



Section A 2d—3b

Revision

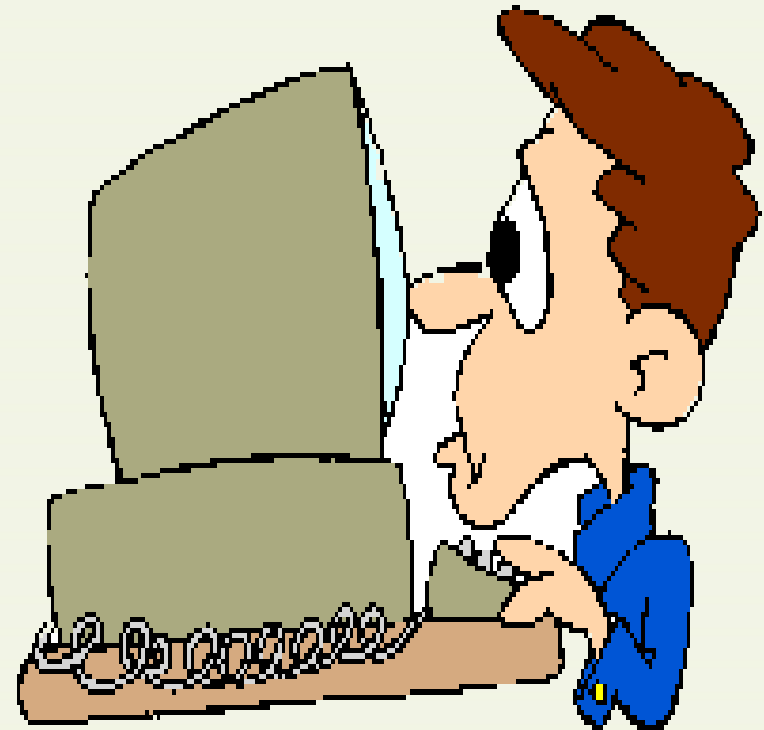
What did you do last weekend?



watched TV



visited a friend



clean**ed** the room play**ed** computer games



played basketball



stayed at home

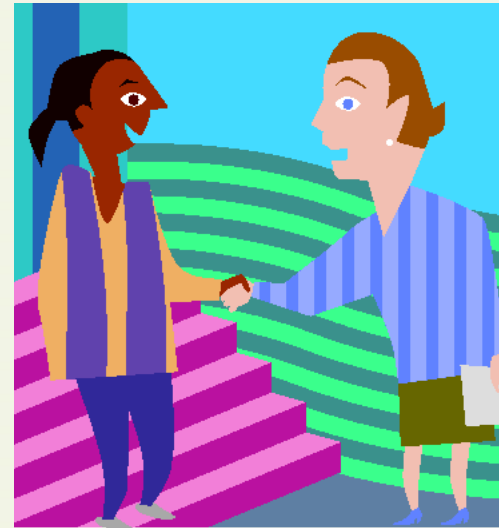
Pair work

Did you ...?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.



go to the beach



visit your aunt



go fishing



surf the Internet



go skateboarding



play soccer

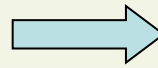
Grammar



知识结构

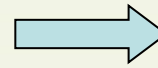
一般过去时

构成



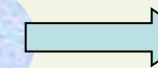
动词的过去式

用法



1. 表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。
2. 表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。

常用时间



yesterday
last night/week
in 1990
On Sunday morning



1. 动词be的变化:



2. 助动词do的变化:

do → **did** (在过去时里助动词do没有人称和数的变化)

如: **Did** you play soccer yesterday?

Did he play soccer yesterday?

3. 实义动词的变化:

实义动词分规则变化和
不规则变化。

规则变化有以下几种:

(1) 一般情况下在动词后加-ed。

play—played visit—visited

walk—walked clean—cleaned

(2) 以不发音的e结尾的词，在词尾加-d。

note—noted like—liked

dance—danced name—named

(3) 以一个元音加一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节结尾的单词，要先双写这个辅音字母，再加-ed。

stop—stop**ped** drop—dro**pped**

(4) 以辅音字母加y结尾的单词，先改y为i，再加-ed。

study—stud**ied** carry—car**ried**

不规则变化需要按一定的规律逐个记忆。

规则动词-ed的读音

清念 /t/ , 元浊 /d/ ; /t/ /d/ 之后念 /id/

说明:

1. 清念 /t/ , 即 ed 在清辅音后面念 /t/ 。

例: finished helped passed cooked

2. 元浊 /d/ , 即 ed 在元音, 浊辅音后面念 /d/ 。

例: borrowed enjoyed called moved

3. /t/ /d/ 之后念 /id/ , 即 ed 在 /t/ /d/ 音后面念

/id/ 例: wanted shouted needed counted

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