

七年级下册时态复习



What **did** you/he/she/they/Mr. Green **do** last weekend?



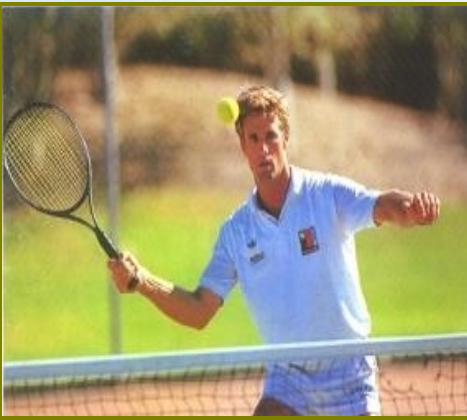
studied for the test



watched TV



had a party



played tennis



went to the beach



went to the mountains

一般过去时

一、一般过去时的概念

一般过去时用来表示过去某一时间内发生的动作或存在的状态以及过去习惯性、反复性的动作;过去主语所具备的能力和性格。谓语动词要用动词的过去式 (**v-ed**) ,

基本结构: 主语+**动词过去式**+其他;

常和表示**过去的时间**状语连用,

如**yesterday**昨天、**last night**昨晚、**last week**上周、**last year**去年, 等。

二、一般过去时的结构（可分三类不同的结构）

1. **Be**动词的一般过去时 **am/is ---was** **are---were**

肯定句式：主语 + **was / were** + 其它.

wasn't

否定句式：主语 + **wasn't / weren't** + 其它.

=was not

一般疑问句：**Was/Were** + 主语 + 其它？

weren't

肯定回答：**Yes**，主语+ **was / were** .

=were not

否定回答：**No**，主语+ **wasn't / weren't**.

2. 行为动词(**v.**)的一般过去时态

肯定句式：主语 + **v-ed** + 其它.

【did not = didn't】

否定句式：主语 + **didn't + v原形** + 其它.

一般疑问句：**Did** + 主语+ **v.原形** + 其它？

肯定回答：**Yes**，主语+**did**.

【do , does---did】

否定回答：**No**，主语+**didn't**.

1. They had (have) a good time yesterday.
2. They didn't watch (not watch) TV last night.
3. Did you go (go) to the park yesterday?
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

注意: 1. did和didn't 是构成一般过去时的助动词, 其特点是要在其后跟动词的原形。
2. 实意动词do的一般过去时

I do my homework every day.(用yesterday改写句子)

I did my homework yesterday.

I didn't do my homework yesterday.(否定句)

Did you do your homework yesterday?

Yes ,I did. /No, I didn't.(一般疑问句)

三、一般过去时的判断标志词

一般过去时的判断标志词 **yesterday** ,
yesterday morning, **the day before yesterday** ,
last + 时间 , **this morning**, **时间 + ago** ,
just now , **a moment ago** , **in + 过去的时间** , 等。
注意：一般过去时表示过去经常或反复发生的动作，
也常和**often**经常，**always**总是，**once a week**一周一次，
等表示频度的时间状语连用。

四、动词过去式的构成

1. 规则动词的过去式

1) 一般情况下，在动词原形后面加**-ed**。

2) 以不发音**e**结尾的动词，在词尾直接加**-d**。

3) 以“辅音字母+ **y**”结尾的动词，先将 **y** 改为 **i** ,再加 **-ed**。

4) 以重读闭音节（即辅音+元音+辅音）末尾只有一个辅音字母的动词，要先双写这个辅音字母后，再加 **-ed**。

look	looked	cook	cooked	try	tried
watch	watched	live	lived	play	played
start	started	use	used	stop	stopped
visit	visited	taste	tasted	plan	planned
pull	pulled	study	studied	stop	stopped

口诀：一加**ed**，二加**d**，三要双写，
四注意，**y**变成**ied**，特殊形式特殊记。

2. 不规则动词的过去式需特殊记忆。

am(is)	was	are (是)	were
can (能)	could	do/does (做, 干)	did
have (has) (有)	had	go (走)	went
come (来)	came	feed (喂)	fed
buy (买)	bought	eat (吃)	ate
grow (生长)	grew	ride (骑)	rode
run (跑)	ran	say (说)	said
see (看见)	saw	get (变得, 到达)	got
teach (教)	taught	take (带)	took
swim (游泳)	swam	learn (学习)	learned learnt

五、一般过去时的基本用法

① 表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。

My father worked in Shanghai last year.

我爸爸去年在上海工作。

② 表示过去的习惯性或经常发生的动作，常和**often**经常，**always**总是，**once a week**一周一次，等表示频度的时间状语连用。

I often went to school on foot.(过去)我经常步行去上学。

③ 与**when**等连词引导的状语从句连用。

When she got home, she had a short rest.

当她到家时，她稍微休息了一下。

III. 用适当的词填空

1. How was your school trip? It was great.
2. How were you yesterday?
3. Today is Monday. Yesterday was Sunday.
4. What did you do the day before yesterday?
Did you ride a horse last week?
6. Did he see any cows on the farm? Yes, he did.
7. Did he milk a cow on the farm? No, he didn't.
8. Were the strawberries good? Yes, they were.
9. Did you see any cows? Yes, I did. I saw quite a lot.
10. I fed the chickens last week.

IV. 根据提示完成句子

1. I usually get (get) up at 6:30 in the morning. Today I got (get) up at 7:20, I was (be) late for class. Mr. Yang told (tell) me not to be (be) late again.
2. -- Did you have (have) a good time last Sunday?
-- No, I didn't (do not). I went (go) camping with my friends, but it rained (rain).
3. -- Where were (be) you last night? I called (call) you, but you were (be) not in.
-- Oh, I was (be) in my uncle's house.
I had (have) supper there.

V. 汉译英

1. 他上周在农场骑马。

Last week he rode a horse on the farm.

2. 他上个月爬山了。

He climbed the mountains last month.

3. 他一小时前喂了小鸡。

He fed chickens an hour ago.

4. 你昨天去了动物园吗？没有，我去了农场。

Did you go to the zoo? No, I didn't. I went to the farm.

5. 你在农场看到一些奶牛吗？看到了，看到了相当多

Did you see any cows? Yes I did. I saw quite a lot.



课前思考:

1. **什么情况用现在进行时态?**
2. **现在进行时态的结构是什么?**
3. **现在分词的构成规律有哪些?**



探究乐园

现在进行时态

一、用法：

1. 表示现在（说话瞬间）正在进行或发生的动作。

我正在做作业。I'm doing my homework now.

他们在操场上踢足球。

They're playing soccer on the playground.

2. 表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。

这些天来，我们在做一架模型飞机。

We are making a model plane these days.

二、句子结构:

主语+ be (am, is, are) + V. ing...

我正在洗衣服。

他正在打电话吗?

他们没在看电视。

二、句子结构:

主语+ be (am, is, are) + V. ing...

我正在洗衣服。

I'm washing the clothes.

他正在打电话吗?

他们没在看电视。

二、句子结构:

主语+ be (am, is, are) + V. ing...

我正在洗衣服。

I'm washing the clothes.

他正在打电话吗?

Is he talking on the phone?

他们没在看电视。

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