第1讲

动词及动词的几种基本时态





动词的分类

> 实义动词	及物动词 read, give, make, tell 等 _{能带宾语} 不及物动词 happen, rise, sleep, look 等 <mark>不能带</mark> 宾语
连系动词	动词be become, smell, feel 等
> 助动词	do, does, did, have, has 等
> 情态动词	can, must, may, could 等

用作助动词的do与用作实义动词的do

(1) do 用作实义动词一般表示"做"、"干"等意思,如:

We do morning exercises every day. 我们每天做早操。

Jack did some washing yesterday. 杰克昨天洗了些衣服。

She never does her homework in the evening. 她晚上从不做回家作业。

(2) do用作助动词主要用来帮助构成疑问句、否定句或用于替代等。

Do you drive to work every day? 你每天开车去上班吗?

Three and four doesn't make six. 三加四不等于六。

- —Does he like the job? 他喜欢这工作吗?
- —Yes, he does. 是的,他喜欢。



hardly, never表示否定时不用助动词

- ✓ I don't know you. 我不认识你。
- ✓ I hardly know you. 我几乎不认识你。
- I don' t hardly know you.

He **never** gets up early. 他从不早起。

He hardly gets up early. 他几乎从不早起。

He doesn't get up early on Sundays. 星期天他不早起。



have的不同作用

用作助动词的have与用作实义动词的have

She has many books. (实义动词,表示"有")

We have lunch at 12. (实义动词,不表示"有")

We have finished our work. (助动词帮助构成现在完成时)





be的不同作用

用作助动词的be与用作连系动词的be

We are new students. (连系动词)

We are having a meeting. (助动词帮助构成现在进行时)

The house was built last year. (助动词帮助构成被动语态)





动词have不表示"有"

have classes	上课	have a sleep	睡觉
have a good time	过得愉快	have a try	试一试
have a nice trip	旅途愉快	have a talk	听报告

Our class had a meeting yesterday afternoon. 昨天下午我们班开了个会。

We will(shall) have English classes this afternoon. 今天下午我们上英语课。

They have a swim every day. 他们每天游泳。

Do they have a swim every day? 他们每天游泳吗?

Does he have lunch at school? 他在学校吃午饭吗?

They had a good time last Sunday. 他们上星期天过得愉快。

Did they have a good time last Sunday? 他们上星期天过得愉快吗?

We didn't have any computer lessons yesterday. 昨天我们没有上计算机课。



动词have表示"有"的疑问或否定结构

动词have表示"有"时,也可外加助动词构成疑问句或否定句。

如:

Do you have any books? 你有书吗?

Does he **have** any brothers? 他有兄弟吗?

He didn't have any time yesterday. 他昨天没时间。



了 动词have与There be...结构表示"有"时的区别

(1)There be...结构表示"存在"即"某处或某时有某物"表示"存在" 动词have则表示"拥有"、"占有"。

There are only four desks in the classroom. 教室里只有4张桌子。

He has a new desk. 他有1张新的书桌。

表示"拥有"

(2) 动词have可以强调整体与部分的关系,但There be...的结构则不行。

The classroom has two doors. 教室有2扇门。

表示"存在",即教 室里放着与教室的房 屋结构无关的两扇门

There are two doors in the classroom. 教室里有2扇门。



海中语法 两种不同的"有"

注意:在"有"之前有方位词的话,如"上、下、里、前面"

等,用英语来表达时,一般只能用There be...结构。

The book has a red cover.

There is a pen on the book. 书上有一支钢笔。

书有一个红色封面。





Tammar 进行时的构成

现在进行时

is

am

are

+ 现在分词(working)

过去进行时

was

were

+ 现在分词(working)

将来进行时

will be

+ 现在分词(working)

注意:将来进行时主语为第一人称(I, we)时,也可用shall be +现在分词。



现在进行时的用法

1) 表示说话时正在进行的动作

Look, they are playing video games. 看,他们正在玩电子游戏。

2) 表示目前一阶段正在进行(但说话时不一定在进行)的动作

We are studying English this term. 本学期我们学英语。

They are staying at a hotel in Shanghai. 他们现在住在上海某家旅馆。

Tom is learning Chinese these days. 这几天汤姆正在学中文。



构成动词-ing形式时要注意的问题

(1) 有些单音节动词变为现在分词时,需要重复其词末的辅音字母,再加-ing,如:

get—getting (得到) sit—sitting (坐)

plan—planning (计划) put—putting (放)

hit—hi<mark>tt</mark>ing (打) run—ru<mark>nn</mark>ing (跑)

swim—swi<mark>mmi</mark>ng(游泳) stop—stopping (停止)

set—se<mark>tt</mark>ing (放) begin—begi<mark>nn</mark>ing (开始)

admit—admitting(承认,允许进入) prefer—preferring (更喜欢)

(2) 少数几个以ie结尾的单音节动词,变为现在分词时,去掉ie,加-y,再加-ing,如:

lie—lying(躺) die—dying(死) tie—tying(系)



过去进行时的用法

(1) 表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作

I was writing a letter at home at seven yesterday evening.

昨天晚上七点我在家里写信。

We were having a lesson at that time. 那时我们正在上课。

He was doing shopping this time yesterday. 昨天这个时候他正在购物。

(2) 表示过去某一阶段正在进行的动作。

He was studying English from 7 to 9 last night. 他昨晚从七点到九点在学英语。

They were playing football yesterday afternoon. 他们昨天下午在踢足球。

That year Mr. Smith was living in Shanghai. 那年史密斯先生住在上海。



Marian 过去进行时的用法

(3) 表示过去某个过程中发生的动作,这个过程往往用时间状语从句表示,说明动作发生的背景。

When we were talking, the teacher came in.

我们正在交谈时,老师走了进来。

While I was watching TV, the telephone rang.



我在看电视时,电话铃响了。



常用于过去进行时的时间状语

- then
- at seven yesterday evening
- at that time
- this time yesterday
- all morning/afternoon/evening
- all day yesterday
- from 5 to 7 last night
- when he came
- those days
- the whole morning yesterday
- last night / month / year
- yesterday afternoon
- that year

那时

昨天晚上7点

那时

昨天这个时候

整个上午/下午/晚上

昨天一整天

昨晚五点到七点

他来的时候

在那些日子里

昨天整个上午

昨晚/上个月/去年

昨天下午

那年



海中游戏 将来进行时的用法

将来进行时主要表示将来某一时刻或某段时间正在进行的动作

They will be playing football at 3 o' clock this afternoon / when you come.

今天下午3点/当你来的时候,他们将在踢足球。

I shall/will be doing my homework (at) this time tomorrow.

明天这个时候我将在做回家作业。

He will be working all the evening/from 7 to 9 this evening.

整个晚上/今晚7点到9点他将在工作。



,进行时态疑问句与否定句的构成

- □ Tom is learning Chinese these days.
 Is Tom learning Chinese these days?
 Tom is not learning Chinese these days.
- □ They were playing football yesterday afternoon.
 Were they playing football yesterday afternoon?
 They were not playing football yesterday afternoon.
- ☐ The student will be doing his homework (at) this time tomorrow.

 Will the student be doing his homework (at) this time tomorrow?

 The student will not be doing his homework (at) this time tomorrow.