

一、 常见的不及物动词

Go; come; walk; run; arrive; stand; sit, lie; squat 蹲下; crawl 爬行;
lean 倾斜; flow 流动; wait; jump; smile ; laugh, listen, look, die; live; reply;
object; break away 脱离; drop in 顺便走访; work; happen; take place.

The weeks go so quickly!

Most of my time goes toward works.

Two police officers came into the hall.

The pistol came to pieces, easily and quickly.

A small group of commuters waiting for their train, which arrived on time.

They told me to stand still and not to turn round.

When he saw me, he smiled and waved.

He spent his time listening to the radio.

Why not drop in for a chat?

二、 句型：主语+及物动词+宾语

及物动词本身需要一个动作的接受者（宾语），才可表达一个完整的意思。做宾语的可以是名词、代词、不定式等。

(1) 主语+及物动词+名词（代词）

You've done a good job.

Can you take my blood pressure?

We must draw a line between right and wrong.

They opened fire, and killed two gansters.

(2)主语+及物动词+自身代词

I blamed myself for not paying attention,

He is only four, but he can feed himself, wash himself and dress himself.

She strained herself to finish on time.

(3)主语+动词+同源宾语

同源宾语：有些动词通常为不及物动词，但是却可以用一个与之同源的名词构成宾语。这个名词和不及物动词在词根上是相同的，在意义上是相近的。

常见的同源宾语有：lead, live, die, sleep, dream, breathe 呼吸, smile, laugh, fight, run, sing 等。

He dreamed a sweet dream.

She smiled a warm and friendly smile.

She closed her eyes and wished a wish.

He said his say and sat down.

(4)主语+成语动词+宾语

成语动词为两个词或三个词在一起构成一个动词词组,作用和一个单一动词差不多,称为成语动词。

They put off the picnic because of the rain.

The present government came into power last year.

His words gave rise to a considerable amount of speculation.

She is making preparation for her marriage.

(5)主语+及物动词+不定式

不定式就是 to+动词原型，通常表示一个未发生的动作。

He tried to kill two birds with one stone.

They manage to get what they wanted.

He vowed to fight for their freedom.

有些动词后可接“连接副（代）词+不定式”做宾语

I was wondering where to spend the weekend.

He will soon find out how to drive the car.

He forget what to say.

(6)主语+及物动词+动名词

动名词就是动词的名词形式，可以看成为一个名词。它在形式上与现在分词相同，都是在动词原形的词末加上-ing.

She avoided answering their question.

He denied making any statements.

I don't feel like going to the movie.

(7)主语+及物动词+that 引起的从句

有时 that 可以省略，宾语从句中的 that 可以省略，定语从句中引导词 that 在从句中充当宾语成分。如：

宾语从句:I promise that I will study hard. 这里的 that 可以省略

定语从句:This is the factory that we visited yesterday. 这里的 that 可以省略。

但是在这句中:This is the factory that lies in Guangzhou.这里的 that 做主语，不能省略。

I believe it is going to flower this year.

He supposed it was too late to change his mind.

I have read in a book that it was invented during the war.

He replied that it was out of the question.

(8)主语+及物动词+连接代词/连接副词

常见连接代词：what、which、who、whom、whose 做主要成分

常见连接副词：when、where、how、why 做状语

I wonder what they call these flowers.

I do not remember when I saw her last.

She inquired why he had not thought of this before.

She reported what she had seen to the police.