JACKYANGMAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

#### 从入门到高级 放弃

动词分类

Jack M.

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### 动词分类

按照属性分类



能做谓语

实意动词: walk, ceat、make等 系动词: is、are、look等

静态动词:own、cost、consist等

动词短语: come out、depend on、pay off等

不能做谓语 加动词一起 可以做谓语

助动词: have、do、shall、will、should、can等 情态动词: can、may、must、need等

# 1、实意动词

表示动词、及物动词(vt.)和不及物动词(vi.)

及物动词(后面加宾语),Phate you.

不及物动词(后面不加宾语)

Stop. (我停下)

Stop Workingstand Stop Workingstand 及物加不及物动词(根据情况加宾语)

stop working.(我停下工作)

不及物动词没有被动句,因为它后面不能加宾语

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# 2、系动词

系动词, 引导表语或者表语从句



be动词(那一堆各种各样的是am is are等等)

感官动词(feel、look、smell、sound、seem)

变化动词(get、become、turn、grow)

保持动词(keep、stay、remain、rest)

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# 3、静态动词

表示拥有、情感、思想的动词

拥有: have、own、want、contain 情感: love、hate、want、need 思想: know、think、understand、believe



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### 4、动词短语

#### 动词+介词或者动词加副词,构成与原来动词不一样的意思

动词+about: think about

动词+away: pass away

动词+back: give back

动词+for: care for

动词+down: turn down

动词+at: work at

动词+from: hear from

动词+of: think of

动词+out: carry out

动词+in。ocut in

动词+into: look into

动词+over: get over

动词+to: point to

动词+up: do up

动词+with: end with

动词+through: see through

add up to look down on make up for get out of take pity on make use of

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# 5、助动词

JACKYANGMIAO MAKE IT STAND OUT D主要动词构成谓语的词,没有实际意思,不能单独用,构成时态、语态、否定句、强调句。疑问句

代表词have、do、be、如果不翻译意思就是助动词

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# 5、助动词

Have做助动词,构成完成时

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I have turned off the light. 我已经把灯关了

JACKY ANG TIME OUT

JACK ANG TISTAND OUT

JACK ANG TIPO OUT

# 5、助动词

do做助动词,构成疑问句、否定句、强调句

JACK TO SALE TO S

Do you have kids? 你有孩子吗? I do not know. 我不知道 Do come with you. 一定要跟你去

JACK ANG TIPO OUT

JACK AND OUT

JACK ANG MAD OUT

# 5、助动词

be动词做助动词,构成进行时或被动语态



I am watching this video. 我正在看这个视频

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JACK ANG MAO

ACKIANGNIA

### 6、情态动词

情态动词有含义,要和动词原形在一起构成谓语

can/could表示推测、允许、能力。
You can imagine the story is bad. (你可以想象这个故事不好)
You could have been hurt. (你可能会受伤)

may/might表示推测、允许、请求、祝愿
It may rain today.(今天可能下雨)
I might be the next lucky dog.(我可能是下一个幸运儿)

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### 6、情态动词

#### 情态动词有含义,要和动词原形在一起构成谓语

must表示肯定推测、命令
It must be her.(这一定是她)
You must choose.(你必须选择)

should/shall/ought to表示推测、需要、征求意见 You should be careful. (你要当心) Shall we regain the shore alive? (我们能活着回到岸上吗?)

Would/will表示将要、请求、意愿 Would you like to come with me?(你要跟我一起来吗?) JACKYANGMIAO

# 6、情态动词

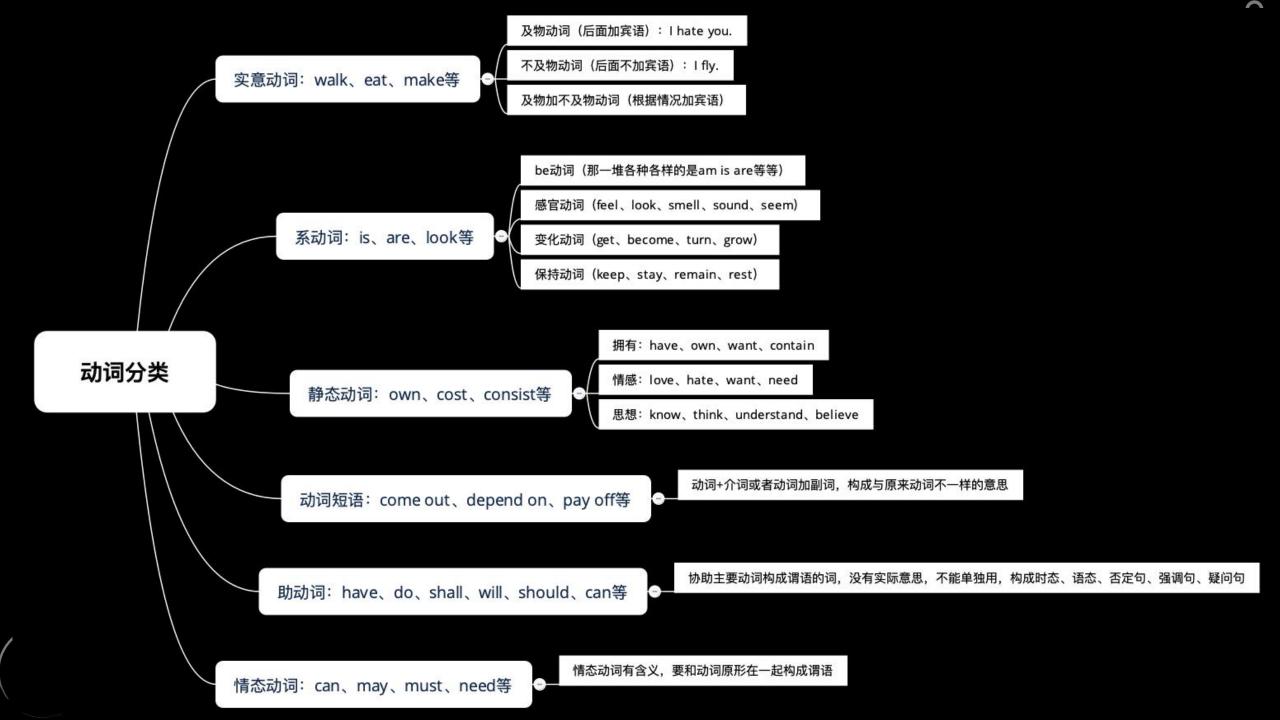
情态动词有含义,要和动词原形在一起构成谓语人

had better最好

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be able to 能够

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