**篇一 : 一般过去时的用法及结构**

一般过去时的用法及结构

1． 一般过去时的基本用法

一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态，也可表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。(）常和表示过去的时间状语连用，如yesterday, last week, last night, in 2003, two days ago等。

【举例】 I got up at 6:30 yesterday. 我昨天6:30起床。

My father was very busy last week. 我父亲上周很忙。

2． 一般过去时的基本结构

⑴ 肯定句“主语＋动词过去式＋其他”或者“主语＋was／were＋其他”。

【举例】 I played tennis last weekend. 我上周末打网球了。

My school trip was great. 我的学校郊游棒极了。

⑵ 否定句“主语＋didn’t＋动词原形＋其他”或“主语＋wasn’t／weren’t＋其他”。

【举例】 The girl didn’t play computer games yesterday afternoon.

这个女孩昨天下午没玩电子游戏。

Old Henry wasn’t happy last Friday. 上星期五老亨利不高兴。

⑶ 一般疑问句“Did＋主语＋动词原形＋其他？”

肯定回答为“Yes，主语＋did”，

否定回答为“No，主语＋didn’t”或者“Was／Were＋主语＋其他？”

肯定回答为“Yes，主语＋was／were”，

否定回答为“No，主语＋wasn’t／weren’t”。

【举例】— Did you go to the beach? 你们去海滩了吗？

— Yes, we did.／No, we didn’t. 是的，我们去了。／不，我们没有。

— Was your weekend OK? 你的周末过得还行吧？

— Yes, it was.／No, it wasn’t. 是的，还行。／不，不行。

⑷ 特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词＋一般疑问句（顺序）？

【举例】— What did Li Lei do last weekend? 李雷上周末干什么了？

— He visited his grandparents. 他去看了他的祖父母。

— Where were you yesterday? 你昨天在哪儿？

— I was at home. 我在家里。

为了便于记忆行为动词（实义动词）的一般过去时用法及结构，我们可用以下歌诀来帮助记忆：动词一般过去时，表示过去发生事。

谓语动词过去式，过去时间作标志。 否定形式很简单，主语之后didn’t添。

谓语动词要还原。疑问构成有规则，主语前面加did。

过去式的构成

be动词和实义动词过去式的构成： ⑴ 系动词be 的过去式有两种形式：was 和were。其中was 是am和is的过去式，were 是are的过去式。

⑵ 规则动词过去式的构成：

①一般在动词末尾加—ed。 【举例】walk→walked play→played

②以不发音e结尾的动词末尾只加—d 。【举例】love→loved decide→decided

③结尾是“辅音字母＋y ”的动词。先将y 变为i，再加—ed 。 【举例】study→studied carry→carried

④末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节，先双写该辅音字母，再加—ed 。 【举例】stop→stopped plan→planned

**一般过去时的用法 一般过去时的用法及结构**

规则动词的过去式构成方法可用以下口诀来记忆：

过去式构成有规律，一般词尾加—ed 如果词尾有个e（不发音的），只需直接加上—d 。(） “辅音字母＋y ”在词尾，变y为i加—ed 。

“一辅重闭”作尾巴，双写之后加—ed 。

随堂练习：

一．写出下列动词的过去式。

1.am／is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. aren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.spend\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.cook\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.read \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10.clean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11.live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12.study\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二．用适当的词完成下列对话。

1.— How was your weekend? — It \_\_\_\_\_\_ great.

— What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ last weekend ? — I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some homework.

2.— What \_\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_\_ last weekend? — She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.

3.— What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they do last weekend? — They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the movies.

三．用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) ourselves at the party last night.

2.Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) for the English test last Sunday.

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the Great Wall last year?

4. What day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) it yesterday?

5.The old man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be)ill and went to see a doctor.

6.We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party last night.

7.We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the museum and went home.

8.— How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) the students? — They were very friendly.

9.He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) supper at home. Today he \_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) supper at school.

10.We had great fun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the water.

11.That made me \_\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) very happy.

12.— \_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch at nine? — No, he didn’t.

13.They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(buy) a guitar yesterday.

四．句型转换。

1. He came here last month. (改为否定句) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here last month.

2..They played football this morning. (改为一般疑问句并作简略回答) \_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football this morning? —Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.／No, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3.They went to Beijing last year. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last year.

4.Tom watched TV last night. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV last night?

5.Mary does homework every day. (用 last night 改写句子)

Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

—

**一般过去时的用法 一般过去时的用法及结构**

一般现在时的用法与结构

1、一般现在时的定义及构成

一般现在时表示现在经常反复发生的动作、存在的状态或习惯性的动作。（]

一、单项选择：1---5 CDBAB 6----10 BBCBD

二、1.had 2. Did; practice; didn't 3.did; do; watched; read 4.went

5.didn't visit; stayed; did 6.did write; wrote 7.studied; practiced

8. Did; do;did 9.was; wasn't 10. Was; wasn't

三、1.spent a busy but 2.reading books; read

3.watches; didn't watch TV 4.did; do last; did their; went shopping

5.had to cook breakfast; wasn't at home 6.else; to say; 7.to say goodbye to 8.did; watch

9.cleaned; found 10.was; born; In

四、1.didn't do 2. Did; find any 3. Was; any

4. Did; read 5. Why don't you go 6.didn't spend 7.where did your; go 8. I don't think she is Lily's sister 9.doesn't; do. 10. What does; look like

五、1.is------was 2.go-------went 3.goes------went

4.can-------could 5.saw------see 6.wasn't -------didn't

7.在didn't后加do 8.wait--------waited 9.find------found 10.make-------made

六、1----5 DBCBA 6------10 DBCDC

七、写作（略）

**篇二 : 一般过去时的用法及结构**

一般过去时的用法及结构

1． 一般过去时的基本用法

一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态，也可表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。常和表示过去的时间状语连用，如yesterday, last week, last night, in 2003, two days ago等。

【举例】 I got up at 6:30 yesterday. 我昨天6:30起床。

My father was very busy last week. 我父亲上周很忙。

2． 一般过去时的基本结构

⑴ 肯定句“主语＋动词过去式＋其他”或者“主语＋was／were＋其他”。

【举例】 I played tennis last weekend. 我上周末打网球了。

My school trip was great. 我的学校郊游棒极了。

⑵ 否定句“主语＋didn’t＋动词原形＋其他”或“主语＋wasn’t／weren’t＋其他”。

【举例】 The girl didn’t play computer games yesterday afternoon.

这个女孩昨天下午没玩电子游戏。

Old Henry wasn’t happy last Friday. 上星期五老亨利不高兴。

⑶ 一般疑问句“Did＋主语＋动词原形＋其他？”

肯定回答为“Yes，主语＋did”，

否定回答为“No，主语＋didn’t”或者“Was／Were＋主语＋其他？”

肯定回答为“Yes，主语＋was／were”，

否定回答为“No，主语＋wasn’t／weren’t”。

【举例】— Did you go to the beach? 你们去海滩了吗？

— Yes, we did.／No, we didn’t. 是的，我们去了。／不，我们没有。

— Was your weekend OK? 你的周末过得还行吧？

— Yes, it was.／No, it wasn’t. 是的，还行。／不，不行。

⑷ 特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词＋一般疑问句（顺序）？

【举例】— What did Li Lei do last weekend? 李雷上周末干什么了？

— He visited his grandparents. 他去看了他的祖父母。

— Where were you yesterday? 你昨天在哪儿？

— I was at home. 我在家里。

为了便于记忆行为动词（实义动词）的一般过去时用法及结构，我们可用以下歌诀来帮助记忆：动词一般过去时，表示过去发生事。

谓语动词过去式，过去时间作标志。 否定形式很简单，主语之后didn’t添。

谓语动词要还原。疑问构成有规则，主语前面加did。

过去式的构成

be动词和实义动词过去式的构成： ⑴ 系动词be 的过去式有两种形式：was 和were。其中was 是am和is的过去式，were 是are的过去式。

⑵ 规则动词过去式的构成：

①一般在动词末尾加—ed。 【举例】walk→walked play→played

②以不发音e结尾的动词末尾只加—d 。【举例】love→loved decide→decided

③结尾是“辅音字母＋y ”的动词。先将y 变为i，再加—ed 。 【举例】study→studied carry→carried

④末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节，先双写该辅音字母，再加—ed 。 【举例】stop→stopped plan→planned

规则动词的过去式构成方法可用以下口诀来记忆：

过去式构成有规律，一般词尾加—ed 如果词尾有个e（不发音的），只需直接加上—d 。 “辅音字母＋y ”在词尾，变y为i加—ed 。

“一辅重闭”作尾巴，双写之后加—ed 。

随堂练习：

一．写出下列动词的过去式。

1.am／is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. aren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.spend\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.cook\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.read \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10.clean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11.live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12.study\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二．用适当的词完成下列对话。

1.— How was your weekend? — It \_\_\_\_\_\_ great.

— What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ last weekend ? — I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some homework.

2.— What \_\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_\_ last weekend? — She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.

3.— What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they do last weekend? — They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the movies.

三．用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) ourselves at the party last night.

2.Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) for the English test last Sunday.

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the Great Wall last year?

4. What day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) it yesterday?

5.The old man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be)ill and went to see a doctor.

6.We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party last night.

7.We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the museum and went home.

8.— How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) the students? — They were very friendly.

9.He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) supper at home. Today he \_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) supper at school.

10.We had great fun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the water.

11.That made me \_\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) very happy.

12.— \_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch at nine? — No, he didn’t.

13.They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(buy) a guitar yesterday.

四．句型转换。

1. He came here last month. (改为否定句) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here last month.

2..They played football this morning. (改为一般疑问句并作简略回答) \_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football this morning? —Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.／No, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3.They went to Beijing last year. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last year.

4.Tom watched TV last night. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV last night?

5.Mary does homework every day. (用 last night 改写句子)

Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

—