

# 过去

## 单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
police	[us]pə'li:s [uk]pə'li:s	noun	警察
steal	[us]sti:l [uk]sti:l	verb	偷窃, 偷盗, 窃取
backpack	[us]'bækpæk [uk]'bækpæk	noun	背包
bear	[us]ber [uk]beə(r)	noun	熊
boot	[us]bu:t [uk]bu:t	noun	靴, 长靴
cabin	[us]'kæbɪn [uk]'kæbɪn	noun	小木屋
deer	[us]dɪr [uk]dɪə(r)	noun	鹿
snake	[us]sneɪk [uk]sneɪk	noun	蛇
tent	[us]tent [uk]tent	noun	帐篷
leave	[us]li:v [uk]li:v	verb	离去, 动身
clean	[us]kli:n [uk]kli:n	verb	清洁, 清扫
watch	[us]wɑ:tʃ [uk]wɒtʃ	verb	观看, 注视
wash	[us]wɑ:ʃ [uk]wɒʃ	verb	洗, 洗清, 洗涤, 洗涤, 洗澡
ago	[us]ə'ɡoʊ [uk]ə'gəʊ	adv.	.....以前

drive	[us]draɪv [uk]draɪv	verb	驾驶, 开车
bring	[us]brɪŋ [uk]brɪŋ	verb	带来, 拿来, 取来
thief	[us]θi:f [uk]θi:f	noun	小偷, 贼
murder	[us]'mɜ:rdər [uk]'mɜ:də(r)	verb	谋杀, 凶杀
somewhere	[us]'sʌmwer [uk]'sʌmweə(r)	adv.	在某处, 某处
someone	[us]'sʌmwʌn [uk]'sʌmwʌn	pron.	有人, 某人
something	[us]'sʌmθɪŋ [uk]'sʌmθɪŋ	pron.	某事物
campfire	[us]'kæmpfaɪər [uk]'kæmpfaɪə(r)	noun	篝火
trail	[us]treɪl [uk]treɪl	noun	崎岖小路
wolf	[us]wʊlf [uk]wʊlf	noun	狼
kill	[us]kɪl [uk]kɪl	verb	杀死, 引起死亡
call	[us]kɔ:l [uk]kɔ:l	verb	打电话
iron	[us]'aɪərn [uk]'aɪən	verb	熨
yesterday	[us]'jestərdeɪ [uk]'jestədeɪ	adv.	昨天
arrest	[us]ə'rest [uk]ə'rest	verb	逮捕, 拘捕
crime	[us]kraɪm [uk]kraɪm	noun	犯罪

## 询问别人一周的情况

在这节课，您会学习如何询问人们的一天。

[LEO] I had a great day.  
[EMMA] Yesterday.  
[EMMA] What a bad day!  
[LEO] I got up at 10:30.  
[LEO] I ate breakfast.  
[LEO] I watched TV.  
[EMMA] I got up at 7 in the morning.  
[EMMA] I went for a run.  
[EMMA] Dad made breakfast.  
[LEO] In the morning, I cleaned the flat.  
[LEO] I did the dishes.  
[LEO] I did the washing.  
[EMMA] I ironed my clothes.  
[EMMA] I had a job interview.  
[EMMA] I know - on a Saturday?  
[EMMA] Goodbye, Dad!  
[LEO] I called my mate.  
[LEO] And I left the house.

I ate breakfast. 我吃了早餐。  
I watched TV. 我看了电视。  
I got up. 我起床了。  
I went for a run. 我去跑步了。  
Dad made breakfast. 爸爸做了早餐。  
I did the dishes. 我洗了盘子。  
I did the washing. 我洗了衣服。  
I ironed my clothes. 我熨了衣服。  
I had a job interview. 我参加了一次工作面试。  
I left the house. 我离开了房子。

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



I got up.:我起床了。



I ate breakfast.:我吃了早饭。



I watched TV.:我看了电视。



I went for a run.:我跑了步。



I cleaned my apartment.:我打扫了我的公寓。



I did the dishes.:我洗了碗。



I washed my clothes.:我洗了我的衣服。



I ironed my clothes.:我熨了我的衣服。



I called my friend.:我给朋友打了电话。



I left the house.:我离开了家。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/62/3/v/15623/2.6> Scene 1.mp4

[LEO] I had a great day.  
[EMMA] Yesterday.  
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[LEO] I got up at 10:30.  
[LEO] I ate breakfast.  
[LEO] I watched TV.  
[EMMA] I got up at 7 in the morning.  
[EMMA] I went for a run.  
[EMMA] Dad made breakfast.  
[LEO] In the morning, I cleaned the flat.  
[LEO] I did the dishes.  
[LEO] I did the washing.  
[EMMA] I ironed my clothes.  
[EMMA] I had a job interview.  
[EMMA] I know - on a Saturday?  
[EMMA] Goodbye, Dad!

[LEO] I called my mate.  
[LEO] And I left the house.

had 做, 从事  
got up 起床  
ate 吃  
watched 观看  
went 进行  
made 做  
cleaned 清洁, 打扫  
did 做, 进行  
called 打电话  
left 离开

## 动词过去时

许多动词过去时只用在动词词尾添加 **-ed** 即可。

walk - walked

clean - cleaned

不规则动词

但是，一些最常用的动词都是不规则的，也就是说它们的过去形式不以 **-ed** 结尾。它们有多种不同的形成方式。

have - had

make - made

eat - ate

drink - drank

let - let

<b>be 动词</b>	
<b>be</b> 动词有两种过去时形式： <b>was</b> 和 <b>were</b> 。代词 <b>he</b> 、 <b>she</b> 、 <b>it</b> 和 <b>I</b> 使用 <b>was</b> ， <b>you</b> 、 <b>we</b> 和 <b>they</b> 使用 <b>were</b> 。	
He was tired yesterday.	他昨天很累。
They were happy in Paris.	他们以前在巴黎过得很开心。
否定式	
使用 <b>did + not</b> 来组成动词过去时否定式。主要动词保持原形。	
They did not like London.	他们以前不喜欢伦敦。
We did not meet John yesterday.	我们昨天没有碰到 John。
在英语口语中，短语 <b>did + not</b> 通常缩写为 <b>didn't</b> 。	
They didn't like London.	他们以前不喜欢伦敦。
We didn't meet John yesterday.	我们昨天没有碰到 John。

<b>be 动词的过去时否定式为 was not 和 were not，对应的缩写形式分别为 wasn't 和 weren't。</b>	
Frank was not happy in Los Angeles. > Frank wasn't happy in Los Angeles.	Frank 以前在洛杉矶过得不开心。
Oscar and Pam were not at home yesterday. > Oscar and Pam weren't at home yesterday.	Oscar 和 Pam 昨天不在家。
过去时疑问句	
在句首使用单词 <b>did</b> 来形成过去时疑问句。 <b>did</b> 后使用主要动词的原形。不得在动词词尾后加 <b>s</b> 。	
Did he go to Shanghai?	他去上海了吗？
Did they eat dinner?	他们吃了吗？
要使用 <b>be</b> 动词组成过去时疑问句，请将 <b>was</b> 或 <b>were</b> 置于问句之首。	
陈述句： He was happy.	他以前很开心。
疑问句： Was he happy?	他以前很开心吗？

选择动词的正确形式。

We ( was / were / are ) in Brazil last year.

Did they ( go / went / be ) to the festival?

Fred ( eat / eats / ate ) a big breakfast this morning.

I ( went / go / goes ) to work at 6 a.m. yesterday.

They ( don't / not / didn't ) meet their son last week.

**Truth:** were; go; ate; went; didn't

过去时间的表达



使用下列表达来谈论过去的事情。	
'Yesterday'	
I visited Carol yesterday.	我昨天拜访了 Carol。
'The day before yesterday'	
Jack and Nancy got back from Mexico the day before yesterday.	Jack 和 Nancy 前天从墨西哥回来了。
数字 + 时间单词 + <b>ago</b>	
We went to that new restaurant two days ago.	我们两天前去了那家新餐馆。
<b>last</b> + 时间单词	
I worked at a supermarket last year.	我去年在一家超市上班。

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 JENNY: Todd, it's good to see you again. How are you doing?

TODD: Fine, Jenny! I just got back from Tokyo two days (ago) .

JENNY: Business trip?

TODD: Yeah.

JENNY: How (was) it?

TODD: It was good, but Tokyo's so busy!

JENNY: Yeah.

TODD: Oh, and I was in Kyoto (last) week.

JENNY: Uh-huh? And how was that?

TODD: It was incredible! So how are you?

JENNY: I'm good. I was in Chicago the day (before) yesterday.

TODD: Really?

JENNY: Yeah, I (had) dinner with Mark and Paula.

TODD: How are they doing?

JENNY: They're fine. Oh, you know they had a baby, right?

TODD: No, I didn't know.

JENNY: Yeah, it was last (year) .

TODD: Wow. I should call them.

JENNY: Good idea.

开放式问题和封闭式问题

开放式问题是指答案不止一个的问题。比如， <b>How was Paris?</b> 有多种可能的回答。	
How was Paris?	巴黎怎么样？
It was great!	太棒了！
It was terrible.	很差。
We loved it.	我们很喜欢。
We hated it.	我们很讨厌。
封闭式问题则只有肯定和否定两种回答： <b>yes</b> 或 <b>no</b> 。	
Did you go to Paris?	你去过巴黎吗？
Yes, I did.	是的，我去过。
No, I didn't.	没，我没去过。

开放式问题一般更利于推动对话。它们让和你对话的人可以自由回答，回答方法也有多种。开放式问题主要分为两种：描述性问题和意见性问题。	
描述性问题	
What was it like?	（它什么样子？）
What was the wedding like?	婚礼是什么样子？
What did he look like?	他长什么样？
意见性问题	
How did you like Beijing?	你有多喜欢北京？
How was your vacation?	你的假期怎么样？
How was Russia?	（俄罗斯怎么样？）
语言点：谨慎使用单词 <b>like</b> ，该词有两种不同的意思。	
描述： What was it like?	（它是什么样子？）
观点： How did you like it?	（你有多喜欢它？）

## 谈论你的周末

在这节课，您将学习如何谈论您的周末。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/62/4/v/15624/2.6 Scene 2.mp4>

[LEO] In the afternoon, I went to Pete's.  
 [LEO] We had lunch and watched a match.  
 [LEO] All right, man, I'm off.  
 [PETER] Yeah. Later. dude.  
 [LEO] Hey, are you going to throw that away?  
 [PETER] That one?

[LEO] The coffee table.  
 [PETER] Yeah.  
 [LEO] Can I have it?  
 [PETER] You take it.  
 [LEO] It would be great. I think it would suit my apartment perfectly.  
 [PETER] Take it.  
 [LEO] Great.  
 [LEO] Thanks a lot.  
 [LEO] Later.  
 [LEO] Peter gave me a table.  
 [EMMA] At 3, I started off for a job interview.  
 [EMMA] My shoe broke.  
 [LEO] I got to the station at 3:30.  
 [EMMA] I got to the station at 3:30.

went 进行  
 had 做, 从事  
 gave 给, 付出  
 broke 打破  
 got 拿来

## 不规则动词过去时态

许多动词的过去时形式都是不规则的，也就是说它们的过去时形式不能通过简单在词尾添加 <b>-ed</b> 形成。	
有些不规则动词的过去时和现在时截然不同，必须加以熟记。	
go - went	去
eat - ate	吃
bring - brought	带来
leave - left	离开
sell - sold	卖

其他不规则动词的过去时形式只是改变了一个字母，因此更容易识记。	
make - made	做
rise - rose	上升
get - got	得到
一些动词的一般现在时和过去时的形式相同。	
cut - cut	切割
let - let	让
shut - shut	关闭

动词 <b>read</b> 的一般现在时和过去时拼法相同，但读音不同。请听这两句中 <b>read</b> 的读音。	
I often read novels.	我经常看小说。
I read a good novel last week.	上周我看一本精彩的小说。

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



I went jogging.:我跑步了。



He cooked dinner.:他做了晚饭。



She brought a gift.:她带了一件礼物。



We drove to Las Vegas.:我们开车去了拉斯维加斯。



They watched TV.:他们看了电视。



We made lunch.:我们做了午饭。



I read a novel.:我读了一本小说。



We played a game.:我们玩了一局游戏。



They did yoga.:他们练了瑜伽。



I ate some spaghetti.:我吃了点意大利式细面条。

## 开启对话

开启对话有多种方法。	
一般性问题	
如果没有想要谈论的话题，问候完后你可以使用一个常见的一般性问题。	
How are you doing?	你还好吗？
How are you today?	你今天怎么样？
What's up?	你好吗？
What's happening?	在忙什么呢？
What's going on?	发生什么事了？
How was your weekend?	你周末过得怎么样？

特定问题	
你可以向你认识的人询问他们的生活。	
How was Peru?	秘鲁怎么样？
How is your mom feeling?	你妈妈感觉怎么样？
陈述句	
在有些场合，你会有一个你想讨论的话题。你可以提出陈述，然后听众会对你的陈述发表意见。	
A: Hey, there was a great movie on last night. B: Really? What was it?	嗨，昨天晚上的电影很好看。真的吗？什么电影？
A: That was a great game last night! B: Yeah, it was really exciting!	昨天晚上的比赛非常精彩！是啊，真的令人兴奋！

## 改变话题

对话从一个话题转到另一个话题，有一些表达可以帮助人们暗示他们要改变话题。	
'By the way'	
使用表达 <b>by the way</b> 来引入新话题，它也表示你刚想起了某事。	
A: By the way, I saw Joe last night. He looked good. B: Really? I'm so glad!	对了，我昨天晚上见到 Joe 了。他气色看起来不错。真的吗？我非常高兴！
'That reminds me'	
当你想起了想说的其他事情，使用 <b>that reminds me</b> 来转变话题。	
A: There was a great baseball game on TV last night. B: Oh, that reminds me. I have two tickets to tonight's game. Do you want to go? A: Yeah!	昨天晚上电视上有一场精彩的棒球比赛。哦，我想起来了。我有两张今天晚上比赛的票。你想去吗？是啊！

<b>'Anyway'</b>	
使用单词 <b>anyway</b> 来结束或总结话题，这样一来你可以开始一个新话题。当你听厌了某人谈论某事，非常想改变话题时，就可以使用这个词。	
A: That restaurant wasn't very good. B: No, it wasn't! The meat tasted bad, and the salad wasn't fresh. And the waiter was awful! His clothes were dirty! A: Anyway, we're not going there again. So, how's Jane?	那家餐馆不是很好。是啊，不怎么好！肉有味道，沙拉也不新鲜。而且服务员也很差劲！他的衣服很脏！总之，我们不打算再去了。对了，Jane 还好吧？

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 JERRY: Jessica, how was your (weekend) ?

JESSICA: Oh, hi, Jerry! The weekend was great! On Friday night, Jim and I (flew) down to Acapulco.

JERRY: You went to Mexico for the weekend?

JESSICA: Yeah. It's only a short flight from here. The beaches were fantastic and the food, well, it was amazing – fresh fish and delicious fruit every day!

JERRY: Wow! It does sound amazing.

JESSICA: Yeah, and it (wasn't) expensive. The hotel was pretty cheap. (Anyway) , it was a lot of



fun – and relaxing, too. So, how was your weekend?

JERRY: It was OK. On Saturday night, Kerstin and I went to a party at a friend's house.

JESSICA: Oh, that (reminds me) . Jim and I are having people over next weekend on, uh, Sunday afternoon. Of course, we want you and Kerstin to come.

JERRY: Thanks! I really want to meet Jim.

JESSICA: And, (by the way) , we have a meeting at 9 o'clock with Harry and his team.

JERRY: Really?

JESSICA: Yeah, and it's 8:55 now.

JERRY: Oh. Well, see you at the meeting.

JESSICA: Yeah!

## 讲故事

在这节课，您将学习讲故事用的语言。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/26/v/125626/GE\\_4.3.3\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/26/v/125626/GE_4.3.3_v2.mp4)

[SALLY] Hey, Harry. Did you see the story about Apex Corporation?

[HARRY] No.

[SALLY] There was a robbery there last Friday night.

[HARRY] Really?

[SALLY] Yeah. One of the thieves came in through a window, then he opened the door for the others.

[SALLY] They stole all the computers in the office, and some money. The staff arrived the next day to find everything gone.

[HARRY] That's a bit scary. Apex Corporation is just three blocks from us.

[SALLY] Yeah. There's too much crime in this neighborhood.

[HARRY] Oh, it's the economy. No one has any money right now.

[SALLY] Hey. I heard that Todd asked Joan two months ago about hiring a security guard, but Joan said no. A guard was too expensive.

[HARRY] Let me guess: We're hiring a guard now.

[SALLY] Yep. She starts tomorrow.

[HARRY] She? A female guard?

[SALLY] Uh-huh.

story 故事

robbery 抢劫

opened 打开

stole 偷窃

money 钱

staff 员工

crime 犯罪案件

economy 经济

security guard 保安

## 新闻词汇

新闻消息涵盖罪行、政治和商业等各种各样的话题。我们再次只关注 <b>crime</b> 。以下是一些和 <b>crime</b> 相关的有用名词。	
与罪行相关的名词	
crime	犯罪案件
police	警察
thief	小偷
theft	盗窃
<b>thief</b> 是指犯偷窃罪的人， <b>theft</b> 则是偷窃这一事件。 <b>thief</b> 一词的复数形式是不规则的： <b>thieves</b> 。	

与罪行相关的动词	
以下是一些和 <b>crime</b> 相关的有用动词。	
break into	闯入，破门而入
murder	谋杀
kill	杀死
arrest	逮捕
steal	偷盗
<b>steal</b> 是不规则动词，过去式形式是 <b>stole</b> 。	

阅读下面的邮件，然后回答问题。

From: [sarahk@sark.com](mailto:sarahk@sark.com) To: [jenny.smith@cbsd.com](mailto:jenny.smith@cbsd.com) Jenny, I'm visiting a friend in New Orleans. It's a beautiful city. I love the buildings and the people. I'm having a good time, but a thief broke into my friend's apartment and stole \$130! That's a lot of money. We called the police, and they are looking for the thief. I'm going home to Springdale tomorrow, and that's OK with me. I'm really upset about the theft. Sarah

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 From: [sarahk@sark.com](mailto:sarahk@sark.com)

To: [jenny.smith@cbsd.com](mailto:jenny.smith@cbsd.com)

Jenny,

I'm visiting a friend in New Orleans. It's a beautiful city. I love the buildings and the people. I'm having a good time, but a thief (broke into) my friend's apartment and (stole) \$130! We called the (police), and they are looking for the (thief). I'm going home to Springdale tomorrow, and that's OK with me. I'm really upset about the (theft).

Sarah

## 不定代词

有些代词并不指代某个已知的名词，它们就是不定代词，包括以下三个单词。	
somewhere	某处
someone	某人
something	某事
使用 <b>somewhere</b> 谈论不确定的地点。	
John lives somewhere in Tokyo. I don't know his address.	John 住在东京的某个地方，我不知道地址。
使用 <b>someone</b> 谈论不确定或不知道的人。	
Someone stole a painting from the museum.	有人从博物馆偷了一幅画。

使用 <b>something</b> 谈论不确定的事物。	
The thief stole something from the woman's bag.	小偷从那位女士的包里偷了什么东西。
语言点：单词 <b>somebody</b> 与 <b>someone</b> 意义相同。	

请选择正确的词。 A thief stole ( someone / somewhere / something ) from an art gallery.

There was a murder ( someone / somewhere / something ) in London yesterday.

He lives ( someone / somewhere / something ) in Asia. Maybe it's Indonesia.

( Someone / Somewhere / Something ) stole some money from my friend.

I saw a thief steal ( someone / somewhere / something ) from the woman's bag.

**Truth:** something; somewhere; somewhere; Someone; something

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 LORNA: Jim.

JIM: Yes, dear?

LORNA: Did you listen to the news today?

JIM: No, I was busy.

LORNA: Well, (someone) broke into an Italian restaurant last night.

JIM: What?

LORNA: There was a (theft) at an Italian restaurant (somewhere) in Houston. And they stole (something) strange.

JIM: Strange?

LORNA: Yes! They (stole) pasta.

JIM: What?

LORNA: They stole a lot of pasta.

JIM: You mean, like, spaghetti?

LORNA: Yes.

JIM: Why did they do that?

LORNA: I don't know. Maybe they were hungry.

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/26/v/125626/GE\\_4.3.3\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/26/v/125626/GE_4.3.3_v2.mp4)

[SALLY] Hey, Harry. Did you see the story about Apex Corporation?  
[HARRY] No.  
[SALLY] There was a robbery there last Friday night.  
[HARRY] Really?  
[SALLY] Yeah. One of the thieves came in through a window, then he opened the door for the others.  
[SALLY] They stole all the computers in the office, and some money. The staff arrived the next day to find everything gone.  
[HARRY] That's a bit scary. Apex Corporation is just three blocks from us.  
[SALLY] Yeah. There's too much crime in this neighborhood.  
[HARRY] Oh, it's the economy. No one has any money right now.  
[SALLY] Hey. I heard that Todd asked Joan two months ago about hiring a security guard, but Joan said no. A guard was too expensive.  
[HARRY] Let me guess: We're hiring a guard now.  
[SALLY] Yep. She starts tomorrow.  
[HARRY] She? A female guard?  
[SALLY] Uh-huh.

last Friday night    上周五晚上  
then    然后  
the next day    第二天  
two months ago    两个月前

## 故事排序

在讲故事或写故事时，将事情发生的顺序理清很重要。理清顺序有几种方法。

如果你描述的事情在另一件事情一天之后发生，使用短语 **the next day**。

They stole 15 computers on Friday night. The next day, the police came.

他们周五晚上偷了 15 台电脑，第二天来了警察。

要表示一件事情在某事多久之后发生，使用数字 + 时间单词 + **later**。

There was a theft on Friday night. Three days later, we hired a security guard.

周五晚上发生了盗窃。三天后，我们聘请了一名保安。

向他人讲述某件发生的事情，你也可以使用本课中之前学到的时间表达。	
The theft was three days ago.	盗窃发生在三天前。
They broke in last Friday.	他们上周五闯了进去。
They stole money the day before yesterday.	他们前天偷了钱。

## 预览新闻文章

随着你的英语更加熟练，你将开始阅读难度更大的文字，比如新闻和杂志文章。这时培养理解这些文字的策略很重要。一种有用的策略是在开始阅读故事前先预览或通看整篇文章。以下是一些具体步骤，将让你的阅读更加具有效率。

## 标题

标题以一种特有的简短英语形式撰写，因此起初可能会难以理解。例如，标题 **U.K., U.S. Talk Trade** 表示英美两国协商贸易问题。由于标题涵盖文章大意，尤其应该引起你的注意。

## 照片和插图

照片和插图置于文中，可以让文章更容易理解，增加阅读趣味。慢慢仔细观看照片和图片。如果图片配有文字说明，阅读这些说明，获取更多有关图片和故事的信息。

## 导语

新闻文章的第一段称为导语，通常包含该新闻最重要的细节。导语常常引出人物、时间、时间和地点，有时也会介绍方式和原因。由于导语信息充分，因此你应该密切关注。

## 新闻来源

在文章上方，你可能看到至少下列一项：署名行（记者姓名）、日期栏（记者发稿的城市）和通讯社的名称。有时通讯社的名称见于括号中 **\*\* (Global News)**，有时缩写为 **(GN)\*\***。

阅读课文，然后回答问题。 **Theft on Princes Street** Edinburgh, Scotland (Global News) – Thieves broke into the MacCleod Gallery on Saturday night and stole "The Cherry Blossom," an 18th-century Japanese painting. A gallery employee discovered the theft on Sunday morning. Malcolm MacCleod, the owner of the gallery, valued the painting at \$100,000.



请选出单词的正确形式。Edinburgh, Scotland – ( Thieves / Thief / Theft ) broke into the MacCleod Gallery on Saturday night.

The thieves ( broke / stole / saw ) "The Cherry Blossom," an 18th-century Japanese painting.

A gallery employee ( bought / investigated / discovered ) the theft on Sunday morning.

Malcolm MacCleod, the ( steal / owner / thief ) of the gallery, valued the painting at \$ 100,000.

**Truth:** Thieves; stole; discovered; owner

## 听故事

在这节课，您将学习如何用英语积极地听故事。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/27/v/125627/GE\\_4.3.4\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/27/v/125627/GE_4.3.4_v2.mp4)

[SALLY] You guys are going to love Yosemite National Park.  
[SIMON] I can't wait.  
[SALLY] We're going to hike on a special trail. Very few people know about it.  
[SIMON] Sounds good.  
[SALLY] You feel so close to nature there. Especially when you see a deer, or a bear.  
[JAKE] Did you say, bear?  
[SALLY] Yeah. There are black bears in Yosemite. They're really beautiful. And big.  
[SIMON] Oh.  
<start="00:37:454">[SALLY] Actually, I have an interesting story about a bear. Last time I camped in Yosemite, we had a problem with one.  
[JAKE] A problem? With a bear?  
[SALLY] Uh-huh.  
[JAKE] I don't think I'm going to like this story.  
[SALLY] It was really late at night. We were asleep. Then, we heard a noise outside the tent.  
[SIMON] Go on.  
[SALLY] We left the tent, and outside we saw a huge bear.  
[SIMON] What did you do?  
[SALLY] Oh, nothing.

[SALLY] We just, uh, watched him, and he watched us. And then he tore open our backpacks, and sat down, and slowly ate all our food.

[SIMON] Then what happened?

[SALLY] Finally, he just walked away. He didn't even look at us, as he went back into the trees.

[JAKE] And we're going to the same place?

[SALLY] Don't worry, Jake. It's very safe.

hike	徒步旅行, 远足
trail	小路
deer	鹿
bear	熊
camped	露营
tent	帐篷
tore open	撕开
backpacks	背包

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



backpack:背包



tent:帐篷



deer:鹿





bear:熊



campfire:篝火



trail:崎岖小路



boots:靴子



cabin:小木屋



wolf:狼





snake:蛇

### 含有疑问词的过去时疑问句

过去时疑问句如果不使用 <b>be</b> 动词，而且句首为疑问词，需要使用辅助动词 <b>did</b> 。另外请注意主要动词保持原形。	
A: What did you do on the weekend? B: I played badminton.	你周末做了什么？ 我打羽毛球了。
A: Where did you go for your vacation? B: I went to Peru.	你去哪度假了？ 我去秘鲁了。
询问某物的所有者，使用疑问词 <b>whose</b> 。	
A: Whose backpack did you borrow? B: I borrowed my brother's.	你借了谁的背包？ 我借了我哥哥（弟弟）的背包。
询问某物的种类，使用疑问短语 <b>what kind of</b> 。	
A: What kind of tent did you buy? B: I bought a Shelly. It's the best brand.	你买了哪种帐篷？ 我买了一个 Shelly，这个牌子最好。
A: What kind of animals did you see? B: We saw deer, wolves and a snake.	你看到了哪些种类的动物？ 我们看到了鹿、狼和蛇。

你可以使用疑问词 <b>how</b> 与许多不同的形容词搭配，用以询问详细信息。	
How far did you walk?	你们走了多远？
How difficult was the hike?	徒步旅行有多困难？
<b>be</b> 动词疑问句不需要辅助动词 <b>did</b> 。	
A: How was your weekend? B: It was great, thanks.	周末过得怎么样？ 非常愉快，谢谢。
A: How long was your trip? B: We hiked for two weeks.	这次旅行你们去了多久？ 我们徒步旅行了两周。

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 KYLE: Hey, Jane! (How was) your backpacking trip?

JANE: It was fantastic.

KYLE: Where (did you) go?

JANE: Uh, we went to Virginia and hiked part of the Appalachian Trail.

KYLE: Wow! The Appalachian Trail! How (far did) you hike?

JANE: In five days, we hiked about 25 kilometers.

KYLE: Wow! That's pretty far. (How cold) did it get?

JANE: Well, you know it's October, so it was really cold at night.

KYLE: What (kind of) tent did you take?

JANE: No tent. There are little cabins on the trail. We all slept in them.

KYLE: Really? What kind of animals (did you see) ? Any bears?

JANE: No bears. Just a lot of deer.

KYLE: That's good.

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/27/v/125627/GE\\_4.3.4\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/27/v/125627/GE_4.3.4_v2.mp4)

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[JAKE] And we're going to the same place?

[SALLY] Don't worry, Jake. It's very safe.

I can't wait. 我等不及了。  
 A problem with a bear? 碰到熊了吗?  
 Go on. 继续说。  
 What did you do? 你做了什么?  
 nothing 没有一个, 没什么  
 just 刚才  
 Then what happened? 然后发生了什么事情?  
 And we're going to the same place? 我们打算去同一个地方吗?

## 积极聆听

听故事不应该完全被动接受。与通常的对话相同，你应该避免沉默，激发讲故事的人，不懂得时候要提问。做一个积极的聆听者。	
常常可以通过询问故事接下来的事情来激发讲故事的人。使用下列表达询问之后发生的事情：	
And then what happened?	然后发生了什么事？
What happened next?	接着发生了什么事？
What did you do then?	然后你做了什么？
Go on.	继续讲。

请记住，升调可以将陈述句变为疑问句。使用类似下面的问题确定你理解了或表达惊奇。	
Bears?	熊吗？
A problem with a bear?	碰到熊了吗？
And we're going to the same place?	我们打算去同一个地方吗？
最好的故事会故事讲述人和听故事的人应该互动，从而营造一场难忘的活动。	