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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/466/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E8_BE_85_E5_c67_466959.htm 第八节动词

（7-1~13-1）考试大纲要求动词包括时态、被动语态、动名词、分词以及虚拟语气。（1）动词的分类：及物动词与不及物动词；连系动词；助动词；情态动词。（2）动词的基本形式：动词原形、过去分词、现在分词；不规则动词的形式（3）动词主要时态的构成及其用法。包括一般现在时，现在进行时，现在完成时，现在完成进行时，一般过去时，过去进行时，过去完成时，完成进行时，一般将来时，将来完成时，过去将来时。（4）情态动词及其基本用法。（5）非谓语动词（不定式、动名词、分词）的形式及主要用法。（6）被动语态的构成及其基本用法。（7）虚拟语气的常见形式及其基本用法。

一、动词的分类 动词类型在句子中的用法及物动词后面接宾语不及物动词后面不接宾语，或接"介词/副词 宾语"连系动词后面接表语助动词后面接动词原形情态动词后面接动词原形，或接动词的完成式二、动词的基本形式 动词除原形外，还有过去式、过去分词和现在分词三种形式。（一）过去式和过去分词的构成1．一般情况下在原形后加-ed。如：work-worked, help-helped。2．以e结尾的单词，在原形后加-d。如：like-liked, joke-joked, hope-hoped.3. 以"辅音字母 y"结尾的单词，变y为i再加-ed。如：study-studied, carry-carried, copy-copied。4．以重读闭音节、末尾只有一个辅音字母结尾的单词，双写末尾的辅音字母再加-ed。如：stop-stopped, prefer-preferred, admit-admitted, plan-planned.有些动词的过去

式和过去分词有特殊的形式。cost-cost-cost meet-met-
met catch-caught-caught rise-rose-risen drive-drove-
driven get-got-got/gotten leave-left-left smell-smelt/smelled-smelt/sm
elled tell-told-told take-took-taken (二) 现在分词的构成 1. 一般
情况下在原形后加-ing。如：go-going, carry-carrying,
play-playing, answer-answering, ask-asking。 2. 以不发音的e结尾
的单词，去e加-ing。如：live-living, come-coming,
dance-dancing, write-writing。 3. 以重读闭音节、末尾只有一个
辅音字母结尾的词，双写末尾的辅音字母再加-ing。如
：sit-sitting, begin-beginning, permit-permitting, run-running,
forget-forgetting. 有些动词的现在分词有其特殊形式。如
：die-dying, lie-lying, tie-tying, picnic-picnicking. 三、动词的主要
时态 (一) 一般现在时 一般现在时表示经常性或习惯性的动
作、现在的特征和状态、普遍真理等。Galileo said the earth
moves around the sun. 一般现在时的谓语形式：1. 当动词为实
义动词，如read, go, look时，谓语用动词原形，否定句在动词
前面加do not，疑问句加助动词do。常和always, often, usually,
sometimes, everyday等表示时间的状语连用。I go to school
everyday. I read the newspapers after lunch. Do you agree with
me? (agree with sb. 同意某人观点) I don't quite agree with you. 主语
为第三人称单数时，动词后面一般加s (具体变化规则与名词
变复数相同)。否定句加does not, 疑问句加does. My father gets
up at six everyday. He loves sports. Does it hurt? Does Miss Wu teach
us English? The machine doesn't run smoothly. 2. 当动词为be时，
谓语随人称和数的不同用am, is, are 三种形式。One is not guilty
until he is proved. 在被证明有罪之前，人都是无罪的

。 Knowledge is power.知识就是力量。 She isnt afraid to go to school alone now.Are you from Yunnan? (be from 来自.....地方) What she says is true.3 . 当动词为have, 表示"有"时, 谓语用have, 主语为第三人称单数时, 用has. 否定句相应用havent, hasnt, 或dont have, doesnt have, 疑问句将have, has 提至主语前面或加助动词do, does.My sister has a lot of toys.She always have a lot of homework to do.Has she/Does she have any money on her?They dont have/havent much experience.当have 作实义动词, 如have a look, have breakfast, have lunch, have supper时, 句子的谓语形式与其他实义动词相同。 Lets have a look at the picture.I always have breakfast at home.She often has lunch in the dinning hall.always、 often通常放在系动词之后, 实意动词之前。 点击查看更多>> 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