The manager said that the report _____ be finished by the end of the week.

A. should

B. must

C. would

D. has to

答案：C

解析：said表明经理是在过去说的，而报告需要在周末前完成则是从那个时间点看来的未来要求，因此应使用过去将来时would。should和must虽然可以表示要求，但不符合时态要求。

13. He didn't know if she _____ him the next day.

A. called

B. would call

C. calls

D. has called

答案：B

关键点didn't know表示过去的不知道，而她是否会在第二天打电话则是从那个时间点看来的未来情况。

14. The students hoped that they _____ to the museum the next week.

A. went

B. would go

C. go

D. are going

答案：B

关键点hoped表示过去的希望，而他们是否会在下周去博物馆则是从那个时间点看来的未来计划。

15. My father said he _____ buy me a new computer if I passed the exam.

- A. would
- B. was going to
- C. had to
- D. could

答案：A

解析：句子中的said表明这是父亲过去的陈述，而他给我买新电脑的条件是我通过考试，这是一个从过去时间点看来的未来可能发生的条件句，因此应使用过去将来时。而was going to通常用于表达已经计划好或安排好的事情，此处更侧重于条件性，所以would更为合适。

16. The scientist predicted that a new kind of energy _____ be discovered in the next few years.

- A. will
- B. would
- C. was
- D. is

答案：B

解析：predicted表明科学家是在过去做出的预测，而新能源的发现则是从那个时间点看来的未来事件，因此应使用过去将来时would be discovered。

17. I didn't think it _____ rain that day, so I didn't bring an umbrella.

- A. was going to
- B. will
- C. had
- D. is

答案：A

解析：didn't think表明我认为这一动作发生在过去，而我认为那天不会下雨则是从那个时间点看来的未来判断，因此应使用过去将来时。而was going to比would更侧重于根据现有情况推测的未来，因此更符合语境。

18. They agreed that they _____ meet at the station at 8:00 the next morning.

A. were going to

B. would

C. should

D. have to

答案：A

解析：agreed表明他们是在过去达成的协议，而他们约定在第二天早上8点在车站见面则是从那个时间点看来的未来计划，因此应使用过去将来时。而were going to更侧重于计划好的行动，符合语境。

19. She told her friend that she _____ study abroad after graduation.

A. was

B. would

C. has

D. is

答案：B

解析：told表明她是在过去告诉朋友的，而她毕业后出国留学则是从那个时间点看来的未来计划，因此应使用过去将来时would study。

20. He didn't believe that she _____ able to complete the task in such a short time.

A. was

B. could

C. would be

D. is

答案：C

解析：didn't believe表明他不相信这一动作发生在过去，而她能在这么短的时间内完成任务则是从那个时间点看来的未来能力判断，因此应使用过去将来时would be able to，但选项简化了为would be，也符合语法和语境。could虽然可以表示能力，但不符合时态要求。

