

职称英语语法：第四讲 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议
阅读原文

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第四讲 动词 动词：

从一定意义上讲，英语语法就是动词的语法，因此，掌握动词的特性、变化、句型是学习英语语法的重中之重。为了能更好地理解下面的讲课内容，首先要搞清动词的几个基本概念。

1) be 动词和do动词：be动词也称状态动词，用于说明状态或性质，主要用于构成英语的主系表句型；do动词也称为行为动词，分及物动词和不及物动词；2) 及物动词和不及物动词：不及物动词后面不跟宾语，也没有被动语态；及物动词后面一定要有宾语；3) 双宾语（直接宾语和间接宾语）结构和复合宾语（宾语 宾语补足语）结构：比较下面两个句子：My mother made me a cake.（母亲给我做了块蛋糕。）

My father made me a doctor.（父亲把我培养成一名医生。）

第一句是双宾语结构，即 My mother made a cake for me.第二句是复合宾语结构，其句法功能为：My father made me（to）

be a doctor（I am a doctor）.说明复合宾语结构中，宾语和宾语补足语之间有“主谓关系”.4) 情态动词：must, should, ought to, can, may, need, used to 等动词称为情态动词，有三大特征

：A. 不受主语人称和数的影响，如：He may go now. / May I go now? 句中may的形式不变；B. 否定时在后面加not, 如：You ought not to have cheated her. C. 与另一动词连用，中间不用“to”, 如上举例。请根据上述原则，（从语法角度）说出以下那种表达方式是对的：A. She needs to see a doctor.B. She doesnt need to see a doctor.C. Does she need to see a doctor?D. She needs

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not see a doctor.E. She neednt see a doctor.F. She doesnt need see a doctor.G. She needs see a doctor.从语法角度看，A、B、C、E是对的。5) 助动词：帮助实意动词构成某种结构的词，如: He did come yesterday. I saw him in the office. (他昨天确实来了；我在办公室见到他的。表示强调) 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com