

公共英语等级考试PETS二级语法资料汇总(八)动词 PDF转换
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/125/2021_2022__E5_85_AC_E5_85_B1_E8_8B_B1_E8_c88_125272.htm (八)动词1.动词的概念及种类 动词是表示动作或状态的词，按在句中的功用分为以下四种：类别用法及意户例词例句与说明实义动词及物动词(vt.)表动作或状态，有完整词义，后接宾语，能单独作谓语like, enjoy, watch, wantShe likes watching TV. Do you enjoy listening to music?不及物动词(vi.)表动作或状态，有完整词义，后接宾语，能单独作谓语rise, come, arrive, happenThat story happened last year. When did Tom arrive?连系动词本身有词义，但须与表语一起构成谓语表示“是”，“仍是” be, stay, remainShe remains a teacher.表“变得” become, get, grow, fall, go, turnIt ' s getting warm.表“听/看/闻/摸/尝起来” sound / look / smell / feel / tasteThat sounds a good idea. It tastes delicious.表“似乎”，“好象” seem, appearHe seems all right.助动词本身无意义不单独作谓语谓语动词是单独的行为动词，在一般现在时/过去时的句中帮助构成否定或疑问Do, Does, Did(位于句首构成一般问句)Does he speak English? Yes, he does. No, he doesn ' t. He doesn ' t speak English. don ' t / doesn ' t / didn ' t(位于谓语动词前来表否定)Jane didn ' t go to school yesterday.与doing连用构成进行时be (not) doingShe is doing her homework now.与done连用构成被动语态be doneThe tree was planed last year.与done连用构成完成时have / has / had doneShe has gone back.后接动词原形构成将来时will/ shall doI shall do it.情态动词本身有意义，但不能单独作谓语，与主要动词原形一起表示说话人

的语气，情态，没有人称、数的变化。表“能够” can/could(没其他形式) be able to(有各种时态与形式) Jane could swim when she was six. I ' ll be able to speak French next year. 表“许可” may(较正式) can(口语) You may smoke here. “ can ' t ” 不可以；“ may not ” 不可以表“请求许可” can/could(用于一、二人称) may/might(用于第一人称) Can you help me? May I help you? = Can I help you? 表“可能” can/could may/might(不用于问句) “ can ' t ” 只用于否定 “ may not / might not ” 不可能表“必须” must have to(可有各种时态) “ mustn ' t ” 意为“不可以”，表禁止 “ don ' t / doesn ' t have to ” 意为“不必”表“应该” should, ought to 有义务 be supposed to shouldn ' t / oughtn ' t to 不应该 are not supposed to 不应该表“一定” must Tom must be late. 表“需要” need 作情态动词时常用于否定句，疑问句或条件从句作行为动词时，常用于肯定句表“敢”表“请求指示” dares shall I / we / he... ? “ Shall I open the door ” ? “ Sure, please. ” Where shall we meet? 表“向对方提出请求” Will / Would you please? “ Will you please open the door? ” “ Sure. ” 询问对方的意思 Would you like to...? “ Would you like to try one more. ” “ No, thank you. ” 表说话人的意愿 shall You shall be back at ten. “命令、允诺、强制”等，用于二、三人称 He shall obey the rules. 表“意愿”，用于各人称 will/would I will answer the phone. 表“过去常常习惯于” used to 过去曾有的动作/状态；过去的习惯，此时相当于 would；表次数时不用。 would 表过去动作的重复，有明确的时间状语；表过去的次数时不用。表“祝愿” may May you succeed. 2. 动词的基本形式及变化规则如下表：

情况/形式	原形	现在分词	过去式	过去分词	一般情况
talk	talk	talk	talked	talked	

加-ing talking 加-ed talked 加-ed talked 以e结尾 remove 去e
加-ing removing 加-d removed 加-d removed 以辅音字母加-y结
尾 carry 加-ing carrying 改y为i 加-ed carried 改y为i 再加-ed carried 以
一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节单词 stop 双写结尾辅音字母
加-ing stopping 双写结尾辅音字母再加-ed stopped 双写结尾辅音
字母再加-ed stopped 以s,x,sh,ch[tʃ]结尾的词 watch
加-ing watching 加-ed watched 加-ed watched 以ie结尾的词 tie 改ie
为y 再加-ing tying 加-d tied 加-d tied 100Test 下载频道开通，各类
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