

四 六 研



大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析



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课 程 说 明

- 一、电子版讲义（pdf 形式）
- 二、支持随时暂停+变速播放
- 三、每节课跟随课后练习讲解带练（录播）

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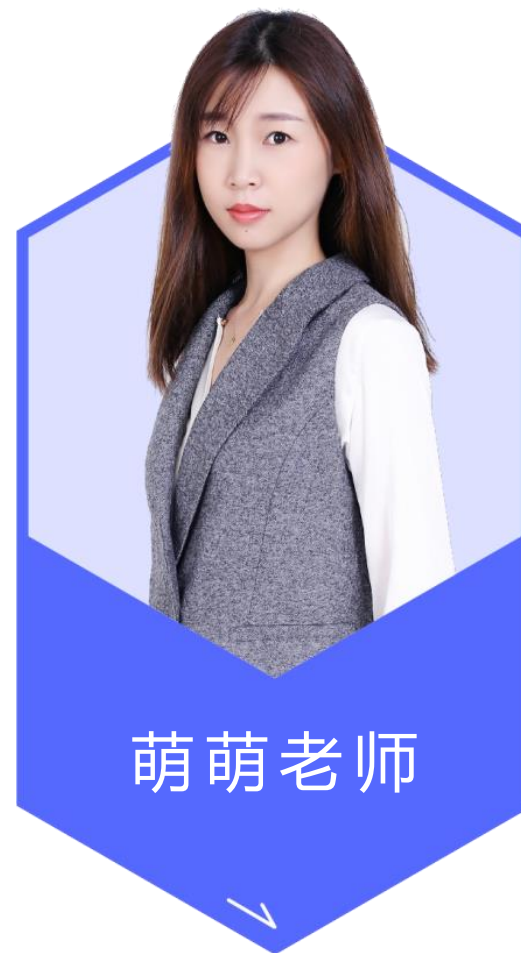
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第 4 课时 动词

动词

Verb

01

动词的分类

02

实义动词

03

系动词

动词

Verb

04

助动词

05

情态动词

06

动词的形式

动词

Verb

01

动词的分类

02

实义动词

03

系动词

➤ **实义动词**

➤ **系动词**

➤ **助动词**

➤ **情态（助）动词**

语义：

- 实义动词
- 系动词

语义：{ 实义动词
系动词

谓语中的作用：{ 助动词
情态动词

动词

Verb

01

动词的分类

02

实义动词

03

系动词

实义动词的特点

- ✓ 完整的语义
- ✓ 能独立做谓语
- ✓ 可分为及物动词和不及物动词

判断正误:

1. The traffic accident was taken place at the junction of two highways.
2. The traffic accident took place at the junction of two highways.
3. Because of his excellent performance, the boss rose his salary.
4. Because of his excellent performance, the boss raised his salary.

及物动词 (vt) : 其后**必须**跟宾语, 意义才完整。

不及物动词 (vi) : 其后**不需要也不能直接**跟宾语。

及物动词:

- achieve
- affect
- afford
- avoid
- blame
- buy
- carry
- catch
- claim
- describe
- discover
- enjoy
- exchange
- expect
- fear
- give

- It was difficult for the inspectors to **discover** which documents were important and which were not.
- He wasn't **expecting** our hospitality.
- I do **expect** to have some time to myself in the evenings.

有些及物动词后面可以跟两个宾语，前面为间接宾语，后面为直接宾语。

- They **granted** us a loan.
- She will **lend** you her MP5.
- I **owed** him an apology.
- They **denied** the prisoner all freedom.

有些及物动词和一个介词短语或副词连用

- acquaint...with
- base...on(upon)
- bring...with
- compare...to
- dedicate...to
- supply...with
- deprive...of
- direct...to
- divide...into
- prevent...from
- regard...as
- remind...of

- Further treatment will prevent cancer from developing.
- Can it ever be right to divide a mother from her child?

不及物动词:

- collapse
- erupt
- fall
- hesitate
- come
- exist
- flourish
- lie
- cry
- expire
- flow
- smile
- drift
- faint
- happen
- sigh

- She wondered what would **happen** if her parents found her.
- Facing an valuable opportunity, please do not **hesitate**.

有些不及物动词经常和某个介词连用，便可以加宾语

- adhere to
- associate with
- believe in
- conform to
- contribute to
- refer to

- Local businesses have **agreed to** contribute.
- I believe that each of us can **contribute to** the future of the world.

兼做及物动词和不及物动词：

- run
 - stand
 - move
 - ...
- pass
 - sing
 - Study
 - ...

- He doesn't **run** fast.
- He **runs** a store.

- They advance at an average of 50 miles a day.
- She advanced a new theory after many experiments.

总结：

- 1.及物动词+宾语
- 2.及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语
- 3.及物动词+宾语+介词短语
- 4.不及物动词
- 5.不及物动词+介词+宾语

判断正误:

1. The traffic accident was taken place at the junction of two highways.
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3. Because of his excellent performance, the boss rose his salary.
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动词

Verb

01

动词的分类

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03

系动词

定义

连接主语和表示主语身份、性质、状态的动词。

be?

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| • be | • taste | • lie | • turn |
| • look | • sound | • keep | • go |
| • seem | • feel | • become | • come |
| • appear | • stay | • get | • fall |
| • smell | • stand | • grow | • prove |

➤ 表状态(持续, 表象, 感官)的系动词

- be
- look
- seem
- appear
- smell
- taste
- sound
- remain
- stay
- stand
- lie
- keep

- To know everything **is** to know nothing.
- What surprised me **was** that they broke up.
- His influence **was** considerable but now he **appears**
merely ridiculous.

- The painting **looks** very beautiful.
- Let' s **keep** in close contact during vacation.
- He **remained** standing for three hours.

➤ 表变化或结果的系动词

- become
- go
- get
- come
- grow
- fall
- turn
- prove

- He **went** blind at the age of twenty.
- During college, Bill Gates **became** interested in software.
- The weather is **becoming** warmer and warmer as the spring is coming.
- The search **proved** difficult.

短语动词

短语动词是动词、介词、副词等通过一定的结合而组成的。

短语动词

1. 动词+副词

2. 动词+介词

3. 动词++副词+介词

4. 动词++名词+介词

5. be+形容词+介词

6. 动词+名词

1. 动词+副词

- put on
- pick out
- put aside
- put away
- give in
- give up
- run away
- go back
- throw away
- think over
- look around
- turn off
- break out
- set up
- give up
- find out
- look through
- go on

- Encourage children to **put aside** some of their allowance to buy Christmas presents.
- He was 29 when war **broke out**.

2. 动词+介词

- ask for
- care for
- care about
- look after
- get off
- depend on
- think of
- die from
- believe in
- listen to
- look at
- go over
- arrive at
- arrive in

- You can always **depend on** her.
- The report says one in five men **die from** alcohol related causes in Russia.

3. 动词 + 副词 + 介词

- look forward to
- catch up with
- add up to
- break away from
- keep out of
- get along with
- get on with

- He was **looking forward to** working with the new manager.
- For a hit show, profits can **add up to** millions of dollars.

4. 动词 + 名词 + 介词

- catch hold of
- pay attention to
- take part in
- make use of
- get rid of
- catch sight of
- take the place of
- take notice of
- take pride in
- show interest in

- Our goal now is to **get rid of** the disease in the whole world.
- He **caught hold of** the rope and never let it go.

5. be+形容词+介词

- be fond of
- be afraid of
- be famous for
- be sure about/of
- be good at
- be good for
- be good to
- be ready for
- be active in
- be proud of

- The world may not **be ready for** me, but ready or not, here I come.
- some people **are afraid of** flying on an airplane.

6. 动词+名词

- take place
- keep watch

- When does the wedding take place?

大多数短语动词既可用作及物动词，也可用作不及物动词，有时词义有变化。

- They **carried on** the discussion late into the night.
- Don't worry about me. Just **carry on**.
- I must **look up** the word in the dictionary.
- Things are beginning to **look up** now.

“+介词”结构一般是及物动词

短语动词

1. 动词+副词

2. 动词+介词

3. 动词++副词+介词

4. 动词++名词+介词

5. be+形容词+介词

6. 动词+名词

动词

Verb

04

助动词

05

情态动词

06

动词的形式

助动词的特点

- ✓ 无语义
- ✓ 不能独立做谓语
- ✓ 必须与实义动词或系动词连用，构成否定、疑问、各种时态、被动语态、虚拟语气。

助动词: be, do, have

be: am, is, are, was, were, been, being

do: does, did

have: has, had, having

be的用法:

他在唱歌。

He **is** singing.

他被打了。

He **is** singing.

He **was** beaten.

be的用法

1. be+现在分词，进行时态。

They are having a meeting.

English is becoming more and more important.

英语变得越来越重要。

2. be+过去分词，被动语态。

The window was broken by Tom.

do的用法:

1. 你喜欢大学生活吗?

1. Do you like college life?

2. 你来这儿之前学过英语吗?

1. Do you like college life?

2. Did you study English before you came here?

3. 我不喜欢他。

1. Do you like college life?
2. Did you study English before you came here?
3. I don't like him.

改错:

—Do you liked the party?

—Yes, it is very excited.

do的用法

1. 构成一般疑问句

Do you want to pass the CET?

Did you study German?

2. do+not 否定句

I do not want to be criticized.

He doesn't like to study.

In the past, many students did not know the importance of English.

have的用法:

他已结婚。

He **has** got married.

have的用法

have + 过去分词，完成时态。

He has left for London.

找到谓语部分

- I **am** studying grammar.
- He **is** playing football.
- I **was** cheated.
- I **do** not like English.
- **Do** you like English?
- I **have** studied English for 3 years.

be, do, have 同时也可以用作实义动词

- I **have** two brothers.
- I **have** learnt English for 3 years.
- I **do** not like English.
- I **did** my homework.

动词

Verb

04

助动词

05

情态动词

06

动词的形式

情态（助）动词的特点

- ✓ 语义不完整
- ✓ 不能独立做谓语
- ✓ 必须与实义动词或系动词连用，表达可能、建议、愿望、必要等看法或态度。

- can
- could
- may
- might
- must

- will
- would
- shall
- should
- ought to

- dare
- need
- used to
- had better

判断正误:

1. You must did that !
2. It may not good to our health.
3. They should spent much time.

can/could的用法

✓ 表示具备某种“能力”

can 表示现在

could 表示过去

can/could的用法

- I **could** do such things then, but I **can't** now.

can/could的用法

- ✓ 表示 “请求” , “允许”
- ✓ could比can委婉
- ✓ 回答用can或 can 't, 也可以用 mustn't。

can/could的用法

- -Can/ could I smoke here?
-Yes, you can.
-No, you can' t/mustn' t smoke here.

can/could的用法

✓ 表示推测 “可能”

- He **can't** have stayed at home, for I just met him in the library.
- She **could have taken** the wrong bus.

can/could的用法

✓ 特殊句式

cannot/can never...too...

cannot.... enough

无论怎么...也不过分; 越...越好

can/could的用法

- One **cannot** be **too** careful.
- I **cannot** thank you **enough**.

may的用法

- ✓ 表示允许或请求允许
- ✓ might比may更礼貌。

may的用法

- **May** I turn on the TV?
- She asked if she **might** borrow my bike.

may的用法

- ✓ 表示可能性 “也许”
- ✓ might 和may在语气上更不肯定一些。

may的用法

- ✓ 表示可能性 “也许”
- ✓ might 和may在语气上更不肯定一些。
- You **may/ might** have some fever.
- He said that the news **might** be true.

✓ 特殊句式

✓ may/ might as well

“不妨，最好”

- After sweeping the courtyard, we might as well clean the rooms.

must的用法

- ✓ 表示义务、命令或劝告 “必须”
- ✓ 答must引起的问题时，否定用needn' t或 don' t have to
- ✓ must 't 表示 “绝对不行，不可以” 语气很强的不允许。

must的用法

- We **must** take this seriously.
- -**Must** the ladies wear dresses?
-No, they **don't have to/they needn't**.
- -**Can/ May** I come in?
-No, you **can't/ mustn't**.

must的用法

- ✓ 表示推测, “肯定, 一定”
- ✓ 只用于肯定句。
- ✓ 否定句或疑问句, 用can/could

must的用法

- They **must** be watching the news now.
- They **can't/ couldn't** be watching the news now.
- **Could** they be watching the news now?

must的用法

- ✓ 表示“偏偏，非要，硬要”
- ✓ 指令人不快的事。

must的用法

- **Must** you make so much noise?
- Why **must** you always interrupt me?
- Just when I was busy, the neighbor **must** come and chatter.

shall的用法

- ✓ 用于第二、三人称，表示说话人的命令、警告、强制、允诺、威胁或决心等。

shall的用法

- You shall go to the ball.
- He shall stay in bed.

shall的用法

- ✓ 表示强制，用于法令、条约、规章中，“必须，应该”
- Candidates **shall** remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.

shall的用法

- ✓ 用于疑问句中，与第一、三人称连用。
- Shall I turn on the lights?
- Shall he wait for you outside?

should的用法

✓ 表示 “应该，应当”

- You **should** help your mother with the housework.

should的用法

✓ 表示 “可能，应该”，一种推断。

- He **should** arrive soon.
- The train **should** have already left.

should的用法

✓ 表示 “竟然”

- It's strange that he **should** be late.

will/would的用法

✓ 表示请求、建议

✓ would比will委婉客气。

- Would you pass me the book?

will/would的用法

✓ 表示意志、愿望和决心。

- I **will** never do that again.
- They asked if we **would** do that again.

1. That _____ be Mary—she's in hospital.

A can

B can't

C might

D mustn't

2. _____ you pay this check into the bank for me tomorrow?

A need

B can

C could

D mustn't

3. I leave this with you?

A shouldn't

B will

C might

D may

4. He asked if he _____ go home.

A can

B will

C might

D mustn't

5. We ____ hurry, for there's plenty of time.

A can

B need' t

C might

D mustn' t

“情态动词+ have done” 表示责备的语气

should, could, might, need等，它们常被用来表示说话人对过去事情的不满或遗憾，带有较强烈的责备语气。

✓ should have done

“过去本应该做而(实际)没有做”

含有责备或遗憾的语气

否定形式: should not have done

- You should have called me when you were in trouble.

✓ could/might have done

表示过去本来能够(可以)做某事, 但实际上没有做到

“本来能够(会)…”

- I could have lent you the money. Why didn't you ask me?

✓ need have done

表示本来需要做某事而没有做,

“原本需要做…”

- I needn't have bought so much wine—only five people came.

动词

Verb

04

助动词

05

情态动词

06

动词的形式

动词原形：其他形式都由此派生而来

- Years **bring** wisdom.

第三人称单数：主语是第三人称单数时，动词形式应是第三人称单数现在式。

- A good fame **is** better than a good face.

- read
- express
- wash
- watch
- do
- rely
- apply
- carry

规则变化

现在时三单

一般情况

+s

s,x,ch,sh,o结尾

+es

辅音字母+y结尾

y → ies

重读闭音节一元一辅结尾

+s

不发音的e结尾

+s

ie结尾

+s

- helps; reads
- expresses; washes; watches; does
- relies; applies; carries

过去式：表示过去发生的事。

The greatest artist **was** once a beginner.

- help
- like
- live
- love
- try
- study
- cry

规则变化

一般情况

过会式

+ed

s,x,ch,sh,o结尾

+ed

辅音字母+y结尾

y → ied

重读闭音节一元一辅结尾

双写辅音字母
再+ed

不发音的e结尾

+d

ie结尾

+d

- helped
- liked; lived; loved
- tried; studied; cried

过去分词：可构成完成时态和被动语态。

- He has **lived** here for two years.
- High heels were **invented** by a woman who had been kissed on the forehead.

规则变化

一般情况

过去分词

+ed

s,x,ch,sh,o结尾

+ed

辅音字母+y结尾

y → ied

重读闭音节一元
一辅结尾

双写辅音字母
再+ed

不发音的e结尾

+d

ie结尾

+d

现在分词：通常由动词原形+ing构成，可构成各种
进行时态。

- People are always neglecting something they can do in trying to do something they can't do.

- buy; find
- continue; use; ride
- begin; put; occur; prefer; refer
- die; lie;
- see; agree; flee

规则变化

一般情况

现在分词

+ing

s,x,ch,sh,o结尾

+ing

辅音字母+y结尾

+ing

重读闭音节
一元一辅结尾

双写辅音字母
再+ing

不发音的e结尾

去e+ing

ie结尾

ie → y+ing

- buying; finding;
- continuing; using; riding
- beginning; putting; occurring; preferring; referring
- dying; lying
- seeing; agreeing; fleeing

规则变化

	现在时三单	现在分词	过会式和过去分词
一般情况	+s	+ing	+ed
s,x,ch,sh,o结尾	+es	+ing	+ed
辅音字母+y结尾	y → ies	+ing	y → ied
重读闭音节一元一辅结尾	+s	双写辅音字母 再+ing	双写辅音字母 再+ed
不发音的e结尾	+s	去e+ing	+d
ie结尾	+s	ie → y+ing	+d

➤ **实义动词**

➤ **系动词**

➤ **助动词**

➤ **情态（助）动词**

动词：

谓语动词： do / does / did / be/

其他形式： have done/be done/be doing/

will do/ can do/ may do

非谓语动词： doing/to do/done



课后练习

一、选择题

1. Investigators agreed that passengers_____on the airliner at the very moment of the crash.

- A) should have died B) must be dying
C) must have died D) ought to die

2. As teachers we should concern ourselves with what is said, not what we think _____.

A) ought to be said

B) must say

C) have to be said

D) need to say

3. She left the reception early because she
_____ get up early the next morning.

A) needed

B) might

C) used to

D) had to

4. You _____ all those calculations! We have a computer to do that sort of thing.

- A) needn't have done B) must not have done
C) shouldn't D) can not have done

5. This is an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime. We _____ it pass.

A) don't have to let

B) may not let

C) mustn't let

D) couldn't let

二、填空题

1. With more forests being destroyed, huge quantities of good earth _____ (wash) away each year.

2. -Do you like the material?

-Yes, it _____ (feel) very soft.

3. -Why did you leave that position?

-I _____ (offer) a better position at IBM.

4. -The window is dirty.

-I know. It _____ (not clean)for weeks.

5. Until then, his family _____ (not hear) from him for six months.

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