

中考英语总复习

动词时态复习课件

一般现在时: Present Simple

表示经常或者反复发生的动作

信息词:

often (经常)

always (总是)

every day (每天)

every month (每月)

every year (每年)

twice a year (一年两次)

sometimes (有时)

usually (通常)

every week (每周)

every term (每学期)

once a week (一周一次)

Let's remember:

Do you remember the words in your life?

你记得你生活中的一些常用词汇吗？

起床

get up

吃早饭

have breakfast

上课

start lesson

吃午饭

have lunch

休息

have a break

做运动

do sports

吃晚餐

have dinner

做家庭作业

do homework

看电视

watch TV

上床睡觉

go to bed

看小说

read novels

听音乐

listen to the music

看电影

go to the cinema

去音乐会

go to the concert

去看足球赛

go to watch the football match

玩游戏

play games

弹钢琴

play the piano

上网

go online

说英语

speak English

去公园

go to the park

定义：

- 一般现在时： 1、表达经常性或习惯性的动作。
2、表示现在的状态。

例如：

1、我们每天都上学。

We go to school every day.

2、下课后我们打扫教室。

We clean the classroom after class.

3、有时我们在操场上踢足球。

We sometimes play football on the playground.

4、我们在学校吃晚饭。

We have dinner at school.

5、他喜欢英语。

He likes English.

6、他是一个学生。

He is a student.

一般现在时(The Simple Present Tense)

1.表示现在的状态:

e.g. **He's twelve.**

She's at work.

2.表经常或习惯性的动作:

e.g. **I get up at 6:30 every day.**

He reads English every morning.

3.表主语具备的性格和能力等:

e.g. **She likes noodles.**

They speak French.

4.普遍真理和自然规律:

e.g. **Two plus four is six.**

The moon goes around the earth.

对下列句子画线部分提问：

1. I get up at six o'clock.

When do you get up?

2. They usually go to the park on Sunday.

What do they usually do on Sunday?

3. The elephants like eating fruits.

What do the elephants like eating?

4. He sends two emails every week.

How many emails does he send every week?

How often does he send two emails?

5. I often make travel plans on the Internet.

What do you often do on the Internet?

6. He has lunch at school.

Who has lunch at school?

Where does he have lunch?

Do you know?

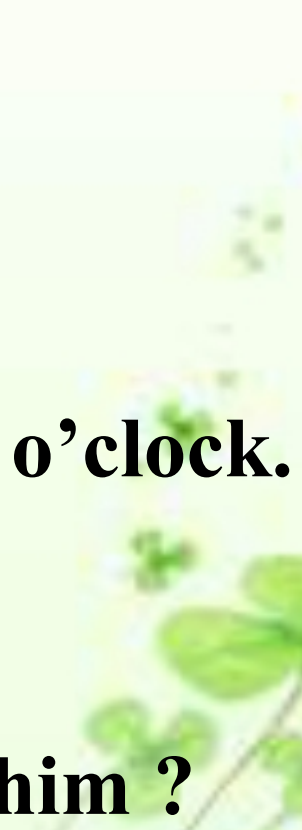
第一人称和第二人称的一般现在时，其谓语动词没有形式的变化，其否定形式一般是在谓语动词前 **don't**，一般疑问句在句前加 **do**

但当主语是第三人称单数时，谓语动词形式有变化，一般在动词末尾加 **s**，否定句在行为动词前加 **doesn't**，一般疑问句在句前加 **does**

动词三单的变化：

- 1、一般动词后加 **s**，如：**reads, plays, works, makes**
- 2、以 **s, x, ch, sh** 结尾，后加 **es**。如：**watches,**
- 3、以辅音字母加 **o** 结尾，一般加 **es**，如：**does, goes**
- 4、辅音字母 + **y** 结尾的单词，去 **y**，加 **ies**，如：**worries**
studies

Let's correct:

- 1. I goes to school at six every day.**
 - 2. He don't like playing football.**
 - 3. They likes playing games.**
 - 4. Daming watchs TV in the evening.**
 - 5. Does he usually has a party?**
 - 6. What do they on Sunday?**
 - 7. Tony goes always to school at eight o'clock.**
 - 8. What they eat in the party?**
 - 9. Lily haves lunch at school.**
 - 10. What do his parents usually gives him ?**
- 



I cleaned the room yesterday.

I did some cleaning yesterday.

一般过去时: Past Simple

表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态



She was at home yesterday.

构成: 系动词be的过去时

行为动词的一般过去时:

➤ 陈述句: 主语+动词过去式+其它

• **She did homework yesterday .**

➤ 否定句: 主语+助动词didn't+动词原形+其它

• **She didn't do homework yesterday.**

➤ 一般疑问句: **Did** +主语+动词原形+其它

• **Did she do homework yesterday?**

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

常用时间



常与一般过去时态连用的时间有：

yesterday

yesterday morning (afternoon, evening...)

last night (week, month, year...)

two days ago, a week ago, three years ago...

in 1990, (in 1998...)

规则动词的过去式变化规则

变化规则	例词
一般在词尾加—ed	play → played
以不发音的e结尾的，只加--d	like → liked love → loved
以辅音字母+y结尾的，变y为i，再加—ed	study → studied carry → carried
以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节，先双写这个辅音字母，再加-ed	stop → stopped plan → planned

句型转换:

1 Mr Li invited her to the party. (改为一般疑问句)

Did Mr Li invite her to the party?

2 They asked the teacher a question. (改为否定句)

They didn't ask the teacher a question.

3 Tom watched TV for two hours. (对画线部分提问)

How long did Tom watch TV?

4 She helped me do some cleaning. (对画线部分提问)

What did She do you help ?

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